

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCE

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1884.

BY

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1885.

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REPORT.

The office of Inspector-General was filled by Mr. Lyall up to November 2nd, when I relieved him, and continued to officiate till the close of the year.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the date given against each.

Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	4th April.
Bhagulpore	...	..	...	..	...	6th "
Chittagong	...	...	...	..	...	6th "
Burdwan	...	..	...	..	...	9th "
Dacca	...	...	..	..	...	14th "
Patna ..	...	...	...	...	..	14th "
Chota Nagpore	..	...	..	...	..	14th "
Orissa	...	..	..	...	...	21st "
Presidency	..	...	...	...	...	1st May.

The Commissioner of Orissa complains that the district reports of his division had all to be returned as being either incorrect or imperfect, and that none of them were finally completed until the first-half of April. In the Presidency Division the district reports came in on different dates, between February 10th and March 10th, whilst the delay in connection with the divisional report is not explained. As remarked last year, it is impossible to get this report fairly started until all the divisional reports are received.

3. The Chittagong Hill Tracts were constituted a separate general police district under Act V of 1861, with the Commissioner of the Division as Inspector-General, with effect from 25th October 1884. The present report therefore contains no mention of the frontier force, or of criminal statistics in the new district. The total strength of the district police, including reserves, but excluding railway police and the temporary salt police employed in Orissa, is given below:—

Inspector-General	..	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	..	...	..	2
Personal Assistant	...	..	..	1
District Superintendent	..	...	..	41
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	28
Total				73
Inspectors	...	..	...	160
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	...	901
Head-Constables	..	...	..	2,374
Constables	...	..	...	19,965
European Constables	...	...	...	4
Mounted Constables	...	..	...	32
Total				23,496

The details of the railway police will be found in paragraph 25. Including them, the total strength was 28,746.

4. A net addition of 2 sub-inspectors, 41 constables and 1 European constable has been made to the entire regular police force, for reasons noted below:—

INCREASE.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	European Constables.
In consequence of the opening of a sub-treasury in the Rampore Hat sub-division in the district of Beerbhoom	4	.....
Amalgamation of Bellur from the Howrah Municipality with the regular police	1	16	.....
Reorganization of the Barrackpore cantonment police in the district of 24 Pargannahs	2	20	1
Increase of reserve in the district of Nuddoa	10	.....
Appointment of four constables in the Mohoshpur Municipality in the district of Jessore	4	.....
Additional police for State Railways	2	39	.....
Additional constables for the Perozepore Union in the district of Backergunge	3	.....
Establishment of Madhwapore outpost in the district of Durrhanga	1	4	.....
Ditto of a second class municipality at Jamalpur in the district of Monghyr	7	.....
Lohardugga Munsif's Court	1	.....	3	.....
For town work in Chupra in the district of Saran	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	6	109	1
DEDUCT DECREASE.					
Reduced on account of the completion of the Rampore Hat sub-divisional building	3	.....
Abolished in consequence of the reorganization of Barrackpore cantonment police
Abolition of Budrihat outpost in the district of Moorshehabad	3	14	.....
Ditto of hajut guards	1	4	.....
Completion of the Arrarah cutcherry building in the district of Purneah	11	.....
Reduced from the State Railways	2	.....
Reduction on account of the appointment of a fifth grade sub-inspector in the Chupra town	1	30	.....
.....	1	4	.....
Total	6	68	.....
Net increase	2	.....	41	1

5. The district force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by one inspector, 16 sub-inspectors, 25 head-constables and 242 constables.

6. The police budget grant, apart from that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 43,22,873, distributed as follows:—

Regular police	Rs.
.....	43,22,873

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents, amounted to Rs. 6,01,700. The grant of Rs. 37,21,173 for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under:—

Burdwan	Division	Rs.
Presidency	..	4,83,525
Rajshahye	..	5,71,161
Dacca	..	4,16,030
Chittagong	..	3,91,320
Patna	..	3,66,256
Bhagulpore	..	6,23,376
Oriasa	..	3,53,411
Chota Nagpore	..	2,03,928
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)	...	2,35,066
Total	...	17,100
Total	...	37,21,173

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1884-85, under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Grants for 1884-85.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,19,800	1,25,882	4,682 (a)	.. ..
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,82,400	4,92,165	9,765 (b)	.. ..
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay	29,70,546	29,28,348	.. ..	1,42,198 (h)
4. Travelling allowance	75,000	87,630	12,630 (c)	.. ..
5. Fixed boat establishment	75,000	62,258	.. ..	12,742
6. Clothing allowance	1,50,000	1,20,573	.. ..	29,427
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	85,000	99,834	14,834 (d)	.. ..
8. Official postage	30,000	32,420	2,420 (e)	.. ..
9. Ordnance stores and purchase and repairs of tents, furniture, and accoutrements	70,081	55,404	14,723 (f)	.. ..
10. General contingencies, boats, elephants, and mules; repairs of boats, value of medical stores, rewards, rents, oil, office expenses, and miscellaneous; telegrams, country stationery, printing, special police, compensation for lands taken for police purposes	1,00,085	1,71,798	71,713 (g)	.. ..
11. Contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	85,905	85,905	.. ..	.. ..
GRAND TOTAL	43,22,873	41,98,206	5,770	1,83,353

(a) This increase was on account of the Tour Office at Darjeeling and service postage. The amount has been adjusted by Government sanction and by transfer from general savings.

(b) The increase is due to officiating appointments being made in consequence of officers going on leave.

(c) This increase is due to the effect of the new Travelling Allowance Code, which has materially increased the travelling allowance of officers in some districts, and has given travelling allowance to the executive force which was not allowed formerly. The excess will be adjusted by transfer.

(d) This excess, specially sanctioned by Government, is due to a storm which greatly damaged the buildings in Noakhali and Backergunge.

(e) This excess is due to the action of the post office in converting zemindari dak lines into Imperial ones. The amount has been adjusted by transfer.

(f) This excess is due to the cost of arms being debited against the grant of the current year. The excess has been adjusted by transfer.

(g) This small excess has been adjusted by transfer from savings at the disposal of the Inspector-General.

(h) The decrease is shown this year, as anticipated savings to the extent of Rs. 2,67,000 have been taken into account with the budget grant. The expenditure has been almost on an equality with the budget grant.

8. The cost of the force employed in purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,38,263, or 7-6 pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed:—

	Rs.
Bengal	15,56,742 or 8-5 pies per head.
Behar	7,27,629 „ 6-0 „ „
Orissa	1,66,144 „ 8-4 „ „
Chota Nagpore	1,87,748 „ 8-5 „ „

The increase in expenditure over 1883 amounts to Rs. 4,785 and is due to the causes detailed in paragraph 4. I have deducted from last year's figures Rs. 1,908, representing the pay of the civil police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, who are not now under this office.

9. The distribution of the sanctioned force, including the Howrah municipal police, is as follows:—

Distribution of sanctioned force.

<i>Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including Inspector-General's reserve) ...	156
Revenue Department (Salt Preventive Service) ...	1
Special police for Arms Act ...	1
Special Reserve ...	2

160

<i>Sub-Inspectors.</i> —General police duties (including two for drugging)...	887
Revenue Department (salt, seven; opium, one) ...	8
Arms Act police ...	2
Special reserve (three) and frontier guard, Noakhali (one) ...	4

901

<i>Head-Constables.</i> —General duties ...	2,126
Hajut guards ...	13
Revenue duties (treasuries, 160; salt, 38; opium, 14) ...	212
Special reserve and frontier guards ...	23

2,374

<i>Constables.</i> —General duties (including Inspector-General's reserve and water-police) ...	18,159
Hajut guards ...	84*
Revenue duties (treasuries, 822; salt, 175; opium, 150) ...	1,147
Special reserve and frontier guards ...	275

19,965

European constables...	4
Mounted ditto ...	32

* 4 constables of the Durbhungah hajut guard were not included last year by an oversight.

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.*	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	12,180	70,356	34,831,373	1 to 5'8	1 to 2,866
Behar	6,175	44,130	23,127,104	1 to 7'1	1 to 3,745
Orissa	1,414	9,762	3,789,684	1 to 6'9	1 to 2,690
Chota Nagpore	1,448	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18'0	1 to 2,923
Total	31,225	161,223	66,064,100	1 to 7'1	1 to 3,107

11. In addition to the seven districts named last year, batta is now given in Rajshahye and Pubna, whilst it is proposed further to extend it to Rungpore. In Howrah there were 16 resignations out of a total force of 247 district police, and 26 out of 309 in the town police to whom batta is not given. The figures last year were 26 and 90, so that, whilst there is a decrease against both bodies, that for the latter is out of all proportion to the number for the former. No attempt is made to account for this circumstance. Resignations increased in both Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs, but the majority of these were due to sickness.

12. In the 24-Pergunnahs, whilst the large increase in thefts and burglaries in the northern suburbs led to the temporary deputation of a detachment from the reserve, confidence, which had been somewhat shaken, was restored by the detection of the gang concerned; but the force in the densely populated thanas of Barrackpore, Tollygunge, Barnagore and Nawabgunge is unduly weak, and temporary measures taken to strengthen it, can only result in a temporary improvement.

In Nuddea, and indeed in Bengal generally, many of the smaller municipalities are not towns, but large villages; and considering the difficulty there is in getting men for the regular police, and the bad effect that the heavy town work has upon enlistment, a return to the chowkidari system would have much to recommend it. The District Superintendent of Jessore, remarking on the large area of the Jessore Municipality, which includes jungle, where night patrol is difficult, if not actually dangerous, thinks the force should be increased; but there is no doubt that the contrary is the correct view, and that police patrols are out of place in such semi-rural localities.

The Howrah and Burdwan police are said not to have done enough in the way of preventing nuisances and enforcing bye-laws. In Serampore there was an increase in thefts and burglaries owing to the employment of Bengali head-constables, who would take up investigations, but were useless for night work: this mistake has since been corrected. The Magistrate of Hooghly thinks that really suitable men are not to be got for less than Rs. 10, as they can earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 in a jute mill; whilst the Magistrate of Burdwan would not even give them batta. The circumstances of the riparian municipalities, however, are undoubtedly different.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye thinks that the town police do their work fairly well, and that an increase in number is the only way of securing any material improvement.

In the Dacca Division the main roads and streets are said to be well looked after, but not so the outlying hamlets. This is of course to be expected, and the remedy for it is to supplement the police by a really efficient force of chowkidars, who should, like the police, be independent of all local bodies. The work in Backergunge and Furreedpore is stated to have been well done; whilst in Dacca and Mymensingh results were not so satisfactory. In the latter district, to avoid the necessity for a general increase of pay, Mr. Reily would employ the men in the higher grades for the irksome duties of guards, escort, and town work, leaving the easier and more popular thana duty to be performed by the juniors. In this way he thinks the distasteful appointments would have the tone of a superior service, and would be competed for, as amounting to a higher standard of excellence and reliability, rewarded with higher position and better pay.

Mr. Reily's plan would entail the abolition of batta, which is now confined to men in the lowest grade employed in the reserve and on guard duty, whilst

it would reserve the hardest work for the oldest men. The numbers, too, in the higher grades are seldom sufficient to provide men enough for the duties it is proposed to confine to them, whilst the useful punishment for petty departmental offences of an extra turn of town or guard duty would no longer be available. These difficulties, it seems to me, are quite sufficient to secure the rejection of the proposal, which, however, is supported by both the Commissioner and the Magistrate.

In Noakholly and Tipperah the beats are complained of as being unduly large, which is another way of saying that the municipalities are unsuited to police as being too rural.

In several of the Behar districts it is proposed to extend the Chowkidari Act to most of the old unions, and thus set free a number of police who can be employed to more advantage in the large towns where the present force is quite insufficient.

13. Lights have been added in Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Deoghur, Sahibgunge, Rajshahye, Bogra, and Cuttack. In the districts of Manbhoom, Singhbhum, Maldah, Chumparun, Rungpore, Chittagong and Khoolna nothing has yet been done, want of funds being the reason alleged. In Furrceepore nothing has been done as yet.

The lamp posts in the town of Durbhunga are too few and far between to be of any use, and in many streets there are no lights at all.

Pooree has made a beginning with 75 lamps, but much more remains to be done, and the District Superintendent reports that lighting as yet is very poor. I cannot find that lighting was begun in any other town during 1884; and it seems a remarkable thing that in a wealthy and important port like Chittagong the matter should be entirely neglected.

Rural Police.

14. The Act is now in force throughout the whole of the districts of Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs, but nothing further has been done towards extending it in Khoolna and Jessore, where there are still a few men under Regulation XX. In the western thanas of Moorshedabad the chowkidars chiefly hold chakran lands, their number being out of all proportion to the work to be done, and their position generally very good. These men look upon their holdings, the area of which is usually from 10 to 12 bigahs, as being hereditary, and the nearest able-bodied adult male relation is usually appointed to succeed, it being neither convenient or politic to ignore the existing feeling. Some little trouble has been given by the Civil Courts treating these chakran lands as if lakhiraj and held on an absolute title. The work generally is said to be well done. In Nuddea, Major Ramsay introduced an excellent system of parades, but the list of questions to be asked at them appeared to me to require curtailment and revision. In the 24-Pergunnahs the prevalence of arrears is ascribed to the chowkidars corroborating the punchayets when at the time of attachment the latter come forward to say the men have been paid. This, I am afraid, is pretty much the case everywhere, the only remedy for it being to give punchayets a voice in the assessment and nothing more.

In two districts (Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs) 721 chowkidars were fined, whilst the returns for the rest of the division show a blank column due most likely to departmental fines having been omitted. The discrepancy is not noticed in the report.

15. In Burdwan a number of chowkidars not under the Act are said to have left their homes and gone elsewhere in search of work, a fact productive of no administrative inconvenience, as the duty they had to do could be carried out by one-third of their number. In connection with this the District Superintendent puts forward a proposal to give up all chakran lands and to fix the pay of each chowkidar at Rs. 36 per annum, payable from their rental, supplemented by additional taxation. A proposal of this nature is out of place in an annual report, but the Magistrate notes it to prove that it would be unpopular, would not result in any improvement of work, and would lead to a great increase of direct tax.

tion. The Commissioner agrees with him, and I entirely concur, whilst I can from my own experience corroborate what Mr. Coxhead says as to the chakran chowkidar being a more popular and more influential member of society than his Act VI comrade. The former has a holding of his own and costs the community nothing, whilst the latter has no property and is the cause and representative of direct taxation.

In Bankoora the Act had to be withdrawn in seven villages owing to the poverty of the people, 13 chowkidars being reduced in consequence. The Magistrate reports that, whilst in some thanas the regularity of attendance and of payment were too good to be true, in others there was much room for improvement. Altogether chowkidari matters in this district appear to be in anything but a satisfactory condition, and the present distress is likely to make things worse.

In Beerbhoom the Act was extended to one village during the year. The chowkidars are said to be punctually paid, to attend regularly, and to have got fairly well through the extra work occasioned by scarcity.

In Midnapore Act VI was further extended to 128 villages with 585 chowkidars, and is now in force in 4,912 villages, employing 2,699 men, who are said to be punctually paid and to have behaved well. Of the chakran men several were implicated in crime, and "half the number could be done away with without being missed."

The Regulation chowkidars are paid irregularly and inadequately. The smallness of the pay allowed to khas mehal chowkidars is mentioned, and the Magistrate is stated to be about to submit a report on the subject.

The Hooghly Act VI chowkidars are reported to be pretty regularly paid, only 25 out of 637 having been in arrears over two months at the end of the year. The District Superintendent states that the punchayets keep no regular accounts, but where the accounts are kept it is only for the edification of inspecting officers and the real "*khasra jumma kharch*" is never produced. The further extension of the Act is in abeyance. The pharidars and their staff are reported as being hopelessly bad, but their numbers are being gradually reduced and their places are taken by a paid supervising agency. The proposal of the Board to sell the pharidari lands as they fall in was opposed by both the Commissioner and myself as being tantamount to a refusal to allow the system to be further extended. It is not known what orders have been passed. Nearly all the chakran chowkidars belong to the criminal classes, and some serious miscarriages of justice were the result.

The Howrah chowkidars are described as a contented body, working satisfactorily.

16. In Dinagepore the Act was further introduced in 496 more villages and in Rajshahye in 152. The punchayets are said to need constant supervision.

Rajshahye Division.

In Pubna attendance was fair, but death registration, especially in the Serajgunge sub-division, is reported to have been very bad. The Magistrate complains that he cannot get rid of old and useless men, as he has no one to take their place.

The District Superintendent of Bogra takes a very unfavourable view of the working of the whole system, whilst the Magistrate does not think that things are worse there than elsewhere. The Magistrate of Rungpore repeats the expression he made use of last year, that punchayets in arrear are "mercilessly worried." He also says that the police have learnt that any irregularity in keeping up the wages and attendance register of chowkidars is sure to be detected and rigorously punished. I cannot reconcile this, however, with his statement in a recent letter to this office, that the attendance registers are, contrary to orders, kept by writer constables, who extort 2 annas for each entry, and that the monthly return of arrears is not only never correct, but is well known never to be correct. This statement was made on my drawing the Magistrate's attention to the fact that, according to the return, 1,236 out of 4,675 chowkidars had arrears of pay for three months and upwards due to them at the close of 1884, and it certainly appears to me that, where such abuses exist, or are believed to exist, they are not to be put aside as inevitable, but that stringent measures should be taken to remove them. The District Superintendent has now been directed to look into the matter for himself, and to submit a return in due course.

In Julpigoree the Act has been pronounced to be unsuited to the Duars, whilst its working leaves great room for improvement in the regulation portion of the district. The Commissioner repeats his opinion that the chowkidars should be made a part of the regular police, subordinate in all matters to police officers and to the Magistrate.

17. In Dacca the accounts are badly kept, the reason being that many of the punchayets are illiterate; whilst in Furreedpore things are stated to be improving. Chowkidars, though, are worse paid there than in any other district in the division.

In Backergunge the appointment is a popular one and much sought after, the chowkidars, as a rule, being well able to take care of themselves. Under a plan introduced by the sub-divisional officer of Perozepore, punchayets are required to report monthly by post the date of payment, and a register kept posted up by these reports serves as a check upon the list of arrears submitted monthly by the police. The plan is a simple and efficacious one, and I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that it might with advantage be adopted generally.

In Mymensingh the dismissal of 194 chowkidars, and the imprisonment of 13 others, seems to justify the assertion that the state of things there is unsatisfactory. This, however, the Magistrate will not admit, and he is confident that a great improvement is taking place. A decrease of 220 men is not accounted for. According to the return, chowkidars in Mymensingh are better paid than in any other Regulation district, excepting only the 24-Pergunnahs, but I doubt if this is really the case.

In summing up these reports, the Commissioner remarks that the subject occupied much of his attention during his tour, and that he was much struck with the different results obtained in different places. The material being everywhere the same, or nearly the same, it follows that good results are merely the index of care and attention, of which a striking instance was met with in the Tangail sub-division in Mymensingh; whilst elsewhere in the district arrears of six months were common, and of ten months, and even a year, not uncommon. In Tangail Mr. Holmwood had in a few months introduced regular payments, regular reports, and punctual attendance, thus showing that the reasons for bad results given in other parts of the district were perfectly groundless.

18. In Tipperah the grant of boat-hire is recommended in certain villages during the rainy season, and the bad condition of chowkidars in Government estates is again mentioned. Both of these cases are provided for in the draft Bill submitted recently by Mr. Lyall, and there can be no doubt about the necessity for legislation. In Noakholly payments are said to be good and regular, but according to statement E chowkidars there are worse paid than in any other district in Eastern Bengal; the average annual emoluments being only Rs. 37-8.

19. The Patna report is somewhat meagre, two districts only receiving mention. The irregularities noted in connection with Chumparun, where the members of the punchayets collected independently, are in course of amendment; whilst in Patna the bukshi system is again noticed as giving great satisfaction to the punchayets. Payments are worst in Sarun and best in Durbhunga.

20. The Magistrate of Maldah states that the administration of the Act has been unsatisfactory, but no details are given. According to the return, there are only three districts in the whole province in which the men are better paid, and it is not easy to see how attention to this point can be consistent with neglect in others. A great improvement is reported from Purneah, whilst in Bhagulpore and Monghyr the material is described as very inferior, the chowkidars contributing more than their share of criminals. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the rules of 1856 are in force, the men are poorly paid at irregular intervals, with the result that they are compelled to curry favour with the villagers: the meaning of this, I presume, being that they do not report crime.

21. In the Orissa Division, where Act VI is not in force, the Commissioner remarks at some length on the untrustworthiness of the men, on the absence of any

control over them, and on the generally unsatisfactory condition of things; including the way in which district officers have neglected the subject in their reports. In Pooree 25 chowkidars were dismissed for departmental offences, of which no details are given, but this is probably only a part of the excessive resort to punishment in connection with the regular police in that district. In Balasore, with a strength of nearly 3,000, not a single man was rewarded for good service.

The Commissioner thus summarizes his views as expressed in a report recently submitted to Government—(1) the force to be redistributed, all superfluous jaghirdars being abolished; (2) all chakran lands to be resumed and settled, and the proceeds to be paid into a common fund; (3) the punchayet system to be introduced wherever practicable.

22. In the Chota Nagpore Division the subject is to some extent complicated by the introduction of matters affecting digwars and ghatwals, who perform patrol duty,

and the demarcation and settlement of the service lands by which they are supported. A proposal to increase the number of chowkidars in Lohardugga is not approved of by the Commissioner, on the ground that the people are neither willing nor able to pay the increased amount that would have to be raised, whilst the state of crime in the district does not require it. In Singbhoom the ghatwals appear to have been utilized as assistants to the police in a variety of ways, whilst the chowkidars are not well spoken of. In Manbhoom the ghatwali question, i.e., the demarcation of service lands, is said to be finally settling down, but a recent attack on Messrs. Watson and Co.'s manager leads me to doubt if there is not still a simmering feeling of discontent. The subject, however, is hardly within the purview of this portion of the report.

23. There is no improvement under this head. On the contrary, what change there is, is in the wrong direction. In January 6,204 chowkidars out of 87,172 were in arrears for over three months, and in December the number had risen to 6,333. By far the worst district on paper is Rungpore with 908 men out of 4,675 in arrears for over three months. Dacca has 621, Furreedpore 534, the 24 Pergunnahs 512, Jessore 409, Midnapore 385, and Mozufferpore 378, so in arrears: no other district having over 300. Dinagore, where the return of punishments is almost nominal, shows wonderfully well with only 41.

24. Cases of punishment have decreased from 8,517 to 8,323. The amount of attention given to this subject varies very much in different districts under different officers: thus Nuddea has 842 against 117 in 1883, the 24-Pergunnahs has 390 against 621, Rajshahye has 983 against 573, Noakholly has 48 against 171, and Pubna has 44 against 131. The following districts have less than 50:—Hooghly 48, Purneah 46, Maldah 46, Julpigoree 40, Bogra 34, Balasore 29, Pooree 10, Dinagore 9, and Cuttack *nil*. Thus the Orissa districts come out particularly badly at the same time that the Commissioner complains of the state chowkidars have got into. Whilst Dinagore has 9 cases only, the two adjoining districts of Rajshahye and Rungpore have 983 and 777.

25. The strength of the police on the East Indian Railway has been revised, with effect from July 1st, in accordance with paragraph 27 of last year's report, the police being now responsible only for the maintenance of law and order. A scheme for the railways in Eastern and Northern Bengal has been prepared and was submitted in August last, but up to the present no orders have been received, though the Assistant Inspector-General took charge in November. The long delay, and the system of ill-divided and undefined authority which now prevails, have been productive of so much inconvenience that their early issue is much to be desired.

26. No change has been made in those. The Darjeeling patrol is said to have worked admirably, but recent experience has shown that it is not sufficiently extended in the Terai.

Orissa Division.

Chota Nagpore Division.

Payment of chowkidars.

Punishment of chowkidars

Railway Police.

1 Assistant Inspector-General.
5 Inspectors.
8 Sub-Inspectors.
7 European constables.
41 Head-constables.
175 Constables.

Road patrols.

27. Beyond the purchase of a boat for the Bogra district, and the entertainment of a permanent manjhi in Maldah, there is nothing to report under this head. A steam launch for use in the Dacca district has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

Boat establishment.

28. Bamna and Madartuli in Backergunge are the only places where these are now quartered, the party sent to Ghagra having been withdrawn in November.

Punitive police.

29. The detachments from Dacca and Bhagulpore, detailed for duty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, returned to their respective head-quarters in June. Another Bhagulpore detachment took over the guard duties in the 24-Pergunnahs from the beginning of June to the beginning of November, the men set at liberty being utilized to strengthen the force in Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, where there had been an abnormal increase in burglaries. The reserves also furnished the guard-of-honor on the occasion of the installation of the Maharajah of Bettiah at the close of the year.

Special reserves.

30. The police maintained order at 168 fairs, attended by about three and a half millions of people. Only 132 cases, none of them of a serious nature, were reported and convictions were obtained in 105 of these: the value of the property, stolen being Rs. 993-11-3 and of that recovered Rs. 712-12-3.

Fairs.

Education.

31. The number and percentage of educated men is given below:—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	164 or 99.3
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	891 „ 98.0
Head-Constables	...	...	...	...	1,900 „ 78.6
Constables	...	...	...	...	5,444 „ 27.5

There is nothing to be added to what was said last year under this head: the reserves are practically too weak to allow of any progress being made with education.

32. There is little to note under this head. The reserves generally are too weak to make much progress, and in most districts the station officers either know no drill or have forgotten the little they ever learnt. Where practicable, men have been sent to learn drill with native infantry regiments with a view to their being afterwards employed as drill instructors, and compliance with the order that all writer-constables should go through a course of drill has been insisted upon at inspections. The men dislike the duty, and will generally manage to shirk it, unless looked after by the District Superintendent himself.

Drill.

33. The new carbines are in course of issue, but the shooting shows no signs of improvement in consequence. The reserves have been armed with short Enfields and ordinary bayonets.

Arms.

34. The expenditure on account of police buildings during the financial year, and the department through which it was spent, is given below:—

Buildings.

<i>Expenditure from the Public Works Department Budget.</i>				<i>Expenditure from Police Budget.</i>			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	...	1,850	7 11	Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000)	...	61,819	12 6
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000)	...	790	10 7	Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000)	...	39,665	11 2
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000)	...	7,630	15 0	Total from Police Budget	...	1,01,515	7 8
Total from Public Works Department budget	...	10,272	1 0	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	...		4 5 11
Grand Total Outlay				Rs. A. P.			
				1,11,787 9 2			
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades				4 13 0			

The above sum, distributed according to provinces, stands thus :—

						Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	73,174	12	4
2. Behar	...	...	...	...	...	22,487	3	1
3. Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	6,442	3	9
4. Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	9,683	6	0
Total						1,11,787	9	2

35. The total casualties amounted to 2,971, or 12·5 per cent. This, as shown in the margin, is lower than that of any year since 1881.

Casualties.	
Casualties in 1879	... 15·6
1880	... 12·3
1881	... 11·2
1882	... 15·8
1883	... 14·1
1884	... 12·5

I give below an analysis of the above figures for the last three years :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Retirement on pension or gratuity	309 or 1·2 per cent.	324 or 1·3 per cent.	270 or 1·1 per cent.
Resignation...	1,282 „ 5·2 „	1,421 „ 5·9 „	1,090 „ 4·6 „
Dismissal ...	839 „ 3·4 „	762 „ 3·2 „	778 „ 3·3 „
Discharge ...	757 „ 3 „	229 „ 0 „	147 „ 0 „
Desertion ...	165 „ 0 „	144 „ 0 „	124 „ 0 „
Death ...	597 „ 2·4 „	532 „ 2·2 „	562 „ 2·4 „

The useless men taken over from the old municipal police have now been weeded, and hence there is a considerable decrease under retirements, resignations, and discharges.

Deaths have increased, the districts with a percentage of 4·0 and over being Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, Mozufferpore, and Furreedpore, in the order given. Rajshahye was second last year, but Lohardugga, which was then full with 4·0, has come down to 1·9.

When inspecting Hooghly, where the deaths have increased from 28 to 47, I found great overcrowding in the hospital, an ill-arranged, draughty building, and the District Superintendent reports that men sick have to be given leave or allowed to remain in the town outposts, where they can get no medicine but what they pay for. He attributes the high death-rate to want of food and want of morality, the former due of course to extreme poverty. He might have added, too, that under existing arrangements no proper diet is received in hospital, as the men are left to feed themselves. I propose to see if this cannot be altered, and the system in force in the Calcutta Police, where the men are put under stoppages, introduced.

The marked disparity in resignations between Bengal and Behar continues; the percentages being 7·1 in the former and 1·6 in the latter. In the Patna Division it is only 0·9. The reasons of course are the better climate of Behar, the smaller amount of town work, and the cheaper rate of living; whilst men have not to be obtained from other provinces, as in Bengal, owing to the unsuitability of the local material.

36. No cause is assigned for the high percentage, in Burdwan (108·6), which is more than 50 per cent. above the divisional average. The Jessore figures too are unexplained.

The healthiest districts were Durbhunga with only 10·5 per cent. and				Mozufferpore with 13·9.	
Percentage of admission into hospital to the total strength of force.				Shahabad has shown great	
Jessore	... 135·1	Burdwan	... 108·6	improvement this year, the	
Dimapora	... 128·4	Government Railway	...	percentage of sick in hospital	
Gurjhat	... 121·4	Police	... 97·4	being 14·2 against 18·2 of the	
Furreedpore	... 114·2	Singbhoom	... 84·3	last year.	

Torture

37. A case in Midnapore was pending trial at the close of the year.

A case in Patna against a sub-inspector and two constables, who were sentenced respectively to 3, 2 and 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment, was specially reported to Government.

A case in Mymensingh also specially reported, against sub-inspector Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty broke down at the sessions, though the evidence certainly seemed to justify a conviction. The case was, however, much mismanaged by the Deputy Magistrate of Attia, to whom the complaint was first made, and who is stated to have salamed the accused, a Brahman, in open court before commencing the enquiry. The delay on this officer's part undoubtedly facilitated the disposal of the body of the man tortured, which is believed to have been cut into pieces and thrown into the river. The sub-inspector was dismissed, and his appeal to Government is now pending.

In Hazaribagh a head-constable was sentenced to eighteen months, and a constable to one year's, rigorous imprisonment.

In Chittagong a head-constable and constable were respectively sentenced to 3 years and 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 342 and 325 for ill-treating a prisoner at the Harbang out-post, but on appeal the Judge quashed the conviction and ordered the constable to be committed, when he was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment under section 330. He thus, though convicted of a, for a police officer, more heinous offence, got off with less than half his original sentence, whilst his fellow-culprit escaped altogether. A departmental enquiry showed that strenuous efforts had been made to hush up the case, and besides the men convicted a sub-inspector, a head-constable, and two constables were dismissed as being concerned in it.

A case in Monghyr, in which a head-constable and three constables were tried and convicted, has been specially reported.

In the Nuddea district a constable, who in giving his evidence stated that he had beaten the accused, and had kept him awake by pouring cold water on him, was convicted on this, corroborated by the prisoner, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment and Rs. 10 fine under section 29 of Act V. This was a somewhat curious case. The constable had allowed the prisoner to escape, and there is no doubt that in the first instance he wanted at once to show he was not asleep and to injure his head-constable, imagining he could not himself be touched for only carrying out orders. The Deputy Magistrate found that violence had been used, but that it did not amount to hurt, and he thereupon convicted under section 29. No notice was taken of the escape.

38. Cases of extortion occurred in the following districts :—

Extortion							Cases.
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buckergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sarun	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							13

I have not thought it necessary to give particulars of these cases, none of which were of any real importance.

39. The table of punishments and the percentages are given in the usual form :—

		Punishment.								
		Judicial punishment.			Departmental.			Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
		Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.		Fined and otherwise dealt with.	Dismissed.				
Inspectors	...	1	...		9	2				
Sub-Inspectors	...	9	6		411	15				
Head-Constables	...	42	11		1,072	51				
Constables	...	333	226		3,585	637				
Total	...	385	243		5,107	708				
Total in 1883	...	449	291		6,023	761				

		Judicial conviction under Penal Code.			Under Act V.			Departmental punishment.		
Year		Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1882	...	381	1.2	1.6	300	.6	1.3	6,987	52.7	21.6
1883	...	449	1.4	1.9	291	.7	1.3	6,787	53.	23.7
1884	...	385	1.4	1.6	243	.5	1.1	5,815	49.	21.7

There is a considerable falling off in punishments under the Penal Code, the number now being very nearly what it was in 1882, whilst departmental punishments are considerably less. The figures for these last, however, are not to be trusted, as it has been the practice in some districts to show only fines and degradations. Many of the departmental punishments are of a very petty nature, but the instructions to avoid fines in the case of the lower grades are too often disregarded. In the case, too, of prosecutions for neglect of duty under section 29 of Act V, I have come across several instances in which Magistrates have inflicted fines, in some instances very heavy fines, forgetting apparently that the offenders could have been punished by fine departmentally without the drawbacks attending a formal trial.

In Balasore there were 2 dismissals in 1882, 7 in 1883, and 21 in 1884. This sudden and progressive increase is due solely to the severity of two successive Assistants in charge, and I entirely agree with the late officiating Magistrate, Mr. Barrow, who says of one of them that a harsh and summary method of correcting faults would spoil any disciplined force, and that respectable men will not enter a service where the risk of harsh and unjust punishments is so great.

Pooree has 18 dismissals against 9, the increase being due to the same reason as in Balasore, the injudicious severity of the Assistant in charge, who has since been removed.

40. At the close of the year under report 8,919 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows :—

Good conduct stripes.

More than three stripes	...	...	...	...	438
Three stripes	...	...	...	...	1,776
Two ditto	...	...	...	...	1,936
One stripe	...	...	...	...	4,769
Total					8,919

Under the rules ten per cent. of the entire force of constables may draw the good conduct allowance of Re. 1 per month, for which the wearers of three stripes are eligible, but the amount placed at my disposal is not sufficient to give the full sum required for all.

41. Money rewards were received by 2,049 officers and men, and 77 more were promoted. The total of 2,126 is less than last year, owing to the exclusion of men who received stripes, and to the Assistant Superintendent of Balasore having then erroneously included cases of ordinary promotion. The following officers were specially rewarded; in most instances with watches and chains.

Inspectors Survaranjan Mukerjee of Monghyr, Brojo Lal Chatterjee of Maldah, and Kristo Kanta Das of Noakhally, Sub-Inspectors Raj Coomarr Dass and Syed Amir Hossein of Backergunge, Jogunnath Singh of 24-Pargunnahs, Bhagwan Chundra Palady of Dacca, and Goorsahai Lall of Mozufferpore, and Head-Constables Rajputty Singh of Sarun, and Joynath Chowdri of Julpigoree.

42. In Rungpore head-constable H. Oram, while in charge of the Dhap outpost, embezzled Rs. 19-12-6. He was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In Bankoora constable Koylash Singh was sent up for trial on a charge of misappropriating money entrusted to him, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Sub-Inspector Umbica Churn Gupta of Ullubariah Court, in the district of Howrah, was accused of misappropriating a sum of money which he was entrusted with for payment, a task he was not bound to undertake and could well have declined. He was dismissed, but not prosecuted for want of sufficient evidence, and he had also replaced the amount before the matter came to light.

The practice of employing the police as a convenient agency for the receipt and disbursement of miscellaneous monies is much to be deprecated. In a case now before me a head clerk has been dismissed in connection with an embezzlement of chowkidars' wages with which, properly speaking, he should have had nothing to do, the dismissal being by order of the district officer, and therefore as irregular as his employment.

43. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the total actual strength as it stood on the 31st December 1884 :—

Religion and castes.					Officers.	Mun.
Christians	...	...	...	...	3.7	.3
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	23.9	29.4
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	21.4	16.9
Rajpoots and Khettries	...	...	...	...	5.9	18.2
Goorkhas and Nepalis	...	...	...	...	.9	.9
Sheikhs	...	...	...	...	1.1	.2
High caste Suddras	...	...	...	...	28.9	13.9
Low ditto	...	...	...	...	3.4	4.7
Hillmen ditto	...	...	...	...	.....	.2
Hindus of all other castes	...	...	...	...	9.9	13.3
Other religions	...	...	...	...	.9	2.0

44. Of 216 escapes (against 206 in 1883), seventeen were from lock-ups, 52 from police buildings, 61 from other places, and 86 were made during transit. Forty-six or 21 per cent. of the escaped persons were recaptured; a very poor result.

The escapes from the custody of warders were 16 from jails and 36 from lock-ups. Ten of the former and 30 of the latter, or 69.2 per cent., were recaptured.

45. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year :—

Escorts.						Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7	55	1,534	9,419	.....	11,015
Prisoners and lunatics	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	898	10,714	2	11,616
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	425	5,434	...	3,897
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21	91	2,847	23,567	2	26,528

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1884 was Rs. 17,58,06,137-13-3, distributed as shown below :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	14,15,29,401	0	10
Behar	...	...	...	...	3,00,51,292	7	5
Orissa	...	...	...	...	35,06,301	5	0
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	7,19,143	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	17,58,06,137	13	3

or a decrease of Rs. 5,47,65,706-7-8 when compared with the figures of 1883. No treasure was lost. The number of prisoners escorted during the year was 14,123, or an increase of 9 as compared with the previous year.

46. Deaths by suicide have increased from 2,392 to 2,531, a difference of 139. The following districts return over 100 cases :—Jessore 225, Nuddea 211, Gya 167, Cuttack 155, Dacca 115, 24-Pergunnahs 104. These districts also showed most cases last year.

47. Cases of accidental death have increased by 141, as shown below. There is an increase under "wild beasts" and "other causes," and a decrease under other heads :—

					1883.	1884.
By drowning	...	...	...	...	11,218	10,771
„ snake-bites	...	...	...	...	9,527	9,466
„ wild beasts	...	...	...	...	1,318	1,411
„ fall of buildings	...	...	...	...	368	335
„ other causes	...	...	...	...	4,331	4,920
Total	...	...	...	...	26,762	26,903

Eighteen cases reported as accidental deaths or suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or cases of culpable homicide.

48. The following districts were not visited within the year, which for this purpose ends on March 31st:—Midnapore (on my list), Durbhunga (on Colonel Knyvott's list), and Darjooling and Dinagepore (on Mr. Baker's list). Of these, all but Durbhunga, which was last visited in November 1883, have since been inspected. The following 26 sub-divisions were also seen:—

Bhola, Bhuddruck, Rampore Hat, Raneegungo, Cox's Bazar, Naraingunge, Madaripore, Jehanabad (in Gya), Serampore, Bongong, Narail, Magoorah, Bagirhat, Jamui, Lalbagh (in Moorshedabad), Hajecopore, Tangail, Ranaghat, Dinapore, Serajgunge, Nattore, Sewan, Buxar, Deoghur, Chandpore (in Tipperah), and Giridhi.

This is more than the number noted last year (16), and treble the number reported the year before (8).

49. This is noticed by only three Commissioners, but the returns are carefully examined at head-quarters, and any short comings noticed are at once brought to light.

The Presidency Commissioner thinks that too much time is given to examining the registers, and too little to genuine outside enquiry. In the Chittagong Division the subject is said to have been generally well attended to.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore quotes at length the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, who thinks that frequent visits to stations and outposts are unnecessary, and that the time would be better spent in going off the beaten track and ascertaining from the people themselves how the police work. There is something to be said for this, but a District Superintendent is not bound to sit all day long inspecting registers, and he already possesses ample facilities for visiting places off the beaten track, whilst there would be no means of checking the time spent in the interior. What is really wanted is a diary, not a mere string of the names of places visited, but a journal showing where the officer went, what he heard, what orders he passed about it, and stating how he employed his time. I cannot approve of the proposal to leave thanas unvisited, since most of them now are only seen once in six months, and unless they are visited the police and the chowkidars will not be seen at all, but many District Superintendents might certainly turn the time spent in the mofussil to better account than they do at present.

50. Mr. A. V. Knyvett discharged the duties of Personal Assistant throughout the year to the satisfaction of both my predecessor and myself.

The following District and Assistant Superintendents have done well and deserve favourable mention:—

District Superintendents.

Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner.
Mr Giles
" Bamber.
Major Wilkinson.
Mr Pratt
" Wilcox
" James
" Harris
" Wilkins
" Showers
" H Dawson.
" Munro.

Assistant Superintendents

Mr Clark.
" Schurr.
" Paget
" Judge
" Tucker

51. None of the orders require notice, as changes are postponed pending the new edition of circulars, which is still under examination.

Important orders.

CRIME.

52. I have not thought it necessary to examine the figures under these heads submitted by other provinces, and merely give the results for 1884 as extracted from the divisional reports. Looking at these, it will be seen that the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions take the lead, having the highest proportion of crime to population, and that the number of cases reported for each policeman is highest in the Bhagulpore Division with 6·2, and lowest in the Orissa Division with 3·5.

In the Patna Division, as regards the proportion of cognizable crime to population, the Patna district has 1 to 290, whilst Mozufferpore shows 1 to 1,409. In other words, the people of the Patna district would at first sight appear to be about five times as criminal as their neighbours north of the Ganges; whilst Gya, the district next below Patna, and usually considered one of the heaviest in the Lower Provinces, has 1 to 478, and Durbhunga, the district next above Mozufferpore, has 1 to 858. Patna, however, with a large urban population, has 3,274 nuisance cases against only 352 in Mozufferpore; and deducting these, the proportion becomes 1 to 561 in Patna and 1 to 1,541 in Mozufferpore. Even so, however, and although the two districts kept pretty much the same distance in 1882 and 1883, the variation requires an explanation, which will now be called for.

The Commissioner of Dacca remarks in connection with this subject that the figures show Mymensingh to be not only undermanned, but under-officered; and of these facts there can be no doubt whatever. There were 50 cognizable cases to each investigating officer and 7·8 such cases to each policeman, the average for the province being 4·9. In the Burdwan Division the advanced and densely populated districts of Hooghly and Howrah stand high in point of criminality, the proportion of crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, to population being 1 to 99 in Howrah and 1 to 118 in Hooghly, against a divisional one of 1 to 218 and a provincial one of 1 to 300. The Commissioner is of opinion that the force in these two districts is inadequate, but the number of cases per policeman is not so high as it is in Beerbloom, and the proportion in Hooghly is only just over that for the province, whilst in Howrah it is a good deal below it. Probably the Commissioner considers Bengal generally to be under-policed, and he will not be alone in this opinion.

None of the other reports contain any facts or figures under this head calling for detailed notice.

Percentages as tests of police work.

53. The nine tests prescribed by the Government of India are—

(a) Cases—

1. Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.
2. Percentage of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided.
3. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.
4. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.

(b) Persons—

1. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.
2. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.
3. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.

(c) Property—

1. Percentage of property recovered to property lost.
2. Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.

Test (a) 1 shows that police agency is most resorted to in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions: the other divisions varying from 79·0 in Bhagulpore to 72·0 in Dacca.

Test (a) 2 is hardly a test of police work, including as it does direct cases. Under it Bhagulpore is far the best with 55.9; only one other division, Patna, having more than 50. Rajshahye is last with 42.4—a position it also occupied last year.

Test (a) 3 is of little practical value, since it includes false cases as well as cases in which the police were unsuccessful, or had not evidence enough to justify an arrest.

Test (a) 4 seems to require amendment, including as it does direct cases decided, with which of course the police had nothing to do. Under it Bhagulpore comes first and the Presidency last, but the variation is considerable—6.7.

B Form is so seldom used that the percentages under test (b) 1 are insignificant, varying from .6 in Chittagong and .8 in Orissa to 6.7 in Patna. Speaking generally, I believe that B Form should be met with much oftener than it is: that is, that the police use C Form in unsuccessful cases, where accused or suspected persons were virtually under arrest, though nominally only attending for the purposes of the investigation.

In both the remaining tests of persons Chota Nagpore comes first and Dacca last, but the discrepancies are not such as to call for detailed notice.

In the property tests the Presidency Division is ahead, whilst the Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions show worst.

	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.
CLASS I.									
Test (a) 1 ...	82.3	87.8	74.1	82.4	72.0	78.7	87.2	70.7	84.9
(a) 2 ...	60.8	62.7	50.3	65.0	73.9	58.0	65.5	69.1	64.7
(a) 3 ...	58.0	50.7	53.1	48.8	54.1	44.4	53.2	54.5	59.3
(a) 4 ...	69.9	62.4	70.1	67.9	72.7	60.3	66.2	71.6	78.7
(b) 1 ...	.9	2.0	4.5	1.1	.1	2.6	.8	.3	1.3
(b) 2 ...	50.7	60.2	56.9	54.3	65.9	50.1	50.8	67.2	66.7
(b) 3 ...	56.4	50.1	54.2	53.0	60.5	46.5	50.4	57.1	61.1
CLASS II.									
Test (a) 1 ...	73.7	90.6	70.1	78.1	85.8	88.4	84.1	82.9	88.8
(a) 2 ...	47.5	40.1	41.4	44.3	53.5	52.4	53.1	40.2	40.7
(a) 3 ...	40.5	35.4	31.9	36.9	41.4	38.6	40.0	32.3	37.9
(a) 4 ...	53.5	47.2	46.8	50.3	57.5	55.5	53.9	47.7	50.2
(b) 1 ...	1.6	2.0	4.5	4.2	.4	7.2	.4	.7	.....
(b) 2 ...	48.3	42.3	38.4	41.3	46.7	40.1	40.6	31.7	40.5
(b) 3 ...	43.1	39.1	34.4	37.9	41.8	45.6	43.8	30.3	38.3
(b) 4 ...	11.0	100.1	.....	78.3	.....	8.3	.....	6.0	.....
(c) 2 ...	100.1	100.1	.....	100.1	.....	33.3	.....	50.1	.....
CLASS III.									
Test (a) 1, excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37.	88.4	93.6	84.9	78.7	85.7	80.1	83.5	85.3	81.9
(a) 2 ...	40.7	50.1	38.7	39.1	24.4	62.0	53.5	43.0	27.1
(a) 3 ...	23.2	29.5	23.6	12.9	12.8	40.4	33.3	22.8	17.5
(a) 4 ...	50.7	52.2	40.5	48.0	29.4	65.7	56.8	41.3	41.6
(b) 1 ...	13.1	7.0	6.9	17.7	.....	7.9	3.8	.....	2.4
(b) 2 ...	30.1	31.0	34.4	33.3	30.1	55.2	51.2	30.1	27.0
(b) 3 ...	38.2	32.1	34.1	26.1	20.7	56.8	50.5	33.7	29.6
(c) 1 ...	11.2	10.6	25.0	17.0	5.1	8.0	7.0	4.1	5.6
(c) 2 ...	44.3	60.0	28.7	47.6	75.1	47.0	62.3	60.6	46.9
CLASS IV.									
Test (a) 1 ...	46.3	70.4	60.4	40.4	55.4	48.9	56.8	58.1	78.2
(a) 2 ...	34.1	27.1	26.8	20.8	39.0	24.0	43.8	34.7	37.7
(a) 3 ...	24.2	18.7	21.7	11.1	20.9	11.6	32.6	25.6	16.6
(a) 4 ...	46.5	29.9	41.6	27.5	46.4	22.3	40.2	38.1	46.1
(b) 1 ...	2.6	5.0	.5	3.8	.....	8.7	1.3	2.0	.....
(b) 2 ...	30.7	28.4	41.0	30.3	30.6	17.5	35.5	42.7	26.1
(b) 3 ...	38.8	28.3	39.2	27.2	35.9	19.2	32.8	37.9	53.3
CLASS V.									
Test (a) 1, including serial Nos. 36 and 37.	75.7	80.2	60.0	71.7	66.1	87.0	83.6	78.0	86.1
(a) 2 ...	51.0	54.0	46.2	54.3	57.8	62.5	65.0	56.4	49.6
(a) 3 ...	27.3	23.3	25.6	22.1	34.6	22.1	24.4	31.1	30.0
(a) 4 ...	64.5	60.8	69.8	69.3	64.9	72.7	71.0	61.8	73.0
(b) 1 ...	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.7	2.9	7.3	2.8	1.8	1.3
(b) 2 ...	56.0	52.8	61.4	53.1	50.0	62.4	63.9	59.7	64.7
(b) 3 ...	57.6	53.4	62.4	62.8	60.7	64.8	63.0	57.1	63.7
(c) 1 ...	35.6	23.7	30.8	19.4	34.3	31.7	25.6	25.0	20.1
(c) 2 ...	50.6	43.8	39.0	34.3	52.4	50.3	41.0	56.6	37.9
Average on the five classes.									
Test (a) 1 ...	78.0	80.0	76.0	72.0	73.3	77.8	79.0	75.1	85.7
(a) 2 ...	40.3	43.1	42.4	47.2	40.7	51.9	55.0	49.8	40.7
(a) 3 ...	35.0	31.5	31.1	36.3	35.3	31.0	50.7	33.3	33.0
(a) 4 ...	57.0	50.4	55.5	53.8	54.8	55.3	68.8	52.1	57.9
(b) 1 ...	4.7	4.3	4.4	6.3	.6	6.7	1.8	.8	1.0
(b) 2 ...	46.1	43.0	46.4	42.8	46.0	46.3	50.8	47.4	53.2
(b) 3 ...	45.2	41.8	45.2	50.4	44.3	46.5	45.1	46.2	45.8
(c) 1 ...	11.6	20.8	11.1	23.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.5
(c) 2 ...	35.0	40.8	13.5	38.3	25.4	26.1	20.7	34.6	30.2

54. The subjoined figures will show that there has been an increase in cognizable crime of 7,911 against a decrease in non-cognizable of 3,163, leaving a net increase of 4,748. The fluctuations under both classes will be considered separately.

	1883.	1884
Cognizable ...	104,454	112,365
Non-cognizable ...	110,531	107,368
Total ..	214,985	219,733
Increase in cognizable cases	...	7,911
Decrease in non-cognizable cases	...	3,163
Net increase	...	4,748

55. Crime has increased in six out of the nine divisions : the differences chiefly deserving notice being Presidency + 2,234, Rajshahye + 1,252, Bhagulpore + 2,885, whilst Dacca shows —3,453. The causes leading to these fluctuations will be dealt with when the divisional figures are analysed, class by class. The net increase is 4,748.

56. An examination of the following table will show that in the Lower Provinces generally there is very little difference in the proportion of the two classes—cognizable exceeding non-cognizable by 2·2 only. The difference in 1883 was the other way, non-cognizable being then 2·8 in excess. As observed last year, the eastern and more litigious divisions show the larger proportion of non-cognizable, *e.g.*, Chittagong with 70·6, whilst Chota Nagpore returns only 28·8. In the same way, Bengal Proper has 53·5 against 41·8 in Behar. In Orissa the two classes are, curiously enough, for the second time evenly distributed, and the same thing occurs in the Presidency Division. The Rajshahye Division, with 36·4 of non-cognizable, forms an exception to the rest of Bengal the cause being found in Darjeeling, where the percentage is as low as 15·3. Amongst the other districts, Dinagepore, Bogra and Rajshahye do not reach the divisional average, whilst Pubna and Rungpore are much above it. That Pubna should have 49·0 per cent. of non-cognizable crime, whilst the adjoining districts of Rajshahye and Bogra show 35·5 and 36·1, would seem at first sight to indicate that complainants in the first district have things too much their own way; but a reference to previous returns shows that in 1882 it headed the division with nearly 600 cases more than any other district, and that in 1883-84 there has been a continuous falling off.—

	Cognizable	Non cognizable.	Total.	Percentage cognizable.	Percentage non cognizable.
Burdwan ...	15,845	18,363	34,008	46·	54
Presidency	16,847	16,866	33,713	50	50
Rajshahye	13,886	7,958	21,844	63·6	36·4
Dacca ..	11,089	17,515	28,604	38·8	61·2
Chittagong	4,372	10,530	14,902	29·4	70·6
Total of Bengal ..	61,839	71,212	133,051	46·5	53·5
Patna ...	25,324	15,409	40,733	62·1	37·9
Bhagulpore	13,390	12,307	25,697	52·1	47·9
Total of Behar ..	38,714	27,716	66,430	58·2	41·8
Orissa	6,009	6,011	12,020	50	50
Chota Nagpore	5,803	2,349	8,152	71·2	28·8
(GRAND) TOTAL	112,365	107,368	219,733	51·1	48·9

57. Cognizable offences reported

	1882.	1883.	1884.	Decrease as compared with 1883.	Increase as compared with 1882	Increase as compared with 1883	Increase as compared with 1882
Cases against property	61,101	63,411	72,626	...	...	9,215	11,534
the person	17,928	18,545	8,178	347	9,749	...	...
public tranquillity	2,705	2,870	3,005	...	175	...	300
Other cases	27,349	29,040	18,857	1,089	...	...	1,300
Total	108,980	104,864	112,365	1,448	10,719	9,367	15,119
Net	...	...	...	...	...	7,911	3,346

Deducting the hurt cases for 1882 (9,815), the total number of cases reported will stand thus—

1882.	1883.	1884.	Increase as compared with 1883.	Increase as compared with 1882.
99,166	104,454	112,865	7,911	13,200

The accompanying table gives an increase of 7,911 cases as compared with 1883, and of 3,385 as compared with 1882. To make an effectual comparison, however, the number of hurt cases reported in 1882 must be deducted, and we then have an increase of 13,200 as shown above.

Cases against property increased by 9,212, and against the public tranquillity by 135, whilst "other cases" show a decrease of 1,089 and offences against the person of 347. The percentage of increase in cases against property is 14·5, the cause of which is to be found in a partial failure of the crops and the consequent high price of food. It was most marked in the Patna, Bhagulpore, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions. In "other cases" there are decreases under excise and nuisances of 577 and 1,365 respectively; neither of them calling for any special remark here.

58. The Dinagepore figures in column 8 of Statement A, Part I, are, it should be mentioned, hopelessly wrong owing to failure to attend to the definition of a decided case, and the percentage of cases convicted as shown in column 11 is therefore less than it should be. The mistake was found out in the course of inspection, and at too late a date to allow of revised figures being inserted.

DIVISIONS.	Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				True cases.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Burdwan	18,077	16,459	15,235	15,045	955	1,047	1,066	1,019	17,122	15,412	14,169	14,026	5·3	6·3	7·1	6·5
Presidency	14,748	15,743	15,154	16,847	1,040	954	919	958	13,708	14,789	14,235	16,189	7·0	6·0	6·0	5·6
Rajshahye	10,480	11,081	11,788	13,886	799	787	748	822	9,681	10,294	11,040	13,064	7·6	6·5	6·3	5·9
Dacca	11,643	12,604	11,605	11,089	1,158	1,073	1,164	888	10,485	11,531	10,441	10,201	9·9	8·3	9·9	8·0
Chittagong	5,098	4,825	4,408	4,373	370	538	359	281	4,728	4,287	4,049	4,091	7·3	11·1	8·1	6·4
Total for Bengal...	60,045	61,612	58,178	61,859	4,334	4,378	4,266	3,608	55,711	57,134	53,909	58,171	7·2	7·1	7·3	6·9
Patna	21,670	23,971	23,926	25,324	1,008	1,800	1,747	1,930	20,662	22,171	22,179	23,393	7·4	7·5	7·3	7·6
Bhagulpore	11,347	11,374	11,416	13,300	511	420	516	692	10,836	10,954	10,903	12,608	4·5	3·6	4·5	5·2
Total for Behar ...	33,017	35,345	35,342	38,714	2,119	2,220	2,263	2,622	30,898	33,125	33,070	36,001	6·4	6·2	6·4	6·8
Orissa	6,080	6,875	6,034	6,009	795	803	540	391	5,285	6,072	5,494	5,618	12·5	12·0	8·0	6·5
Chota Nagpore ...	5,011	5,443	4,303	5,907	330	352	395	383	4,681	5,091	4,008	5,420	6·5	6·4	8·1	6·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	109,153	109,980	104,454	112,865	7,549	7,753	7,464	7,070	99,604	101,227	96,990	105,295	7·2	7·1	7·1	6·3

59. The number of these, as shown in the above table, continues to diminish, and is now 7,070, or 394 less than in 1883. Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore are the only divisions showing an increase, and in no case is it one of any importance. In Chittagong, Tipperah is worst with 126 cases, of which 38 were direct, and the remainder 88, were investigated.

The Bhagulpore Division shows an increase of 176, whilst the percentage in Monghyr, which attracted unfavourable attention last year, has risen from 9·3 to 10·8. No explanation is given of these very high figures, which spoil the average of the division. Bhagulpore and Purneah show slight increases; but the percentages are low, and it is unnecessary to examine them.

In Burdwan the proportion of false cases is less in every district but one, though it is still high in Midnapore—9·3. Beerbhoom has fallen from 10·6 to 7·8, a decided improvement; whilst in Hooghly the change is the other way, from 7·2 to 8·7, against only 2·3 in Howrah, the next district, and one very similarly circumstanced. From the explanations tendered on behalf of Hooghly, it appears that Circular I of 1877 is even yet not understood there, and that complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, are shown as false. Beyond this the District Superintendent remarks on the difficulty felt in obtaining convictions in section 211 cases as tending to increase the number of false charges, but the difficulty, though equally existent in other districts, has not had the same effect there.

The percentage in the Dacca Division, though lower than in any of the three preceding years, is still higher than that of any other division. The decrease in the number of false cases in Backergunge, from 306 to 109,

requires explanation, which will now be called for. The decrease in Dacca is slight, and in Furreedpore considerable, whilst Mymensingh shows an increase of 32, due, in the Commissioner's opinion, to an imperfect acquaintance with Circular I. It seems reasonable to suppose that the same reason might with equal justice be assigned for the decrease of 40 in Dacca and of 62 in Furreedpore. The variation in Backergunge is not to be disposed of in this manner, and I am inclined to think that Subordinate Magistrates must, to save themselves trouble and avoid responsibility, have shrunk from declaring cases false. I can see no other theory by which so striking a decrease as 61·3 per cent. is to be accounted for, and I know from experience how frequent the institution of false cases is, or at all events used to be, in that district. In Patna there is a slight increase in the divisional percentage, from 7·3 to 7·6 (7·2, the percentage returned by the Commissioner, is a mistake). Chumpan is again the worst district with 11·3, and Shahabad follows with 11·04; figures calling for explanation.

In the Chota Nagpore Division there is a slight decrease, but the percentage in Hazaribagh is abnormally high, and no reason is given for its comparing so unfavourably with those of the remaining districts of the division.

The Rajshahye Division shows an increase in four out of the seven districts, especially in Julpigoree, where the numbers have more than doubled, and in Rungpore, where they have risen from 124 to 196. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree reports that the increase is under two heads only,—theft and burglary : a fact he is unable to assign any reason for, though he assigns the increase generally to one or both of two causes—a tendency by the police to report unsuccessful cases as false, and the general love of exaggeration. From this it would appear that magisterial officers in Julpigoree are too prone to accept conclusions formed for them by the police, and not sufficiently careful to sift out the grain of truth which is to be found in most complaints.

The number of false cases in Rajshahye has slightly decreased: 113 against 114 : but in prosecutions the district has done much less than its proper share, having only 11 with 4 convictions. The subject attracted attention at a recent inspection, when the District Superintendent reported that the Magistrate looked on false charges as a means of ventilating private pique and counteracting more serious offences: hence prosecutions were rarely instituted, whilst the procedure adopted was such that it was almost impossible to secure a conviction.

The line of action followed by the Magistrate is directly opposed to that prescribed by Government, whilst his policy of employing one crime to neutralise another is, it is to be hoped, peculiar. The fact that false cases have not increased is beside the question, as an unwillingness to declare them false would be perfectly intelligible under such circumstances.

No explanation is given for Rungpore, but the Magistrate states that false cases have received very careful attention.

The percentage in Orissa has fallen from 8·9 to 6·5: Cuttack and Balasore leading with 9·05 and 8·1 respectively. The general decrease is attributed to the more careful observance of the rules on the subject, but the figures are not examined in detail. Pooree is again lowest with 3·9, and it is therefore evident that the rules are not read there as they are in Cuttack, the next district. The Cuttack figures, and therefore the divisional ones, were vitiated by the inclusion of 40 cases declared false owing to mistake of law or fact. These should of course have been omitted, and the explanation that the error was not detected until after the submission of the returns is hardly satisfactory. The correction has been made here and the figures revised.

In the Presidency Division the percentage (3·9) has fallen in every district except Jessore, which returns 6·9, an increase of ·8; whilst in the 24-Pergunnahs it has come down from 7·8 to 3. The Magistrate attributes this to his requiring all Subordinate Magistrates who hear police reports, to submit monthly statements of false cases showing the number of prosecutions instituted. This was always my own practice when in charge of a district, and it has a useful effect by reminding Subordinate Magistrates of the rules on the subject, and that a case declared false must be accounted for.

60. Of 9,572 cases excluded from the returns as false through mistake

Cases excluded as false and removed of law or fact, no fewer than 1,228 were in the to non cognizable. Backergunge district alone. Omitting, of course,

the total for the Dacca Division, these figures exceed those for any division except Patna and the Presidency, whilst they are more than double those of Rajshahye, Chota Nagpore, and Chittagong. This illustrates what I have said above as to the way Magistrates in Backergunge have been shrinking from pronouncing cases false, whilst still unable to declare them true.

61. The percentage of C Forms sent up as false by the police, but

Cases sent up as false by the police, declared to be true by Magistrates, is 8.5 against but declared to be true 7.8 last year. The following seven districts show

worst, that is, of course, from a purely departmental point of view:—

Purneah	23 1	24-Pergunnahs	16.3
Hankuora	22 08	Bogra	15.9
Khoolna	16.4	Jessore	15.8
Backergunge	16.3		

The following are the six best:—

Mozufferpore	2.02	Dinagapore	3.1
Tipperah	2.1	Monghyr	3.3
Cuttack	3.1	Durbhunga	3.6

But little is to be obtained from collating these figures, and yet they exhibit widely discrepant results, due in great measure, in my opinion, to the idiosyncrasies of different Magistrates:—

62. Prosecutions in false cases

NAMES OF DISTRICTS	Number of false cases—vide column 18 of Statement A (Part I)	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints	NAMES OF DISTRICTS	Number of false cases—vide column 18 of Statement A (Part I)	Number of false cases in which prosecutions were obtained	Number of such cases in which convictions were obtained	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints
Burdwan	105	14	1	3	Patna	357	17	0	0
Bankura	40	11	3	3	Chhota	313	5	1	18
Boorhoom	123	11	5	5	Shahabad	310	21	5	6
Midnapore	502	143	14	14	Mozufferpore	308	65	17	18
Hookilly	581	85	7	7	Durbhunga	226	16	5	4
Howrah	66	15	5	5	Baran	207	31	20	20
24 Pergunnahs	150	77	53	30	Chumparan	33	6	24	1
Nuddes	171	75	40	40	Monghyr	31	65	21	21
Jessore	105	61	4	4	Bhagulpore	180	53	11	11
Khoolna	82	34	7	7	Purneah	112	30	8	4
M. onshedabad	42	27	8	8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	94	26	17	18
Dinagapore	205	62	6	6	Maidah	35	10	5	7
Rajshahye	113	11	4	4					
Kungpore	190	44	12	12	Total for Behar	2,128	410	151	155
Bogra	51	16	2	3					
Pubna	105	22	6	6	Cuttack	104	40	13	13
Darjooling	38	10	1	1	Poree	98	55	21	21
Jalpaigore	111	8	3	3	Balasore	114	17	4	4
Dacca	226	55	6	6	Gurjuts	16	11	4	4
Furraddpore	98	18	7	7					
Backergunge	109	46	2	2	Total	301	121	43	43
Mymensangh	435	49	6	6					
Chittagong	105	12	1	1	Havariabagh	197	23	11	11
Noakhilly	50	17	6	6	Bohardugga	77	21	5	5
Tipperah	128	28	5	5	Singbhoon	2			
					Maulbhoon	107	13	6	6
					Total	883	177	2	23
Total for Bengal	3,684	844	194	200	GRAND TOTAL	7,070	1,477	409	429

		Percentage of convictions				
		1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Burdwan	..	34.4	32.9	25.3	22.7	16.9
Presidency	..	45.4	32.5	28.9	29.9	35.1
Rajshahye	..	82	29.7	30.5	19.3	19.6
Dacca	...	34.9	23.7	25.3	27.6	14.5
Chittagong	...	30.6	25.6	32	33.7	21.0
Patna	...	41.1	48.1	50	41.8	37.4
Bhagulpore	..	45.9	41.4	47.3	35.6	35.4
Orissa	...	62.9	38.7	39.7	38.3	34.1
Chota Nagpore	.	43.5	52	30.3	48.3	38.6

There is no actual improvement, whether we look at the percentage of false cases prosecuted or at the result of prosecutions. The former is 20.3 per cent. against 20, and the latter is 31.2 per cent. against the same percentage last year. The accompanying table shows that Chota Nagpore has again done best in the way of prosecutions, and that Patna is again

second. In no division, however, have prosecutions been really successful, and Dacca, Burdwan, and Rajshahye all show badly in the order named.

In the Burdwan Division, Midnapore is the only district in which prosecution has been freely resorted to, and Hooghly comes out very badly with only 33 prosecutions to 381 cases declared false. Midnapore prosecuted 103 cases out of 302, or just half the number for the whole division. The Magistrate thinks judicial rulings make these prosecutions more difficult every year, and it is certainly the case that the path to a conviction is thickly set with legal pitfalls. He is further of opinion that the services of the Government pleader or of a mukhtar should be allowed for the prosecution, but to this the Legal Remembrancer objects. The excuses given for Hooghly have been already noticed. Burdwan, too, has not done as much as it might have.

The percentage of prosecutions to false cases in the Bhagulpore Division is 23·6 against 22·2 in 1883. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to those instituted is 35·4 against 35·6. The Sonthal Pergunnahs show well, with 17 convictions against 26 prosecutions, and Maldah has also done well with 4 against 10. Purneah exhibits only 5 convictions out of 30 prosecutions, and 112 cases declared false. Police administration in this district was a weak point throughout the year, but the attention it has now attracted will, I hope, bring about a change for the better.

In Chittagong out of 105 false cases, 12 only were prosecuted, with but one conviction. The Commissioner has called for an explanation, but thinks the weakness of the magisterial staff during the greater part of the year had a good deal to say to it. In Tipperah 28 cases out of 126 were prosecuted, and in Noakholly 17 out of 50, with 5 and 6 convictions respectively—figures which can hardly be called satisfactory. The percentage of convictions for the division at large (21·0) is worse than in any year since 1879, a state of things for which Chittagong with only 8·3 must be held responsible.

The Dacca Division shows very badly with 16·3 per cent. of prosecution against 21 in 1883. In Mymensingh prosecutions were sanctioned in 6 cases only out of 117 declared false during the first half-year, and in 28 out of 51 in the second half. The figures are suggestive as showing that an increased willingness to prosecute produced a corresponding reluctance to declare cases false. In the Netrokona sub-division the Deputy Magistrate declared 78 cases false, whilst refusing to sanction a single prosecution, a state of things which might, and should, have been remedied during the year.

Judicial results are very poor, convictions having been obtained in only 21 out of 145 cases prosecuted, the percentage therefore being 14·4 against 27·5 in 1883. In Furrædpore it was remarkably good—43·7: whilst in the adjoining district of Backergunge it was as low as 4·4, two convictions out of 45 prosecutions.

The Commissioner quotes at some length from Mr. Dutt, the late Magistrate of Backergunge. Mr. Dutt thinks that false complaints are discouraged by fear of prosecutions, and that Subordinate Magistrates now pay more attention to the rule that doubtful cases should be shown as true and not as false. He then goes on to suggest that they should be relieved from their present feeling of doubt and indecision by being allowed to show cases as doubtful. This would certainly be one way out of the difficulty, but it would be very like shirking it, and it is after all one not likely to be felt by a strong officer. I am afraid, too, that with reference to the figures noted above, the fear of prosecution, and still more of conviction, must be over-rated in Backergunge. I notice Mr. Dutt's remarks at length, as it is always useful to know the opinion of a native officer of his standing.

In Patna there has been a falling off both as regards the percentage of prosecutions (which, except in Mozufferpore and Chumparun, is decidedly poor), and the percentage of convictions which is still, however, as high as 37·4. In Chumparun the hardship of putting innocent persons on their defence in order that the false cases may be enquired into judicially before prosecutions are instituted is again adverted to, and it is explained that this procedure is followed in deference to repeated rulings of the High Court. I do not, however, think that the High Court intended that the false case should be formally tried out, or that they mean to demand more than that the depositions of the complainant and his witnesses should be always recorded by a judicial

officer. I am aware, however, that on this point there is considerable uncertainty, and that the procedure adopted is anything but uniform. The Magistrate of Durbhanga rightly thinks that false cases should be prosecuted, even though the prosecution is likely to turn out infructuous; and the Magistrate of Shahabad asserts that in his district false charges are preferred with the view of getting the chowkidar into trouble, and so compelling him to take less than his legal wages.

In Chota Nagpore judicial results were not quite so good, and the number of prosecutions instituted—57 for 383 cases declared false—is not sufficient.

In Rajshahye the percentage of prosecutions was smaller, but the results were certainly not good, only 34 out of 173 prosecutions having been successful. The Commissioner attributes this to prosecutions being instituted on insufficient grounds, and thinks that proof of falseness should be considered essential. The percentage of convictions is a shade better than what it was last year, but still much behind what it used to be in the four years—1879-82.

The figures submitted for the Orissa Division were, as before remarked, incorrect owing to a mistake in Cuttack, where the percentage of convictions to cases prosecuted has fallen from 53·8 to 35. In Pooree it has risen from 27·2 to 36·2, and for the division generally it is fairly good, considering the difficulties by which this class of cases is attended. No remarks are made.

The Presidency Commissioner does not compare the figures of 1883, but the division generally shows an improvement in both prosecutions and convictions. In the last respect, however, Jessore did very badly with only 4 convictions out of 51 cases sent up; whilst the next district (Nuddea) had 40 out of 73. The District Superintendent of Jessore lays the blame upon section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, under which the Court Sub-Inspector cannot prosecute, and on the generally difficult nature of these cases; but the Commissioner points out that these obstacles exist equally in other districts. If the Magistrate would examine the records in a few of the unsuccessful cases, the points on which the prosecution had failed, could be brought to notice with advantage. It has been remarked before that officers generally dislike this class of cases, and this is quite reason enough for an extra amount of supervision, so that the trying Magistrate may know his work will be carefully looked into.

63. Out of 114,112 cognizable cases reported during the year, 21,163 were instituted directly before a Magistrate; and as 3,858 of them were sent to the police for investigation, the total number so investigated was 96,149 or 84·2 of the cognizable crime reported. The percentage last year was 83·8, a difference of less than a half per cent.

64. Cases in which enquiry was refused

DIVISIONS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Burdwan	18 077	16 450	15 225	15 045	477	211	58	41	2·6	1·8	·3	·2
Presidency	11 744	15 743	15 154	15 417	660	544	68	127	4·4	3·4	·4	·7
Rajshahye	10,480	11 681	11 788	13 886	372	390	100	37	3·5	3·3	·8	·3
Dacca	11 642	12 804	11 605	11 049	597	564	154	248	5·1	4·4	1·3	2·1
(Chittagong)	5 694	4,825	4,403	4,372	158	182	30	11	3	3·7	·0	·2
Patna	21,670	23 871	23,026	23 324	841	1,699	70	69	3·8	6·9	·3	·3
Bhagalpore	11,347	11,374	11,416	13,480	280	82	82	41	2·5	·7	·7	·3
Orissa	6 080	6 675	6,094	6 009	165	167	69	50	2·6	2·5	1·1	·8
Chota Nagpore	5 011	5 445	4 903	5 003	134	102	69	31	2·6	1·8	1·4	1·6
GRAND TOTAL	104,153	106,980	104,454	112,305	3,692	4,004	704	732	3·5	3·6	·6	·6

The percentage of cases not enquired into is the same as last year, ·6 the number being 732, of which 76 were afterwards enquired into by order of the Magistrate, leaving 656. Of these, 186 were charges of burglary, 344 of theft, and 58 of trespass. Of these 732, 227 belong to a single district (Mymensingh), and with that one exception, I do not think the discretion given can be said to have been abused.

Coming now to details, out of 41 refusals in the Burdwan Division, very nearly half were in one district (Hooghly), whilst Bankoora had none at all, and

Beerbhoom, Howrah, and Midnapore only 9 amongst them. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom states that the practice in his district is not to cut a first information in cases in which there are *prima facie* grounds for believing the facts to constitute a dispute regarding rights of property: in such instances an entry is made in the diary, and the parties are referred to the Magistrate. I have called for further details; but if I understand him right, section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, must be systematically disregarded, and the number of cases reported, which is certainly low (1,577), must be incorrect. In Hooghly section 157 is misunderstood, being used when a Magistrate countermands his order on a petition sent to the police for investigation. The District Superintendent of Midnapore puts very little trust in the figures he submits under this head, and the Commissioner observes that it is difficult, if not impossible, to ensure the return of correct statistics as to the actual number of cases refused. It need not be, if only the police and Magistrates will observe and carry out very plain instructions.

The number of refusals in the Dacca Division is again very high, being 243, or nearly one-third of the number for the whole of the Lower Provinces. The percentage, too, is 2·1 against an average of only ·6. For this Mymensingh is solely responsible with the altogether abnormal number of 227, more than half of which occurred in two thanas. The District Superintendent endeavours to show that the work was so heavy that the police had no alternative but to refuse enquiry in order to get through what they had in hand. He can, however, show for these two thanas an increase of only 4·5 per cent., and I agree with the Commissioner in thinking the explanation eminently unsatisfactory. Some remark would seem to be due from the Magistrate, who allowed this to go on unchecked, but none is quoted.

The Patna Division shows 99 refusals, of which 47 were in Chumparun and 20 in Gya. The inequality is not noticed.

In Chota Nagpore 81 cases were not enquired into: 49 of these coming from Lohardugga. They are said to have been chiefly attempts at house-breaking, but the number is altogether excessive, and the explanation not by any means satisfactory. Burglary will never be put down, if attempted burglary is treated as of no importance; and I impressed this on the District Superintendent when at Ranchee on inspection duty.

In the Bhagulpore Division, Purneah is responsible for 35 out of 43 refusals, the Magistrate merely remarking that "almost all the cases not enquired into were attempts at house-breaking and theft." In the three preceding years Purneah had only 20 refusals, and I hope that the change of officers will lead to a change of system in 1885. The Sonthal Pergunnahs, with 74 refusals the year before, shows none at all in 1884—a violent oscillation, which is not explained. There were 116 refusals in 1880, 37 in 1881, and 4 in 1882, evidencing a great want of uniformity in administration.

Only 11 cases were rejected in the Chittagong Division, and into two of these enquiry was afterwards made by order of the Magistrate.

In the Rajshahye Division, Julpigorce shows the same number of refusals as in 1883,—26; whilst four districts, Rajshahye, Pubna, Dinagepore, and Bogra, show none at all, and the total for the division has fallen off from 100 to 37. No explanation is given, but it is plain that there must be a different system in different districts.

The Orissa Division has 50 refusals, 40 of which were in Pooree against only 2 there in 1883. The increase is accounted for by the late Assistant District Superintendent having issued an order, in which the Magistrate must have concurred, to the police to refuse all cases of petty theft—a practice which has since been put a stop to. Cuttack has 2 against 64 in 1883; the falling off in the percentage being from 2·8 to ·1, a variation which has to be explained.

In the Presidency Division an increase in the percentage from 4 to 7 is due to Nuddea, where there were 94 refusals, giving the high percentage of 2·0 against ·74 in 1883, when too it headed the list. No explanation is given of this exceptional state of things, but 16 of the refusals are said to have been in burglary cases and 76 in petty thefts. The bad policy of refusing enquiry in such cases is of course evident, and the District Superintendent's attention will be drawn to the matter.

65. 1,12,365 cases were reported in 1884, and to these are to be added 1,747 of previous years brought under enquiry during the year, making a total of 114,112, 782 of these were refused by the police, but out of these enquiry was ordered by the Magistrate in 76, leaving only 656 not enquired into, to which are to be added 7,070 declared to be false. Deducting these, we have 106,386, of which the police enquired into 92,215 *suo motu*, and took up 3,934 more by order of the Magistrate, making a total of 96,149. The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police to true cases is 39·8 against 41·9 (not 54·2) in 1883 and 42·5 in 1882.

66. The number of persons arrested by the police was 83,544, of whom 56,583 were convicted—a percentage of 67·7.

The number of persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year was 4,491. A table showing the results of trials of persons by districts is given below :—

Districts.	NUMBER ARRESTED—				CONVICTED—				ACQUIRED—				Percentage of acquittals to total arrests.			
	By Police.				By Magistrate.				By Sessions.				By Magistrate.			
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Burdwan "	1,920	2,881	2,054	468	432	327	327	327	710	749	683	683	39	39	39	39
Bankura "	874	839	801	154	126	133	133	133	375	316	316	316	12	12	12	12
Bardham "	800	832	1,112	280	280	270	270	270	494	396	396	396	15	15	15	15
Medinipur "	2,331	2,337	978	708	721	721	721	721	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008	67	67	67	67
Hooghly "	3,397	3,117	3,106	618	442	442	442	442	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	28	28	28	28
Kowsh "	3,368	3,143	3,106	378	378	378	378	378	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	11	11	11	11
24-Pargunnahs	3,741	3,818	4,400	618	442	442	442	442	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	28	28	28	28
Rudra "	2,498	2,818	3,440	635	579	579	579	579	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	68	68	68	68
Jessore "	1,466	1,681	1,832	644	789	789	789	789	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	68	68	68	68
Khoulia "	2,633	2,831	2,885	633	719	719	719	719	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	68	68	68	68
Meorshedabad	1,001	1,001	1,277	278	278	278	278	278	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Dinapore "	1,633	1,886	1,277	428	428	428	428	428	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Rajshahye "	1,014	927	1,142	253	253	253	253	253	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Rangpoore "	1,114	1,149	1,142	253	253	253	253	253	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Bogra "	1,325	1,202	1,808	404	404	404	404	404	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Palna "	3,116	2,004	1,838	404	404	404	404	404	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Darjeling "	4,841	8,468	5,441	406	240	240	240	240	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Purpore "	2,431	2,610	2,731	545	545	545	545	545	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Dacca "	1,665	1,404	1,329	733	733	733	733	733	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Farrukpore "	2,345	1,688	1,415	543	543	543	543	543	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Rangpore "	2,708	2,744	2,318	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,218	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Chittagong "	1,128	1,108	1,748	452	452	452	452	452	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Noakhali "	907	730	747	308	308	308	308	308	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Chittagong Hill Tracts	63	28	1,306	11	11	11	11	11	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Tripurah "	1,570	1,719	1,306	665	665	665	665	665	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Gra "	6,065	6,744	2,638	891	891	891	891	891	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Shahabad "	1,876	1,815	2,151	715	715	715	715	715	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Meorshpore "	2,068	1,854	2,246	462	462	462	462	462	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Darbhanga "	1,394	1,444	1,536	472	472	472	472	472	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Sargat "	1,311	1,441	1,790	689	689	689	689	689	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Chandpur "	1,194	1,209	1,630	270	270	270	270	270	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Manquay "	1,468	1,467	1,790	474	474	474	474	474	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Bharnpur "	1,703	2,305	1,579	378	378	378	378	378	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Burman "	1,508	1,467	1,719	404	404	404	404	404	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Southal Pergunnahs	1,163	1,231	1,408	130	130	130	130	130	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Maidan "	3,927	2,533	1,837	306	306	306	306	306	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Cumack "	1,600	2,071	2,345	306	306	306	306	306	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Poorer "	800	901	942	317	317	317	317	317	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Baouore "	3,121	1,408	1,513	309	309	309	309	309	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Gurhat "	1,668	1,544	1,912	408	408	408	408	408	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Hazrah "	1,768	1,744	1,912	408	408	408	408	408	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Lahadurga "	240	291	253	253	253	253	253	253	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Shahbura "	729	723	665	334	334	334	334	334	683	683	683	683	41	41	41	41
Baraboo "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	79,672	79,021	85,041	3,067	17,357	17,113	17,357	17,357	30,144	30,144	30,144	30,144	1,916	1,916	1,916	1,916

GRAND TOTAL

The six best and the six worst districts are therefore—

Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.			Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.		
Darjeeling ...	...	82.3	Mymensingh ...	...	41.9
Howrah ...	...	80.6	Pubna ...	...	48.4
Patna ...	...	77.0	Rangpore ...	...	57.0
Dinapore ...	...	72.4	Jessore ...	...	50.2
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	72.4	Backergunge ...	...	52.9
Gurjhat ...	...	70.1	Sarun ...	...	53.4

Howrah and Patna are considerably helped by class VI cases, in which the proportion of convictions is always high, whilst crime in the three non-regulation districts named is light and simple. Mymensingh, Pubna, and Jessore all showed badly last year.

Under this head the Magistrate of Sarun draws attention to the effect that cases withdrawn or compounded under sections 248 and 345, Criminal Procedure Code, have in swelling the number of acquittals, and suggests that in calculating percentages of convictions they should be excluded, so that the working of the police may be shown in a fair light. The Commissioner points out that the suggestion applies as much to non-cognizable as to cognizable crime, and that Magistrates are equally with the police entitled to have their work shown as what it really is, not what it appears to be. To the change proposed there can, on the part of this department, be no possible objection, and it would certainly be useful to see to what extent cases are withdrawn and compounded in different districts.

The Commissioner of Chittagong observes that the practice of some Magistrates in ordering A Form to be substituted for C has an injurious effect on police work; the case being shown as one in which the police arrested, although they had in reality refused to do so in the first instance. Mr. Lyall would direct the Magistrate in these cases to issue process; but even so A Form would have to be sent. In point of fact, such cases are not numerous enough to make a change really necessary: they occur chiefly where the case having been sent up in C false, the Magistrate thinks judicial enquiry necessary, and the real remedy consists in sending only for the complainant and his witnesses, and in not putting the accused on his trial. A district order is all that is required.

67. The effect of section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, under which Court Sub-Inspectors are debarred from prosecuting, is again noticed by some Magistrates; the Magistrates of Patna and Chittagong in particular complaining that the strength of the local bar is usually to be found arrayed on the side of the defence. This, however, is no new thing, nor would the amendment of section 495 in any way affect it, unless it is meant that the Magistrate should in addition be empowered to go to the expense of retaining the Government Pleader much more freely than is done at present.

In connection with the remarks made in paragraph 17 of the Resolution on last year's report, District Superintendents were called on to state what Inspector could be usefully employed in court work, their present duties being discharged by Sub-Inspectors; and the replies received are now under consideration. For my own part, I am disposed to think that too much has been made of the disability introduced by section 495, and the change proposed must obviously have a very limited effect, being confined to district head-quarters only. In my experience the officer in charge of the court police never was or could be of much assistance in conducting a prosecution. His hands are always full of other work, his opportunities for making himself acquainted with the facts of a particular case are no greater than those possessed by the Magistrate trying it, and he is or should be naturally far inferior to the latter in all the requisites for conducting a skilful cross-examination. Of course, if the trying Magistrate is of opinion that judicial impartiality requires that his mind should be a total blank, that he should hear, see, and know nothing beyond what he is told by the police on one side and the defence on the other, he will have to be watched and assisted at every step; but an officer of the description given is fortunately a rarity, the great majority being well aware that it is their business to see that the evidence on both sides is properly marshalled, and that their duty to Government and to society requires that they should be

something more than mere judicial machines dealing with intangible abstractions. The amendment of the code would certainly be useful, but it is not in my opinion a matter of any pressing importance, nor do statistics show any serious falling off in convictions unmistakably due to the present state of the law.

The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, with reference to the effect of the section under notice, recommends the appointment of a Government mukhtar to take up all important cases, and the Commissioner remarks on this that all cases of public importance should be carefully prosecuted by a responsible agent. The employment of a mukhtar instead of the Government Pleader would be certainly more economical, and the mukhtar would probably be better up to the work, and would certainly have more leisure than a police officer.

68. Result of trial of persons by classes.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	53.8	30.6	45.5	58.2	40.0	66.3
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	54.8	37.4	43.1	32.4	47.5	66.5
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried	52.8	37.0	43.8	29.2	50.6	67.6
	56.0	41.1	40.3	44.1	52.1	69.7
	56.0	38.7	40.7	33.2	40.3	68.7
	53.8	38.1	40.0	29.9	52.5	67.8
	61.7	46.3	52.2	56.1	54.5	60.3
	61.5	43.9	50.4	35.1	51.0	69.5
	59.6	42.5	50.9	31.2	54.9	66.8

The above table gives the results of conviction of persons by classes. There is an improvement in classes III and V, and a falling off in I, II and IV of 1.9, 1.4, and 3.9: class VI is almost stationary.

69. Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated. Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.

DISTRICTS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	50.0	43.3	10.0	20.4	37.1	90.8	55.7	52.0	38.2	47.3	35.0	47.3	90.1	65.5
Bankura	57.1	20.1	0.4	.....	30.8	94.7	55.3	46.0	20.7	34.0	11.2	51.0	92.5	54.5
Medinipur	18.1	38.8	14.7	45.4	28.7	90.1	47.4	40.2	36.3	45.0	37.0	40.7	89.3	63.6
Midnapore	63.3	44.8	12.5	10.0	38.1	94.0	42.3	69.0	44.0	30.2	29.1	47.3	90.6	59.4
Hoochly	52.5	33.0	0.1	36.8	32.7	91.6	63.1	57.3	28.6	41.3	37.2	37.1	90.9	69.1
Howrah	60.7	48.0	23.3	38.4	47.6	100.0	77.1	78.0	60.3	63.5	33.4	61.8	89.3	80.6
24-Pergunnahs	46.4	35.1	11.7	23.3	37.2	91.9	57.5	50.0	41.0	43.4	31.2	40.7	89.4	69.1
Nuddea	42.8	31.4	7.9	18.0	20.6	77.8	54.1	37.8	38.1	40.5	27.0	52.5	78.1	55.4
Jessore	32.5	34.3	10.8	11.5	35.7	90.5	34.4	58.0	34.3	42.6	16.0	46.0	74.1	50.2
Khoulia	59.0	37.7	0.6	9.6	31.0	94.1	47.7	61.6	38.2	40.0	21.7	41.8	91.3	63.3
Moorsshedabul	54.0	39.1	9.5	35.4	37.5	84.6	40.6	54.7	45.5	37.1	28.2	44.2	81.5	69.0
Dinapore	63.1	16.9	0.8	20.3	31.0	95.6	56.1	49.4	27.1	54.9	35.5	54.7	93.8	73.4
Rajahmundry	61.6	38.2	5.0	24.4	30.1	98.9	27.7	56.5	42.5	47.1	45.9	51.7	73.1	53.0
Rungpore	44.3	32.5	8.9	15.5	33.8	69.8	23.1	41.5	31.9	44.8	28.3	54.4	80.0	50.0
Bogra	64.0	30.3	9.5	20.0	38.1	94.3	45.7	65.1	34.2	37.2	34.0	51.2	92.2	68.7
Patna	40.2	25.2	10.3	17.6	35.5	85.0	36.7	50.7	28.2	58.2	18.5	41.2	68.3	48.4
Darjeeling	47.0	27.9	11.7	23.2	44.7	91.2	66.0	54.4	38.3	36.1	61.3	74.5	84.0	62.3
Jalpaiguri	80.0	45.0	11.8	.....	43.9	80.7	40.7	70.4	50.0	49.3	8.7	54.0	82.1	68.1
Dacca	60.1	39.4	14.2	15.9	40.1	90.2	53.0	59.6	39.3	47.2	36.8	69.5	90.0	64.6
Furzedpore	59.5	31.6	0.5	28.5	40.7	92.0	38.4	59.0	30.5	52.7	30.8	46.8	82.0	54.3
Backergunge	54.2	50.7	10.7	23.2	42.1	37.1	41.7	49.2	30.9	50.9	31.7	45.5	84.9	52.9
Mymensingh	80.5	30.2	7.0	6.4	23.3	88.4	21.4	45.9	30.3	47.7	10.6	39.7	81.0	41.9
Chittagong	39.2	27.5	9.3	11.1	31.2	91.3	51.1	56.0	36.7	35.2	14.8	37.6	89.0	58.8
Noakhali	67.5	47.9	16.5	35.7	45.5	87.5	45.0	68.9	51.0	37.8	32.6	49.5	74.1	54.8
Tinipah	60.2	47.1	14.3	30.5	45.4	90.8	57.6	59.3	38.1	35.8	39.8	57.3	91.3	61.3
Patna	44.1	31.0	5.5	33.3	38.1	91.7	62.7	42.6	39.7	43.1	20.6	60.3	87.0	77.0
Gya	28.2	30.0	4.3	5.8	38.8	86.9	22.7	41.9	45.5	40.7	24.4	55.9	87.8	61.8
Shahabad	41.7	51.7	17.0	15.0	33.8	88.7	45.8	43.9	58.7	51.1	23.8	62.0	87.4	61.7
Mosufferpore	53.8	45.1	11.0	5.9	49.3	95.5	51.0	52.4	55.5	69.0	24.5	54.6	92.7	64.8
Durghanga	44.0	22.2	0.1	.....	43.3	91.4	30.8	36.5	17.3	70.3	16.5	55.0	91.2	61.1
Saran	34.1	20.6	10.0	7.0	34.9	85.6	41.3	37.3	34.0	54.1	18.6	48.6	85.0	53.4
Chunagar	00.0	31.8	7.9	11.7	32.5	98.0	34.0	70.0	31.4	50.6	21.1	61.0	92.0	65.0
Bhagulpore	44.4	30.3	0.4	24.0	42.4	83.4	34.8	40.9	35.1	53.3	24.4	45.4	73.2	55.8
Purneah	47.2	40.4	7.0	00.0	48.9	83.8	34.4	46.8	55.5	61.4	41.4	50.2	83.7	63.5
Southal Pergunnahs	50.0	40.8	5.5	17.5	35.9	94.9	37.0	50.0	31.0	44.1	20.3	54.4	91.4	66.8
Malda	71.4	39.0	8.2	50.0	30.0	85.5	38.5	50.0	62.1	66.6	67.0	69.9	80.5	71.8
Cuttack	58.5	35.0	0.0	42.8	30.7	84.3	37.1	57.1	3.3	25.0	49.4	58.1	80.3	57.3
Poore	41.6	31.8	11.8	20.4	36.8	88.5	48.8	51.5	21.4	22.9	30.2	62.0	83.4	60.3
Balaore	53.3	23.3	7.0	28.3	32.0	86.9	40.4	49.1	25.7	35.8	44.5	49.9	89.1	58.1
Giriat	80.0	30.7	13.0	50.0	44.2	100.0	39.7	71.4	50.9	46.6	65.0	74.0	100.0	70.1
Hasaribagh	53.8	40.3	11.7	23.5	35.8	77.7	43.8	57.1	47.9	54.0	53.1	64.4	81.2	67.2
Lohardugga	47.5	23.6	7.7	10.7	35.7	93.8	52.2	60.0	28.8	34.2	51.0	51.7	91.8	65.5
Singbhoom	100.0	42.1	19.6	.....	49.1	70.5	54.1	100.0	33.3	77.1	.....	64.8	79.9	70.5
Manthoom	73.0	48.4	9.8	14.3	32.9	82.0	31.6	59.2	40.9	50.0	38.8	82.0	86.4	68.7

The preceding table shows by districts the percentage of cases ending in conviction and of persons convicted. The four best and the four worst districts are shown below:—

Howrah ... 77.1	These were all in the first five last year.	Mymensingh ... 21.4	All these were specially mentioned last year.
Darjeeling ... 68.6		Gya ... 22.7	
Hoochly ... 63.1		Rungpore ... 23.1	
Patna ... 63.7		Rajahmundry ... 27.7	

70. Coming now to classes, we find that in Singbhoom convictions were obtained in all cases of offences against the public tranquillity, and in Howrah in 80·7 of them, whilst Beerbhoom shows only 18·1.

In class III, serious offences against property, results are conspicuously bad, Howrah being first with 23·3, whilst no other district attains even 20·0.

In minor offences against the person, percentages vary from 60·0 in Bhagulpore to 5·0 in Mozufferpore.

71. Result of sessions trials.

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions of the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATE.						Total number of acquittals.	Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the sessions.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Hooghly	7	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	21	75·0
Khoolna	10	3	16	.....	.....	1	.....	20	66·0
Lohardugga	15	.....	25	.....	.....	4	.....	27	64·3
Pubna	14	1	16	4	.....	3	.....	25	57·1
Bankoora	10	.....	11	1	.....	4	.....	16	61·5
Jessore	13	.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	23	61·1
Bogra	8	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	12	60·0
Furzedpore	16	.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	27	60·0
Gurjals	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	60·0
Moorshedabad	24	.....	2	35	.....	2	.....	30	58·3
Maldah	22	.....	21	7	.....	.....	.....	24	50·0
Beerbhoom	24	10	15	3	.....	4	.....	32	53·3
Nudda	25	.....	19	2	.....	6	.....	27	51·9
Dacca	47	.....	26	21	.....	3	.....	50	51·5
Dinapore	43	3	15	21	.....	2	.....	41	49·8
Backergunge	23	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	47·7
Balaore	0	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	45·4
Tippurah	45	.....	35	1	.....	1	.....	37	45·1
Chumpan	33	.....	12	11	.....	4	.....	27	45·0
Darjeeling	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	44·4
Rajshahiye	27	.....	14	7	.....	.....	.....	21	43·7
Gya	47	1	15	17	.....	3	.....	34	44·5
Mozufferpore	16	2	6	2	.....	2	.....	12	43·8
Mymensingh	91	22	25	15	.....	5	.....	67	43·4
Burbhuga	23	.....	2	5	.....	12	.....	20	41·6
Poree	10	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	7	41·6
Burdwan	22	1	7	4	.....	.....	.....	12	36·4
Cuttack	15	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	34·7
Howrah	31	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	11	35·5
Monghyr	37	.....	8	8	.....	5	.....	10	33·0
Chittagong	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	33·3
24-Pergunnahs	30	1	10	7	.....	1	.....	19	32·7
Purneah	35	4	6	2	.....	5	.....	15	30·0
Bungpore	30	.....	6	2	.....	3	1	12	28·5
Bhagulpore	51	5	10	2	.....	2	.....	19	27·1
Manbhoom	40	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	15	24·5
Hazaribagh	32	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	9	21·0
Shibabad	33	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	19·5
Patna	50	.....	5	1	.....	3	.....	12	19·3
South-Pergunnahs	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	18·1
Noakholly	23	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	17·5
Saran	68	.....	5	4	.....	2	.....	11	15·9
Midnapore	77	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	11	12·5
Jalpigoree	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9·3
Singbhoom	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,215	55	478	220	.....	80	2	835	40·7

The percentage of convictions has risen from 57·6 to 59·3, which is slightly better than what it was in 1882. In 1881 it was 60·2, and in 1880, 60·6.

In the Burdwan Division, Midnapore and Howrah are the only districts showing an improvement; Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Hooghly all having more acquittals than convictions. Results are very bad indeed in Hooghly, 75·0 of the cases being acquitted. The Commissioner again remarks on the unwillingness of juries to convict in murder cases, and observes that in Hooghly "the area of selection of intelligent and independent jurymen is small." In two cases the High Court set aside the verdict and convicted, sentencing the accused to transportation for life; whilst in a third, a Burdwan one, the Judge, though disapproving of the finding, refused to refer on the ground that the verdict was unanimous.

In the Chittagong Division, Noakholly, which was last in 1882 with 41, is now first with 82·2. No explanation is given of this improved state of affairs.

From Patna we have the same complaint as to the way juries shrink from doing their duty in murder cases.

In the Dacca district juries are said to be cautious to a fault, but things were certainly not better with assessors in Backergunge. The failure there was entirely in class II, and the Magistrate writes thus:—"The almost invariable

acquittals of prisoners in murder cases has had a bad effect in the district, and it is a fact that men planning deliberate murders accept without very great hesitation the risk of a trial at the sessions, because they know that the chances of conviction are small indeed." The Commissioner makes no comment on this remark, but the Magistrate has, I believe, correctly described the general feeling. For the bad results in Furrceedpore the same explanation is assigned as last year and is hardly satisfactory.

In the Rajshahye Division, Julpigoree is for the second time a long way ahead. A decrease of 14·7 in convictions in Rajshahye is attributed to a change of officers, which is slightly vague.

No remarks are made on the Orissa figures, and there is nothing in them calling for special notice.

In the Presidency Division, the 24-Pergunnahs has done fairly well, but results in the four remaining districts are bad; Khoolna indeed being the second worst district in the statement. The Magistrate explains that out of 20 persons acquitted against 10 convicted, 9 were concerned in two murder cases, one of which failed on appeal to the High Court, because, owing to decomposition, the body had not been subjected to a *post-mortem* examination. For Jessore, where things were not much better, no explanation has been attempted, whilst Nudda and Moorshedabad are both jury districts. In the former the District Superintendent remarks on the difficulty of obtaining convictions under class II, instancing particularly murder and rape cases, and in the latter the jury acquitted eleven dacoits in a well-established case, which will be noticed further on in its proper place.

It is to be again observed that close on 56 per cent. of the acquittals were under class II, that is, serious offences against the person.

72. Property stolen and recovered.

DIVISIONS.	Names of districts.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
					Rs.	Rs.	
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	816	452	55·3	25,104	12,526	49·8
	Hankora ...	501	207	41·3	10,644	1,760	16·1
	Heerbhoom ...	574	314	54·7	10,367	2,580	24·8
	Midnapore ...	1,087	540	49·6	23,604	7,264	30·7
	Hooahly ...	846	371	43·8	25,315	6,806	26·8
	Howrah ...	717	411	57·3	18,225	7,801	42·8
	Total ...	4,541	2,295	50·5	1,13,509	38,716	34·1
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,347	787	58·4	35,065	11,355	31·5
	Nudda ...	2,325	935	40·2	40,380	8,881	21·9
	Jessore ...	1,032	307	29·5	25,298	5,687	22·5
	Khoolna ...	641	254	39·6	17,057	3,857	22·6
	Moorshedabad ...	1,248	534	42·7	28,184	5,473	19·4
	Total ...	6,543	2,877	43·9	1,51,082	35,253	23·3
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinagore ...	946	354	37·4	22,240	6,258	28·04
	Rajshahye ...	1,051	354	33·6	31,800	12,851	40·4
	Rangpore ...	1,357	377	27·8	36,926	5,806	15·7
	Bogra ...	1,057	268	25·3	12,690	2,181	17·2
	Pabna ...	558	227	40·6	23,818	5,747	24·1
	Darjeeling ...	687	375	54·6	21,768	8,187	37·6
	Julpigoree ...	492	221	44·9	17,645	7,749	43·9
	Total ...	6,588	2,176	32·8	1,68,787	51,159	30·3
DACA ...	Dacca ...	950	436	45·8	55,721	17,637	31·4
	Furrceedpore ...	718	249	34·6	19,595	3,367	17·2
	Buckergunge ...	545	255	46·9	28,176	6,846	24·3
	Mymensingh ...	1,711	416	24·3	75,287	9,026	11·9
	Total ...	3,924	1,356	34·6	1,78,779	36,866	20·6
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	281	131	46·6	13,080	3,641	27·8
	Noakhally ...	193	127	65·8	10,135	4,814	47·5
	Tipperah ...	476	241	50·6	14,724	4,747	32·3
	Total ...	950	499	52·5	37,939	13,202	34·8

DIVISIONS.	Names of districts.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
					Rs.	Rs.	
PATNA	Patna	1,979	673	34.0	24,150	8,508	35.2
	Gya	1,730	585	33.8	44,702	15,404	34.4
	Sahababad	947	313	33.0	19,309	7,448	38.5
	Mosufferpore	674	464	68.8	16,248	7,231	44.5
	Darbhanga	1,380	341	24.7	18,070	5,082	28.1
	Baran	673	304	45.3	9,735	3,505	36.0
	Chumpanan	1,435	673	47.1	20,722	9,447	45.6
	Total ...	7,851	3,061	39.0	1,54,436	64,216	41.6
BAGULPORE	Monghyr	837	310	37.0	19,864	7,642	38.5
	Bhagulpore	1,061	435	40.9	21,234	9,088	42.8
	Purneah	1,250	515	41.2	35,036	14,716	42.0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,408	841	34.9	31,858	11,119	34.9
	Maidah	663	306	46.3	12,507	5,954	47.6
	Total ...	6,389	2,607	40.8	1,08,609	37,492	34.5
ORISSA	Cuttack	731	431	58.9	16,198	8,590	52.5
	Puri	1,637	644	39.4	10,064	3,519	35.0
	Balasore	625	241	38.6	8,799	3,088	35.1
	Gujhata	259	132	50.9	2,337	796	34.1
	Total ...	2,555	1,448	56.8	37,398	16,003	42.8
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh	860	310	36.0	9,851	3,348	34.0
	Lohardugga	845	302	35.7	10,738	3,086	28.7
	Singbhoom	153	90	58.8	3,218	770	23.9
	Manbhoom	471	270	57.3	10,919	1,959	17.9
	Total ...	2,329	1,372	58.9	34,726	9,263	26.7
	GRAND TOTAL	40,083	18,688	46.6	9,92,560	4,07,092	41.0

The percentages given in this table constitute the tests under the head "property" proscribed by the Government of India as shown in paragraph 53. There is a slight falling off, from 46.9 to 45.6, in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost; whilst the percentage of property recovered to property lost has come down from 29.2 to 26.9. Neither of these fluctuations is marked enough to call for any special notice. Looking at the property percentage in divisions and districts, Burdwan shows best for both with 34.1 and 49.8; whilst the Dacca Division and Mymensingh district are the worst with 19.8 and 11.9. In the other percentage, that of cases, the Chota Nagpore Division and Hazaribagh district come first with 58.2 and 70.1; the Dacca Division and Mymensingh district being again the last with 34.4 and 24.3.

In most of the divisional reports the figures for cases have not been given, but I proceed to examine the remarks made in connection with fluctuations in the percentage of property recovered.

In *Chota Nagpore* this is 28.0 against 39.5 in 1883, and varies from 45.4 in Hazaribagh, almost the best figures in the Lower Provinces, to 17.9 in Manbhoom. The Commissioner considers the decrease altogether unsatisfactory, and the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom observes that much property is not identifiable, whilst there is always a tendency to exaggerate the value. No doubt this is the case: but the remark is one of general application, and has no special weight in any particular district.

In *Burdwan* the percentage of property recovered, which last year rose with a bound from 25.6 to 41.06, has further improved to 49.8, the highest rate in the provincial statement. In 1881 it was only 20.8. Bankoora, which showed 8.2 in 1880 and 40.1 in 1881, has fallen from 32.3 to 16.1. These violent oscillations, which are not explained, are noticed as bearing out what I have before remarked on the little value C 1 possesses as a test.

The *Rajshahye Division* shows widely different results as regards test C 1 in the different districts, Julpigore and Rajshahye having 44.1 and 40.4, against Bogra with 17.2 and Rungpore with 13.3. Bogra, it may be mentioned, has the high average of 45.825 for the four years—1880-83. The Commissioner merely remarks that the results cannot be deemed satisfactory in any district, though, except in the two districts named, they are well over the provincial average; but special explanation will be called for in the case of Bogra.

In the *Dacca Division* the percentage of cases has fallen from 39·7 to 34·4, being most apparent in Backergunge, where a number of hopeless cases, which had never been reported, were discovered and entered.

The *Bhagulpore*, *Chittagong* and *Patna* figures call for no detailed remark. The Commissioner of *Orissa* notices the percentage of property (22·6) as being decidedly bad, whilst the percentage of cases, which is not given in his report, is distinctly good, being above the provincial average in every district. Judged by one test, therefore, *Orissa* is as much behind the mark as it is before it by the other, the real fact being that the first test affords no criterion whatever. In the *Presidency Division*, where the percentage of property is 23·2 against 41·7 in 1853 and 27·0 in 1852, the Commissioner remarks on the effect of fortuitous circumstances and lucky finds as affecting considerably the value of returns bearing on this question.

73. I come now to the subject of burglary with special reference to its prevalence in the *Behar* districts, where the number of cases is still increasing, and is now in excess of the total for the whole of *Bengal Proper*—10,392 against 10,042. I shall have more to say about this when reviewing the figures under class V; but meanwhile I have to point out that the *Bhagulpore Division* shows an increase in true cases of nearly 50 per cent., 3,603 against 2,431, and that the figures for the *Patna Division* have risen from 5,664 to 6,789. As regards cases in which property is said to have been taken, *Chumparan* is again first with a percentage of 72·0 on the cases reported, whilst *Durbhunga* can show only 22·6 and *Mozufferpore* 28·6 against 76·1 for *Bengal Proper*. Mr. Lyall has before remarked on the effect this tendency to avoid enquiry by denying that property was taken, has upon the chance of detection, and how it indirectly helps to increase a class of crime, which can be committed practically almost with impunity. The District Superintendents of the two districts specially singled out for unfavourable notice, and of *Sarun*, where the state of things is almost equally bad, were called on to say what steps they have, in consequence of last year's remarks on this subject, taken to improve the accuracy of first informations, and to guard against the subordinate police saving themselves trouble by conniving at the suppression of the real facts.

In reply, Colonel Waller of *Durbhunga*, where concealment is worst, maintains that his figures are more correct than would be supposed, stating that the houses are built of such flimsy materials that it is worth making a hole on chance: still as property of some sort or another is to be found in most dwelling-houses, the theory that the burglar is unsuccessful three times out of four cannot be accepted. Colonel Waller goes on to say that the police and chowkidar are very ready to suppress cases, so that, though he will not admit the existence of suppression in detail, he admits the existence of suppression *en bloc*.

In *Sarun* and *Mozufferpore* endeavours have been made to remedy the evil, but unfortunately with very limited success. Colonel Skinner mentions cases in which the loss of property was well known and freely spoken of; the complainant alone denying it, because afraid to go back from his original statement.

The worst of this habit of telling only half the truth is that it is apt to lead to the suppression of the whole; and although Colonel Waller is of opinion that if property were said to have been taken in more than one-third of the total number of cases, it would mean that crime was being suppressed: most people, I imagine, would come to precisely the opposite conclusion. If burglary had more blanks than prizes, it would soon be abandoned as not worth the trouble and risk it entails.

74. Analysis of crime by classes

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Class I	2,818	2,785	2,810	2,639	2,127	2,508	2,639	2,709
" II	4,111	4,267	3,976	1,061	4,301	4,267	4,684	4,618
" III	20,667	23,847	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520	19,609	21,221
" IV	8,812	9,514	9,603	10,871	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,580
" V	41,006	45,849	42,142	38,859	35,873	36,301	37,690	42,630
" VI	16,828	14,946	18,694	24,086	24,056	27,181	29,554	28,477

The above table gives the classification of crime for the past eight years. The fluctuations will be found dealt with separately under each class.

CLASS I.

75. There is an increase in this class of 130. Serials 3, 4, 5 show a decrease of 79, whilst rioting cases have increased by 137, and serial 7 (personating a public servant) by 31, or very nearly double, the figures being 63 against 32. As shown below, judicial results, whether we look at persons or cases, are alike worse:—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases ending in convictions ...	49.2	46.2
" of persons convicted ...	56.3	53.6

The following percentages are those prescribed by the Government of India. They show that the police investigated a smaller proportion of cases with worse results, and that they were somewhat more careful in making arrests:—

	1883.	1884.
1. Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ..	81.5	81.0
2. Ditto of cases (police and direct) in which a conviction was secured to cases decided ...	65.3	64.0
3. Percentage of police cases in which a conviction was secured to cases investigated ...	54.5	51.5
4. Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police ..	2	1.2
5. Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided		66.6
6. Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...		58.3
7. Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...		54.1

76. The number of these is 137, so that the improvement noticed last year has disappeared, the figures being the same as in 1882. Results at the sessions were good—25 persons convicted against 7 acquitted—and it is to be regretted that more cases were not committed. Magistrates convicted 72 and discharged 73 persons. I append comparative figures for last year and this:—

	1893.	1894.
Percentage of convictions in cases ...	51.3	49.6
Ditto of convictions of persons ...	50.1	54.5

77. The following is the number of rioting cases, arranged by divisions, for the last five years:—

Riot.	1890		1891		1892		1893		1894	
	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan ...	254	23	180	8	167	12	161	16	190	26
Presidency ...	340	30	348	22	339	16	363	21	441	19
Rajshahye ..	161	24	181	12	207	29	261	38	276	27
Dacca ..	472	51	360	37	574	34	538	69	438	76
Chittagong ...	221	24	276	21	227	38	193	16	160	9
Patna ..	216	47	179	20	179	23	189	27	287	33
Bhagulpore ...	104	5	115	6	102	4	133	6	130	16
Orissa ..	35	14	35	11	59	15	59	19	78	2
Chota Nagpore	26	2	39	1	36	4	56	2	51	6
Total ..	1,862	220	1,716	141	1,890	175	1,953	214	2,090	214

The number of false cases is therefore the same as in 1883, whilst true cases have increased by 137 as noticed above. The fluctuation will be examined under each division, and I need only here point to Dacca, which, though second on the list, has a decrease of 100.

Judicial results have fallen off from even the moderate level reached last year.

	1893.	1894.
Percentage of convictions in cases ...	44.9	41.1
Ditto of convictions of persons ...	55.	52.5

Besides these, I give the percentage of convictions of persons actually tried and the new percentages:—

	1893.	1894.
Percentage of convictions of persons actually tried ...	60	58.6
Ditto of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	78.4	60.1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	62.6	59.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	59.7	60.1

The police investigated more cases and with better results.

The petty nature of most of these riots is illustrated by the fact that out of 10,006 persons appearing before a Magistrate, only 167 came before the sessions, and from these must be deducted persons never committed, but let off on appeal. Of the 69 persons who escaped at the sessions, 10 were in Burdwan, 12 in Beerbhoom, and as many as 22 in Mymensingh. In neither the Orissa or the Presidency Divisions were there any convictions at the sessions; but in Orissa there were no commitments, and in the Presidency Division but three persons were acquitted. As pointed out last year these figures are not of much value, as column 31 does not show appeals in which the conviction was upheld, whilst column 29 shows cases in which the conviction was set aside.

78. Class I

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts	True cases in 1893	Cases reported in 1894	False cases	True cases in 1894	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquitted into by the police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought forward	Convicted	Acquitted
Burdwan	38	40	1	48	24	41	23	217	116	6
Bankura	52	40		40	21	43	28	290	114	105
Beerbhoom	20	13	9	10	6	11	3	54	25	24
Midnapore	78	85	1	79	54	71	45	311	89	83
Hooghly	52	76	16	60	30	45	21	25	115	29
Howrah	17	20	1	25	21	20	21	60	14	19
Total	237	204	27	271	167	240	114	1,140	671	411

An increase of 34 is spread over all the districts, except Beerbhoom, where the number of cases has fallen from 20 to 10—a decrease the local officers do not attempt to explain. Convictions in cases improved from 51·9 to 54·03, and fell off in persons from 60·2 to 58·4. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases investigated by the police was 58·0 against 58·6; and of cases convicted to cases decided 66·8 against 68·6. The results, so far as the police are concerned, show a slight falling off

	1893	1894
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	79·5	82·3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided		63·9
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police		9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police		59·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial		56·4

79. Coming cases increased in a marked manner from 7 to 19, being chiefly noticeable in Hooghly, with five cases against one. None of them were of any importance, and no reason is assigned for the increase.

80. Rioting cases have risen from 161 to 199, the only decrease being in Beerbhoom, where they fell from 15 to 5. Judicial results were again good in Howrah, as also in Midnapore and Burdwan.

Two cases were attended with loss of life. In the first of these, in Burdwan, the villagers set upon and murdered a zemindar's gomasta, who was assisting a Civil Court peon: the property seized was also rescued. The case was a plain one enough, and ten persons were sent up for trial to the sessions, where the jury acquitted them. The Judge, though disapproving of the verdict, would not refer the case, as the jury were unanimous, the result being of course a lamentable failure of justice.

The second case was in Beerbhoom, where a dispute between two zemindars about the right to some land led to a fight, in which a man was killed. Sixteen persons were sent up, of whom six were finally convicted.

The disputes in Midnapore between Messrs. Watson and Company, on one hand, and their ryots and some local zemindars on the other, are said to have been amicably settled, and it is to be hoped that the settlement may be a lasting one.

It is to be observed that the decrease in Hooghly, noticed last year, has not been maintained, there having been an increase of ten. This bears out the Commissioner's opinion that smaller competition for land had nothing to do with it, and probably the local authorities have to some extent relaxed their vigilance

81. Class I.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases in 1884	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by the police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	96	118	2	116	54	112	53	379	216	167
Nuddia	81	124	6	118	56	105	45	470	225	197
Jessore	106	145	8	137	80	120	63	611	369	269
Khoolna	87	107	7	104	62	100	59	326	201	165
Moorshedabad	90	66	2	64	35	64	35	262	100	104
Total	456	560	25	530	290	501	254	2,078	1,161	722

An increase of 83 is spread over all the districts, except Moorshedabad, which has 26 less. The following percentages are compared with those of 1883 :—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction	...	1883	1884
Ditto of persons convicted	...	51.5	47.1
		54	55.8

The newly prescribed percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	81.6	87.8
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided		62.6	62.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated		57.6	50.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided		..	62.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police		..	2.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police		..	60.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	56.1

The police took up more cases with worse results, so far as cases were concerned, and results at the sessions were not good, five persons out of nine being acquitted. Even these figures, representing 55.6 per cent, poor as they are, are an improvement on the two previous years with 61.8 and 72.7.

82. Coming cases, which show a decrease of three, call for no remark, none of them having been of any importance, whilst judicial results were fairly good.

83. Rioting increased in every district, except Moorshedabad, the greatest rise being 41 in Jessore, and the total for the division being 441 against 363. Two cases—one in the 24-Pergunnahs and one in Khoolna—were attended with loss of life, but no details are given, nor is the result mentioned. The great bulk are described as having been only technically riots; and no doubt in Bengal many cases dignified with the name of "riot" are in reality only petty squabbles, in which the disputants and their friends abuse one another from a safe distance, each side being equally afraid to come to blows.

84. Class I

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Districts	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases in 1884	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dumagore	49	84		34	10	19	12	85	48	35
Rajshahye	78	70	0	64	27	60	31	148	110	51
Rungpore	66	82	9	71	39	63	30	155	70	89
Bogra	61	71	3	68	30	50	32	25	157	65
Pubna	80	118	12	106	51	91	45	406	208	155
Darjeeling	27	19		19	9	17	8	55	20	28
Jalpigoree	24	25		25	24	18	12	98	60	19
Total	375	419	30	389	215	316	168	1,244	674	474

True cases show an increase of 10, chiefly accounted for by Pubna, which has 88 rioting cases against 68 in 1883. The fluctuations in the remaining districts are not marked enough to call for notice. The percentages

given below all exhibit a falling off as compared with last year's, that of cases ending in conviction being decidedly bad :—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	51.4	43.2
Ditto persons convicted	55.0	51.2
Ditto of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	82.1	74.1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	64.3	59.3
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	65.2	53.1
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	.....	70
Ditto persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	...	4.8
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	56.9
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	...	54.2

85. Twenty-seven coining cases were brought to trial during the year, of which 25 were decided, fourteen of these ending in conviction—a poor result.

86. In rioting three districts—Pubna (noticed above), Bogra, and Darjeeling—show an increase, the last-named having six against three in 1883. In one of the Pubna cases a man was speared through the body and killed, but the case itself was not one of much importance. There was a serious disturbance in Rungpore, where the Bhitarbund zemindar mustered his followers to attack the house of a ryot who had gone over to his adversary. Though no opposition was offered, the ryot's son was killed and three or four other people were more or less hurt. Seven persons sent up were all convicted before the Court of Sessions. The percentage of convictions is given below. It will be seen that the improvement noted last year has not been maintained. Only one case, the Bhitarbund one, already noticed, came before the sessions.

	1883	1884
Conviction in cases	47.5	35.1
Ditto of persons	53.7	52.1
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	80.8	69.3
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	60.1	53.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	50.0	45.5

87. Class I.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	Enter Cases	True cases in 1884	Total nos of trials in conviction	Cases reported to police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PRISONERS—		
								Brought up	Convicted	Acquitted
Dacca	127	132	12	150	84	106	65	101	63	185
Ruraidpore	104	98	20	74	11	84	5	41	174	193
Barkergunge	105	81	4	77	46	4	54	171	184	158
Myasansingh	384	319	42	270	12	264	111	873	301	362
Total	672	629	78	551	152	530	129	2,927	1,221	898

The decrease of 121 is mostly in rioting, and is spread over all the four districts. I give below the percentages for the last two years, from which it will be seen that the police have taken up a greater proportion of cases with slightly worse results :—

	1883	1884
Conviction in cases	46.9	47.0
Ditto of persons	57.4	57.7
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	76.8	82.4
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	67.5	65.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	54.5	44.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	..	67.9
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	1.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	...	56.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	...	58.0

88. There is an increase of two in the number of coining cases, which would not, however, call for notice but for the very poor judicial results, for which

no explanation is offered. Of 16 cases decided, only six resulted in a conviction. None of them were direct.

89. Mymensingh again attracts notice by its large number of cases (49) of escapes from custody and rescue. This is more than double that of any other district in the Lower Provinces, and the attention of the local officers will now be drawn to the subject, no explanation having been given in the report.

90. Rioting.

Districts.	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.				1883.	1884.
Dacca	97	93	40	53.6	52.6	544	322	179	64.4	56.2
Furreedpore	80	64	42	55.5	65.6	453	228	165	50.5	59.2
Backergunge	89	67	33	59.5	49.2	357	173	150	59.0	48.4
Mymensingh	262	214	74	30.5	34.5	800	248	344	30.8	41.5
Total	538	438	199	43.7	45.2	2,174	1,181	858	58.4	51.5

The above table gives the number of cases of rioting, district by district, with the results, which exhibit a falling off, chiefly noticeable in Dacca.

I would here especially notice the figures for Backergunge, which have now come down to the very moderate total of 67 being less than in either Tipperah or Chittagong, or in any district of the Presidency Division, except Moorshedabad. In its own division it would be easily best but for the large number of cases, 20 out of 84, declared to be false in Furreedpore.

The decrease in Mymensingh, which began in 1883, continued, but the figures (214) are still far in advance of those for 1881, the year before the sudden bound upwards. As regards judicial results, there is a slight improvement in cases and a falling off in persons; the variation in 1883 having been just the other way. Such percentages as 34.5 and 43.5 are of course unmistakably bad, but the police suffer from the long delay before the courts, there having been under serial 6 alone 26 cases and 98 persons pending at the close of the year. Backergunge and Dacca show some slight arrears too; but Furreedpore, curiously enough, had a clear file.

Upon Mymensingh the Commissioner remarks that the number of cases is still abnormally large, a decrease in the Attea sub-division having been partially counterbalanced by an increase in Netrokona, and in connection with the bad results in court he quotes, with approval, the Magistrate's remark that the investigating officers are underpaid and the magisterial staff is overworked.

The decrease of 26 in Furreedpore he attributes to preventive measures, added to the care now taken to get hold of and account for absconders in cases of previous years. In these trials, which have a great moral effect as showing that a disturbance is not lost sight of, there is practically nothing to establish but the accused's identity, and it is to this I attribute Furreedpore's taking the lead in judicial results.

The improvement noticed last year in the number of cases attended with loss of life has not been sustained, and the total has gone back from 6 to 12.

Furreedpore has five cases against two, Backergunge three against two and Mymensingh four. In Dacca there has not during the last six years been a single case of this description. Of these 12 cases, seven ended in a conviction, one broke down, and four were pending at the close of the year. Eleven out of the 12 had their origin in agrarian disputes.

Beyond the sentence there is not much about the Furreedpore cases to call for notice. In the first, where a man was shot, the accused was given seven years' rigorous imprisonment, a sentence *prima facie* inadequate, but exemplary in comparison with that passed in a succeeding case, where the homicide was convicted of hurt and fined a rupee, the remaining accused being acquitted. The Commissioner does not give details, but remarks that comment is needless. I do not understand why the sentence was not referred. In the single non-agrarian case the deceased was attacked on his way home from the hāt and beaten so severely that he died on the spot. The Magistrate discharged all the offenders.

In the Backergunge cases, one of which remained pending at the close of the year, as many as 19 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In one of the four Mymensingh cases the servant of a Dacca zemindar, who had been forcibly keeping an auction purchaser out of possession, was dragged out of a prostitute's house, where he had been sleeping, and beaten to death. The case is pending.

In another case, in the same sub-division, three brothers, notorious "latials," quarrelled with their brother-in-law about a share in a petty taluk. Two of them have been transported for life and the third has absconded.

The other two cases, also agrarian, present no special features, except that in one of them the man killed belonged to the attacking party. The Commissioner is of opinion that the people now are more inclined to settle their disputes in the Civil Courts, and that the professional "latial" is fast disappearing. In Backergunge, however, where the improvement is most marked, he never existed, and in Mymensingh where, if anywhere, his services have been had recourse to, there is still abundant room for improvement.

91. The local authorities in Mymensingh have again failed to do their duty in respect of preventive measures, and the number of cases in which persons were bound over to keep the peace has actually fallen by nearly one-third—from 65 to 45. The District Superintendent says upon this:—"Zemindari disputes and the criminal cases arising therefrom are too remunerative to an underpaid and dishonest police for them to report disputes in time to have a resort to violence prevented." The explanation is manifestly untenable, since it is in other districts found quite possible to obtain information, and the Commissioner refuses to accept it. Special attention was drawn to this matter last year, and the inaction noted is simply inexcusable.

Furcedpore exhibits a reduction of 315—from 712 to 397—thus showing that the remedy was overdone in 1883.

In Backergunge, too, there is a decrease in security cases from 1,103 to 835, in which 4,561 persons were bound over, the total number of cases instituted being 1,248. I consider that these figures, which were not, as they should have been, given in the report, are susceptible of considerable reduction, and it is remarkable that, whilst riots generally exhibit a rapid and continued decrease, the number of riots with murder shows no improvement, and the number of security cases is higher than in 1880 or 1881, and within three of what it was in 1879, when there was a very different state of things to deal with. A decrease in riots in the three years 1879-81 was therefore coupled, as one would expect to find it coupled, with a decrease in security cases; whilst in 1882-83 there was an increase of over 400 cases, and the number in 1884 is still abnormally high. No improvement can be called a real or substantial one when repressive measures are resorted to to the extent they are at present, and it is to be regretted that the local officers have passed over the matter without any remark.

92. Class I

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	Fatal cases	True cases in 1884	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Chittagong	76	92	5	97	24	51	20	207	110	76
Noakhally	55	42	3	59	15	37	25	361	180	87
Tipperah	97	91	2	89	62	77	51	558	256	117
Total	228	225	10	245	101	165	96	916	546	280

There is a decrease in this division of 13 cases, Chittagong itself showing an increase of 11, due solely to an increase in rioting. In one of these cases the police were beaten and two of their number carried off as prisoners by some Mughls. The dispute arose in connection with salt smuggling, and is referred to again under the head of salt cases.

93. Rioting cases in Tipperah fell from 103 to 77, (cases reported), two of which were serious. The police failed in both. In Noakhally there was a serious disturbance in December, when the Maharajah of Tipperah's people,

being opposed in an attempt to distrain crops, shot one man dead and killed another by rupturing his spleen. The case ended in a conviction during the current year.

94. The percentages given below show that the police took up fewer cases and got more convictions. In other respects they present nothing calling for special remark :—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction	...	...	...	1893.	1894.
Ditto of persons convicted ..	..	...	...	44.4	40
				61.8	61.3

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	..	74.4	72.0
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	..	67.6	73.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	..	53.9	58.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	.....	.....	72.7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	..	..	65.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	60.5

95. Class I

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1893	Cases reported in 1894	False cases	True cases in 1894	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by the police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Patna	50	78	8	69	3.	68	30	500	124	116
Gya	43	50	10	40	15	39	11	107	45	4
Shahabad	15	95	4	91	43	91	34	403	177	198
Mozufferpore	13	47	6	41	28	39	21	229	120	87
Durbhunga	36	39	1	35	17	39	18	109	10	92
Sarun	72	73	4	69	22	41	14	234	80	123
Chumparun	12	60	5	55	37	42	28	140	99	40
Total	217	359	40	319	194	349	150	1586	717	705

The divisional total has increased by 82, Gya and Durbhunga being the only districts which show a decrease, and is mainly due to an increase in rioting in Sarun and Shahabad.

The percentages given below show a marked falling off, Chumparun and Mozufferpore being the only districts in which it is not distinctly bad.

Percentage of convictions in cases	..	1893	1894
Ditto of convictions of persons	..	51.3	38.8
		52.	45.2

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	..	92.1	78.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	..	63.1	58.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	..	52.9	41.4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	..	...	60.3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	.....	.....	2.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	..	.....	50.0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	..	46.5

96 Shahabad has 26 more cases of rioting, the number in Sasseram being exactly double what it was in 1883. Two of the cases ended in homicide, the accused in one of these being sentenced to imprisonment for six and three months—sentences which should have been explained. These riots were generally connected with disputes about impounding cattle—a fact which, the Magistrate considers, points to the crop on the ground being a good one.

The Sarun cases were all of a petty nature. The Commissioner notices a suggestion that the expense and delay connected with civil litigation drive people to establish claims to possession by bringing charges of rioting. Unfortunately for this theory, out of 52 such cases reported, only two were pronounced false.

97. There is nothing else in this class calling for notice.

88. Class I

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases in 1884	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases acquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PRISONERS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Monghyr	60	55	13	43	27	54	24	327	134	142
Bhagulpore	81	43	4	39	19	36	17	196	89	19
Purneah	46	65	2	63	34	53	30	168	98	42
Sonthal Pergunnahs	20	15	1	14	11	14	10	30	27	3
Maldah	27	39	2	37	25	42	23	108	96	53
Total	134	217	21	190	116	199	106	881	444	309

Bhagulpore, Purneah and Maldah show an increase of 8, 18, and 10 true cases over 1883, whilst Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have 17 and 6 less. As usual, I give the percentages. They show a decided falling off in persons, against which there is a slight improvement in cases.

		1883.	1884
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	51.9	54.6
Ditto of convictions of persons	...	59.1	50.4
The new percentages are:—			
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported		87.7	87.2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided		67.1	65.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated		55.5	53.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided			68.2
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police		..	..
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police		..	56.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial		..	50.4

99. The number of rioting cases is almost stationary, being 139, an increase of three only. The only one of any gravity was the attack in Purneah by ryots on Mr. Weatherall, a zemindari manager, who retaliated by firing into the crowd. At the trial it was held that he had not exceeded the right of self-defence, and the ten men sent up were all convicted.

100. Class I

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases in 1884	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PRISONERS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Cuttack	21	28		7	10	21	14	109	70	98
Puri	24	46		22	11	11	10	118	102	19
Balasore	25	29	2	27	11	25	14	118	58	31
Gurubaha.	4	5		1	1	1	4	11	10	4
Total	74	108	2	106	33	77	42	446	340	127

There is an increase of 25 cases spread over all four districts, but chiefly noticeable in Pooree, which has 46 against 28

		1883	1884
Percentage of convictions in cases	..	38.3	31.4
Ditto of convictions of persons	...	45	51.6
The new percentages are:—			
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported		78.3	70.7
Ditto ending in convictions to cases decided		57.5	60.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated		37.3	54.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided			71.6
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police		..	3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police		..	67.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial		..	57.1

101. The old percentage of cases is again very indifferent, and in a large proportion of cases the police did not investigate. In cases convicted to cases

decided, and police cases convicted to cases investigated, there is a marked improvement.

102. In rioting cases Pooree continues to keep the lead with 37 true cases, added to which there is great and unexplained delay in disposing of them, for 22 cases with 46 defendants were pending at the close of the year. None of them were of a serious nature.

103. Class I

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Hazaribagh	21	27	1	26	17	26	14	77	44	33
Lohardugga	30	43	3	39	19	40	18	150	90	60
Singbhoom	4	5		5	4	4	4	5	5	
Manbhoom	20	30	3	33	26	26	19	128	90	40
Total	84	110	7	108	66	96	55	364	239	118

The increase of 19 is spread over all four districts. The percentages show a marked improvement upon 1883, Manbhoom and Singbhoom having done particularly well:—

		1883	1894
Percentage of convictions in cases		35.7	54.3
Ditto of persons		50.1	59.6
Ditto of cases investigated to cases reported		74.4	54.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided		67.2	66.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated		46.9	58.3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided		..	72.7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police			1.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police			66.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial		..	61.1

104. Coining cases have increased from 7 to 13, of which seven were in Hazaribagh. Judicial results were poor, seven persons having been acquitted against six convicted. Serial No. 5 has in like manner risen from 19 to 37, but the report gives no details.

105. Rioting cases are 51 against 55, and there is an improvement in the percentage of convictions, which is satisfactory. None of them were of a serious nature.

CLASS II.

106. In this class there is a trifling decrease of 66 true cases, the numbers being 4,618 against 4,684. This is under serial numbers 11, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, and 29, all the other serials, except 10 and 25, the numbers under which are stationary, exhibiting an increase. The chief decrease is under 21, drugging, with 8 against 17 and 24, abduction, with 198 against 264. No doubt many cases of abduction never come into court and are not heard of. The principal increase is under grievous hurt (39), and would appear to show that the tendency to make hurt cases cognizable by exaggeration is still unchecked. Still the definition of grievous hurt in the Penal Code is so clear and accurate that I fail to see how the attempt can succeed.

107. Below are the number of cases and results of trial arranged in the same way as last year, the lower line including direct cases. It shows even worse results than then, especially as regards persons, the percentage under this head having been steadily falling for the last five years till it has come down to the very unsatisfactory figure of 42.1—

Cases	Convictions	Percentage	Persons			Percentage of convictions to arrests	Percentage of convictions to persons tried		
			Arrested	Tried	Convicted				
1879	3,946	16.2	11.8	6,366	5,543	2,805	44.1	50.6	
1880	4,061	17.35	42.7	6,621	5,767	2,973	44.8	51.6	
1881	4,301	17.67	11.1	6,552	5,727	2,852	43.5	49.8	
1882	4,267	16.77	39.3	6,761	5,821	2,681	39.6	46	
1883	4,654	1,643	35.9	7,308	6,307	2,737	37.5	43.4	
		1,851							34
		1,819							31.6
1884 ..	4,618	1,860	40.3	7,310	6,431	2,709	37.0	42.1	

108. Results before the sessions are slightly better as shown below:—

					Acquitted by sessions.	Convicted by sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried (original or appeal).
1881	...	...	...	...	664	616	52.2
1882	...	...	...	...	634	524	45.2
1883	...	...	...	...	619	473	43.3
1884	...	...	...	...	576	481	45.5

109. The fluctuations exhibited by the new percentages are also trifling:—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	84.2	83.2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	49.9	43.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated	...	37.9	36.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	52.4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police...	...	.....	3.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	43.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	40.1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	.....	46.1
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	.....	30.3

110. The number of murders is, as shown below, almost stationary, so that the increasing difficulty in securing a conviction in this species of crime has not had the result apprehended in some quarters of rendering human life less safe. Practically few murders are committed in cold blood, or after weighing the chances of escape, and therefore the unwillingness of our courts to convict, though none the less to be regretted, does not exercise the evil result it would have in the case of other offences. But results are going steadily from bad to worse, and whereas in 1879 38.3 per cent. of persons brought to trial for this offence were convicted the number has now come down to 18.7—less than one-half. It may of course be said that the fault was with the police, and that the cases were mismanaged, but murder cases are not usually cases of much difficulty, and no other reason than that suggested can be assigned for a continued failure in dealing with this class of crime.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
By dacoits	1	2	3	3	2	3
„ robbers	10	8	17	4	7	7
„ poison	18	12	19	11	11	8
Other murders	259	243	257	253	244	248
Total	288	265	296	271	264	266

Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
			Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1879 ...	288	108	738	491	188	25.5	38.3
1880 ...	266	100	602	447	156	23.5	34.9
1881 ...	290	100	726	497	170	23.4	34.2
1882 ...	271	182	713	518	141	19.7	27.2
1883 ...	264	75	779	499	122	15.7	24.4
1884 ...	266	{ 58 71	715	507	95	13.2	18.7

111. The new percentages are given below, the difference between the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided (32.5), and that of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated (20.5), is due to there having been 55 cases pending at the close of the year. The number pending at the commencement of the year was 68, and no doubt the delay in disposing of these cases has something to say to the poor results noticed.

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	97.3	93.6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	38.0	32.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	25.4	20.5

112. There were three murders by dacoits—one in Rungpore, one in Gya, and one in Chumparun. In the Gya case no arrests were made, and both the other cases came to nothing. Of 11 persons brought to trial, one was discharged by the Magistrate, eight were acquitted at the sessions, and two were otherwise disposed of.

113. The number of murders by robbers (seven) is the same as last year; Hooghly, Pubna, and the 24-Pergunnahs had one case each, whilst Patna had four. Judicial results were very poor, the Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs cases being the only ones in which convictions were obtained, whilst out of 16 persons committed to the sessions only three were convicted : 12 of the acquittals were by a Hooghly jury.

114. There were eight murders by poison against 11 last year. Two of these were in Dacca and one each in Lohardugga, Midnapore, Dinagepore, Darjeeling, Sarun and Hazaribagh. Five cases were decided, a conviction not being obtained in a single instance.

115. Other murders, as will be seen below, show an increase of 4, the Dacca Division again taking the lead with 49. Mymensingh is the worst district with 16, whilst Backergunge and Midnapore have 12 each, Dacca and Tipperah 11 each, and Khoolna and Furreedpore have 10 each. The seven worst districts thus account for 82 out of the total of 248, and six out of the seven are in Eastern Bengal.

The 24-Pergunnahs has come down from 10 to 5, Shahabad from 11 to 9, and Lohardugga from 11 to 6. It is noteworthy that in Furreedpore one-third of the murders reported (15) were declared to be false, the district thus obtaining a place considerably lower on the list than it would otherwise have held. Backergunge, on the other hand, accepted all its murders (12) as being true.

Results, as noted below, get worse and worse, and it is difficult to say where this state of things is to end. The figures will be examined in detail under each division :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of
1880	243	96	570	147	249	183	
1881	257	90	625	160	300	165	
1882	253	78	613	125	330	153	8
1883	244	65	692	103	361	217	6
1884	248	56	619	92	373	131	23

116. There have been eight more attempts at murder; results showing a trifling improvement.

	Cases.	Convictions	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending, &c.
1881	5	19	61	21	23	15
1882	34	18	58	21	21	10
1883	41	11	56	13	31	7
1884	49	16	55	19	24	13

117. There is an increase of two cases of culpable homicide, the percentages for which, especially of persons, are very poor indeed, though certainly better than in the case of murder.

	Cases	Convictions	Percentage	Persons actually tried	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried
1881	208	93	44.7	351	160	201	47.2
1882	179	61	31.6	497	138	299	31.6
1883	154	71	39.1	331	129	202	38.9
1884	191	62	32.1	521	127	277	24.3

118. In Midnapore, a widow, who gave birth to twins, killed them by wringing their necks and disposed of the bodies. Murder of infants by their mothers. She subsequently confessed, but died in jail whilst the case was pending, and an abettor, against whom there was no evidence, was discharged.

In the 24-Pergunnahs a man at work in a tope of bamboos was attracted to a dried-up tank near by, by the cries of an infant which had been left there in a "gunlah." The police were informed, but nothing was done until their arrival, by which time the child was dead. No clue was obtained.

In Chumparun a woman, who strangled her illegitimate child whilst in jail awaiting her trial for deserting it, was sentenced to transportation for life. This is an 1883 case, and was noticed in paragraph 124 of last year's report.

There were two cases in Gya. In the first a Hindu widow, who had thrown her newly-born child into a well, was acquitted at the sessions, though the case was ordered to be shown as true. Her defence was that it died of convulsions, and was dead when she threw it in; and assuming that the

Judge believed the defence, it is difficult to reconcile his belief with the order he passed. Apparently the case should have been omitted as mistake of fact. In the second case, a woman cut off the head of her newly-born illegitimate child, her defence being—first, that she accidentally pulled its head off during delivery, and secondly, that she cut its throat with a sickle by order of the father, who refused to support it. The case was pending at the close of the year.

In Mozufferpore the body of an infant was found in a ditch, death being due to rupture of the liver. The case remained undetected.

Saran has three cases, of which no details are given. The accused were acquitted in two of them, and in the third the conviction was under section 318.

In Bhagulpore one woman cut the throats of her two children to spite her mother-in-law, and another threw her child down a well: the reason assigned being a quarrel with her husband and want of food. They were both sentenced to transportation for life.

In Pooree a woman, in despair at being put out of caste, threw her illegitimate child down a well and then jumped into another well with the intention of committing suicide. On being rescued, she was sent up for trial and sentenced to transportation for life, but the High Court released her on the ground that it was not proved that the child was alive when thrown in. In two other cases in the same district the accused, in both instances Hindu widows, were convicted under section 318, the sentence on the first being one year's and on the second three months' rigorous imprisonment.

In Mymensingh a woman, as the result of a quarrel with her mother-in-law about the division of some food, cut the throats of her two children and then attempted to commit suicide. She was hanged.

I am not aware if any special orders have been passed in connection with any of these cases.

119. Following the course adopted in last year's report, I reserve an examination of the fluctuations in other kinds of crime in this class for my remarks in connection with each division, making an exception only in the case of drugging, serial No. 21. Under this there is a decrease of two cases—15 against 17—of which eight were decided, not a single case ending in a conviction. It is noteworthy as showing how unknown this crime is in the boating districts, where stray wayfarers are not to be found, that only one case, an 1883 one, was reported in Eastern Bengal; whilst six out of the 15 belong to Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Balasore and Pooree, all districts along the main pilgrim routes. These cases are now dealt with by specially selected investigating officers, and although results were very bad, there is no doubt professional poisoners are well in hand. The cases will be dealt with separately under the division to which they belong.

120. Class II.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	81	105	6	98	47	48	36	141	51	72
Bankoora	45	48	0	42	11	42	11	74	22	45
Beerbhoom	46	54	5	49	16	36	14	68	24	40
Midnapore	154	162	11	151	62	116	62	275	121	129
Hooghly	175	169	35	134	40	106	55	171	40	108
Howrah	69	107	5	102	53	100	48	147	71	65
Total	571	644	68	576	229	463	196	874	344	460

Three districts show more and three fewer true cases; the net increase being an unimportant one of five. Fluctuations calling for notice are Burdwan 17 more, and Howrah 33 more, whilst the next district (Hooghly) has 41 less, following a decrease of 28 in 1883.

121. Results have improved in all the districts, except Bankoora, where the percentage of persons convicted has fallen from 46·5 to 29·7. In Midnapore, on the other hand, it rose from 29·3 to 44, and in Howrah from 40·2 to 50·3.

Below I give the percentages, old and new, as compared with last year. Although the result generally is better, there is still great room for improvement:—

	1883.	1884.
Conviction in cases ...	30.3	34.0
Ditto of persons ...	32.9	39.4
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	74.5	73.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	42.3	47.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	36.2	40.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	.....	53.5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	1.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	48.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	.....	43
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost ...	.....	100
Ditto of property recovered to property lost ...	.....	11

122. As shown in the margin, the number of true cases has increased from 34 to 40. The murder by robbers was a Hooghly case; in which two persons were convicted. The poisoning case belongs to Midnapore. A woman, who had been slandered by another woman, poisoned her enemy's child, aged three, by giving it arsenic mixed in fried rice. Arsenic was discovered in the child's stomach, but the case proved

a failure. Of the remaining cases two only call for special notice. In the first of these, the villagers combined to murder a zemindar's gomasta, a man of immoral habits, who had rendered himself additionally unpopular by oppression. Of 13 persons sent up, two confessed, one of the two being made Queen's evidence; but the jury, a Hooghly one, refused to convict. In the other case the accused deliberately shot a man who was picking mangoes from a disputed tree. In this instance, too, the jury shrank from doing their duty and acquitted, but the murderer was, on a reference to the High Court, sentenced to transportation for life.

The percentage of convictions was for cases 22.5 against 20.5 in 1883, and for persons 15.6 against 7.8. This improvement is due mainly to Midnapore and Burdwan, the two advanced districts of Hooghly and Howrah showing percentages for persons of 11.5 and 7.1, which are worse even than what they returned last year. In Bankoora six cases were sent up without a single conviction, and in Beerbhoom there were no cases at all. Altogether 102 persons were put on their trial, of whom 16 were convicted, 72 acquitted or discharged, and 14 were under trial.

123. In five cases of attempt at murder, seven persons were brought to trial, of whom one only was convicted. One of the cases, with two accused, was pending at the close of the year.

124. This shows a decrease of 10; the percentage of convictions for cases being 38.4 and for persons 44.4, both better results than were obtained last year. No case calls for special notice.

125. The number of cases is 13, or one less: 15 persons being brought to trial, all of whom were either acquitted or discharged. It is noteworthy that of 25 cases reported, 12, or nearly one-half, were declared to be false.

126. There were eight true cases, four of which ended in conviction. Eight persons were brought to trial, of whom three were discharged and four convicted. One case with one accused had been committed for trial and was pending at the close of the year. These results are fairly good.

127. Two cases under this head call for special notice. In a case in Burdwan, a railway gunner, an Eurasian, who had in a fit of drunken rage beaten his wife to death, was tried for murder. The jury convicted of grievous hurt only, and the Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case to the High Court, where

the accused was sentenced, under section 325, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum punishment, the verdict being upheld. In another case a man quarrelled with his sister and struck her with a "lati," causing instant death. He was convicted under section 325, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It is not stated if this was a jury case.

128. There were two drugging cases, one in Burdwan and one in Howrah, both of them being traced out by the police, who, however, failed to obtain a conviction.

129. So many of these cases end in a compromise that the percentages are of little or no value. Only 11.1 of cases ended in a conviction, the percentage of persons convicted

being 8.3. Two Bankoora cases, both failures, related to cooly recruiting.

130. Headings not noted call for no separate remark.

131. Class II.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	307	229	11	218	88	207	79	283	118	133
Nuddea	203	203	12	201	82	251	79	304	110	181
Jessore	203	167	10	157	65	157	54	233	80	151
Khoolna	155	109	7	102	44	106	40	168	60	92
Moorsheadabad	138	111	9	102	47	97	38	180	82	91
Total	984	870	40	830	326	818	290	1,168	456	628

There is the considerable decrease in this division of 154, the figures being 830 against 984 last year, when there was an increase of 244. The total is still therefore 90 more than it was in 1882; whilst from the fact that the decrease is chiefly under serials 20 and 23 it is plain that the attempt to make hurt cases cognizable, noticed in paragraph 113 of last year's report, has been abandoned. The decrease is perceptible in every district except Nuddea, where there has been an increase of 48, and where there is a total of 251 true cases against 165 in 1882. The 24-Pergunnahs has 89 less, and Jessore 46 less.

Judicial results, as shown below, exhibit a falling off from even the very moderate standard attained last year. Results before the sessions, too, are very much worse, there having been 30 convictions to 80 acquittals, as compared with 78 convictions to 92 acquittals; a percentage of 27.2 against 45.9.

Percentage of convictions in cases	...	...	...	1883.	1884.
Ditto of convictions of persons	...	...	...	35.6	34.9
				39.5	39.0

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	85.4	90.6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	44.8	46.1
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	38.5	35.4
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	.....	47.2
Ditto persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	...	.....	2.6
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	...	.....	42.3
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	...	.....	39.1
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	...	...	.....	100
Ditto property recovered to property lost	...	...	...	.....	100

132. Murders show a falling off of 11, the total being the lowest for the last seven years, and all but one coming under serial 12, other murders. The exception was a murder by robbers in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which the accused person sent up was duly convicted. In other murders results are worse than ever: not a single person having been convicted in Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs. The divisional percentage of convictions in cases is 25.0 against 43.2 last year, and in persons 12.9 against 23.8.

Only one case calls for notice. One Grish Chunder Bose, a High Court pleader, was in the habit of visiting a young girl against the wishes of her father and of the girl's other paramours, with the result that he was one night way-laid and stabbed. There can be hardly any doubt that the pleader's rivals, and very probably the girl's father, were implicated in the murder; but although some of them were sent up for trial, no evidence was forthcoming. A feature about this case is that the deceased's friends meant to hush it up, and it came under the notice of the police as he was being removed to Calcutta for medical treatment.

133. The number of cases of attempt at murder is eight, the same as last year. Out of three cases decided, two were convicted, and out of seven persons sent up, two were acquitted, two convicted, and three were pending at the close of the year.

134. The number of true cases of culpable homicide was 27, being the same number for three years in succession. Twenty-one out of the 27 occurred in the two districts of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs. Judicial results were very bad indeed, especially in Jessore with one conviction out of eight cases, and in the 24-Pergunnahs with two out of nine. Nine cases were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions is for cases 22·2 against 44·4, and for persons 10·4 against 42·4. These figures speak for themselves and leave little room for further retrogression.

135. There is a decrease of one-half in this class of cases in 34 to 17. Results are again very poor, three persons only having been convicted against 25 discharged and acquitted.

136. Cases of exposure of infants have again risen from two to six. The police have been very unsuccessful in dealing with this class of crime, only one case having been worked out: in it, however, they secured a conviction.

137. Grievous hurt cases have come down from 147 to 123, the increase in the 24-Pergunnahs, noticed in last year's report, not having been maintained. In results there is a decided improvement, the percentage of convictions being for cases 50·4 against 42·1, and for persons 48·1 against 45·0.

138. In drugging there was one case, an unsuccessful one, in the 24-Pergunnahs. No details are given.

139. Hurt by dangerous weapons has fallen from 303 to 238. In 1882 it was 201, and no explanation has been attempted of the oscillation. I have noticed the subject in my paragraph 106 above. Judicial results show an improvement in cases, 33·6 against 29·7, which is more than counterbalanced by a falling off in persons, 34·4 against 41·8. It is a fact worth noticing that only one case under this heading was declared false. The offence, however, is not one which leads itself readily to a dishonest complainant.

140. Kidnapping and abduction cases, which were 46 in 1883 against 26 in 1882, have come down to 24. No reason is assigned for these violent variations. Five cases ended in a conviction, and 18 persons out of 24 sent up were discharged or acquitted.

141. Other headings present nothing calling for remark.

142. Class II.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1894.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	90	102	10	92	19	74	14	108	28	80
Rajshahye	85	111	9	102	17	102	39	127	54	73
Rungpore	114	157	31	138	48	134	44	257	83	174
Bogra	64	71	8	63	22	44	16	114	39	75
Pubna	88	120	5	124	34	99	28	171	59	112
Darjeeling	65	52	4	46	15	43	13	47	18	29
Jalpaiguri	41	49	8	41	21	40	18	64	22	42
Total	563	671	65	606	206	530	184	883	303	580

In this division there has been an increase of 53 true cases, for which the three districts of Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Pubna are responsible. There

was no change in Julpigoree, and in the other three districts there was a decrease of 22.

143. The percentages, old and new, are given below. They compare unfavourably with those of 1883 in every respect; the percentages of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated, and of cases ending in conviction to cases decided, being indeed worse than those of any other division :—

			1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	...	...	35.4	28.2
Ditto of persons convicted	...	...	42.3	34.3

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	82.3	79.1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	43.9	41.4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	37.5	31.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	.....	40.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	..	4.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	.....	38.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	.....	36.4

144. Murder cases have fallen from 33 to 31, of which one was by dacoits, one by robbers, and two by poison. In the first two of these cases the accused sent up were discharged by the Magistrate, and one of the poisoning cases broke down at the sessions, no arrest being made in the other. In other murders, too, results were decidedly poor, only 7 cases out of 20 decided ending in a conviction; whilst of 79 persons brought to trial, 49 were discharged or acquitted, 4 were otherwise disposed of, 19 remained pending trial, and only 7 were convicted. Julpigoree has done best with three cases convicted out of four, and three persons convicted to four acquitted. All the other districts did badly. The following cases may be noticed.

In Rajshahye a man was strangled by his wife's paramour and another man, the wife assisting: the body being then hung on a tree to make it appear a case of suicide. The accused were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate. A girl who refused to live with her husband was so severely beaten by him that she died. Her mother consented for Rs. 10 to represent it as suicide, and the body was hung up. The real facts transpired on the body being examined, and the villagers who assisted to suppress the case were punished, the husband himself getting off with the very lenient sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment. In a third case a man killed his wife's paramour by thrusting a stick up his anus, the woman herself being present and assisting. The Judge acquitted in the teeth of very clear evidence, which he refused to believe, and a reference was under consideration.

In a Rungpore case a man shot his wife's paramour and then gave out that he had been drowned in a "jheel." The accused was a man of means, and most unfortunately the Civil Surgeon was absent from the station when the body was sent in. It was examined by a native doctor, who swore that there were no marks of gunshot wounds, and that he could not certify to the cause of death. The head-constable who first went out, was equally hostile to the prosecution, and the two between them ruined the case. In another case a boatman, after drowning the "manji" and strangling the other boatman, reported that the boat had been plundered by dacoits, and that the deceased were missing. In a third case a man ill with fever was murdered by his relations, who thought it a good opportunity for harassing some enemies. These two cases were pending.

In Pubna a meeting convened by the zemindar to settle the case of a man who had been put out of caste, beat him to death, and threw the body into a "khal." Seven accused were committed to the sessions.

In one of the Darjeeling cases a hillman was hanged for cutting down with his "kookri" a forest chaprassie, who was taking him to the thana; and in another a Bhoota poisoned a man whose niece, a married woman, he had eloped with, and to whom he was, according to Bhoota custom, bound for three years'

servitude. The murderer subsequently poisoned himself and died before the arrival of the police.

In Julpigoree a man belonging to a gang of thieves was murdered by his accomplices to prevent his giving information, and a sepoy of the 33rd Native Infantry at Buxa shot his comrade, who had accused him of theft. The first case broke down at the sessions, but the sepoy was convicted and hanged.

145. The police were not much more successful with attempts at murder, of which there were 11 cases, 3 of which ended in conviction. Out of 9 persons tried, 3 were convicted.

146. Culpable homicide shows a decrease of 9,—Pubna with 8 against 1 being the only district which has more cases. A conviction was obtained in 6 cases out of 14 decided, and 12 persons were convicted out of 34 tried. Bogra with 4 cases has not a single conviction, and in no district are the results good.

147. Rape cases have again come down to 21 true cases, 6 of which ended in conviction; whilst of 26 persons tried, 19 got off. The Commissioner remarks that the charge is not easily proved, that it is easily invented is shown by 14 cases being declared false.

148. Unnatural offences have increased to 16, the highest total of any division. The whole of these were brought to trial, and in five cases a conviction was obtained.

149. There were six cases, all unsuccessful, of exposure of infants.

150. A case, the only one, of causing hurt to extort a confession deserves notice. It occurred in Julpigoree, and the accused, a sub-inspector and two constables were committed to the sessions, but have been acquitted since the close of the year. From the papers it is almost certain that the injuries were self-inflicted whilst in jail, and the charge appears to have been the result of a widespread conspiracy against an unpopular officer.

151. There is nothing under any other head which requires mention.

152. Class II.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True case in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	169	208	45	165	84	160	76	353	139	160
Furzedpore	122	116	76	100	34	101	83	216	66	129
Backergunge	241	228	15	211	65	140	70	308	123	148
Mymensingh	271	304	34	330	108	204	80	458	130	241
Total	803	914	108	806	317	725	204	1,335	467	687

A heavy increase of 59 true cases in Mymensingh spoils the figures for the rest of the division, the other three districts all exhibiting a decrease. Dacca has 4 less, Furzedpore 22 less, and Backergunge 30 less. The percentages given below show a slight improvement in the percentage of cases convicted and of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated, and a falling off of no great importance under other heads. Judicial results are worse in Mymensingh than in any other district:—

Percentage of cases convicted	...	...	...	...	1883.	1884.
Ditto of persons convicted	...	...	...	...	32.1	33.0
					37.1	34.9

The new percentages are:

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	...	78.3	78.1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	...	51.1	48.5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	...	34.8	36.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	...	.....	56.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	...	...	.....	4.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	...	...	.....	41.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	...	...	.....	37.9
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to property lost	...	...	...	...	.....	100
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	...	...	...	.....	78.3

153. There were two murders by poison, both in Dacca, one of which is pending, and the other ended in an acquittal. An 1883 case, tried in 1884.

in Mymensingh, proved unsuccessful. The report gives no details of any of these cases.

154. In other murders this is the worst division, and Mymensingh is the worst district in Bengal, the other three districts, too, attracting unfavourable notice, as already remarked in paragraph 115. The divisional fluctuation for the last six years, and the fluctuations, district by district, for the last three, are as shown below :—

DIVISIONAL FLUCTUATIONS.

YEAR.	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage of conviction in cases.	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Percentage of conviction of persons
1878	57	20	35.0	196	43	153	21.6
1879	54	24	44.4	203	61	142	30.0
1880	40	11	27.5	151	36	115	23.8
1881	50	22	44.0	190	45	145	23.7
1882	44	9	20.5	125	14	111	11.2
1883	46	7	15.2	172	13	159	7.5
1884	49	12	24.5	172	19	153	15.5

FLUCTUATIONS DISTRICT BY DISTRICT.

Districts	Cases.				Convictions				Percentage of conviction in cases				Persons				Convicted	Acquitted	Percentage of conviction of persons												
	1881.	1882	1883.	1884	1881	1882	1883	1884	1881	1882	1883	1884	1881	1882	1883.	1884			1881	1882	1883	1884									
Dacca	10	7	9	11	5	2	2	0	30	28.5	32.2	24.5	27	19	34	32	10	4	7	10	22	21	37	0	21	0	5	9	21	9	
Furzedpore	10	11	10	10	3	2	1	3	30	18.1	20	10	18	32	55	17	3	2	7	11	15	17	36	15	16	6	6	3	10	9	
Backergunge	18	12	14	12	12	1	2	2	80	8	14	2	16	3	35	34	1	1	2	7	11	10	8	6	7	19	8	4	3	9	
Mymensingh	15	19	13	16	4	4	1	1	26.0	22.2	7.6	18.7	40	33	49	39	9	6	2	9	24	9	28	16	14	5	18	1	4	0	
Total	54	48	46	49	28	9	7	12	44	18.7	15.2	24.5	126	125	172	127	4	13	18	56	67	115	64	96	7	11	2	7	6	15	5

It is evident that whatever progress there is in repressing riots, and this is mostly confined to petty cases, there is little or none in the more serious form of crime.

Judicial results have improved, but are still far from being satisfactory. In Furzedpore, out of six cases with 16 accused brought to trial, only one person was convicted, and altogether 19 persons were convicted against 69 discharged or acquitted. Still the percentage in cases has risen from 15.2 to 24.5, and in persons from 7.5 to 15.5. The police got only nine convictions out of 53 cases investigated, but 11 cases with 25 accused were pending at the close of the year. The Commissioner remarks that jurors as a rule, and in several places too, Judges also, are very unwilling to convict in murder cases.

155. The following cases in the Dacca district deserve notice. The servants of one faction of the Bhawal zemindars murdered a man of the opposite party, who had made himself obnoxious by acts of petty tyranny. One accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and three others for seven years each. A man in a fit of jealousy murdered his wife and daughter, and then killed his aunt's paramour in order to save the family from disgrace, and a third murdered his mistress' infant child, because she refused to receive his visits.

Backergunge has, as usual, done badly with two convictions out of 12 cases, though not quite so badly as in 1883. Jealousy in one form or another accounted for as many as nine out of the 12 cases, two were due to other causes, and one only was of agrarian origin. Much the same state of things prevailed in Furzedpore, whilst for Mymensingh no details are given.

156. The decrease in culpable homicide has not been maintained, and true cases have risen from 25 to 32. Mymensingh has nine more, Backergunge two more, and Furzedpore four less. Results were remarkably good in Backergunge, where all the seven cases decided ended in conviction, and were very poor in Mymensingh, where only three cases out of ten were successful. Of 76 persons whose cases were tried out, 30 were convicted, and 33 persons were under trial at the close of the year.

157. Mymensingh, which had 18 cases of rape in 1881, 4 in 1882, and 18 again in 1883, has come down to 8. The Commissioner considers this "very satisfactory," but I should be disposed to attribute it to a want of uniformity

in dealing with cases. A very few instances of inability to distinguish between section 376 and section 354, between rape and indecent assault, will suffice to vitiate figures in most districts. Only one of the nine cases decided ended in conviction. Furreedpore had no cases at all, and Backergunge only two, whilst 20 per cent. of the cases tried ended in conviction.

158. In both grievous hurt and hurt by a dangerous weapon there has been a considerable increase, 35 in the former and 32 in the latter, for which no explanation is assigned. Results were good in all districts under serial No. 20, whilst there is a decided falling off under serial No. 23. Below I give the percentages of convictions in cases and persons for both serials:—

Serial No. 20 ...	Percentage of convictions in cases.	Percentage of convictions of persons.
Serial No. 20 ...	50·2	50·7
" " 23 ...	34·4	38·4

159. Kidnapping and abduction cases, which were 48 in 1881, 69 in 1882, and 59 in 1883, have taken a further fall to 32; but no reason is assigned for these oscillations. Results are poor, but results in this class of cases are so liable to be affected by private arrangements come to between the litigants that but little is to be extracted from them.

160. Serious cases of wrongful confinement have come down from 47 to 26, but 24 more cases were pronounced false. Dacca had 13 true cases against 33 in 1883, and 18 false; Tipperah, with 13 true cases and 9 false, being the only district in the whole province which comes at all near it. The same explanation is assigned in both districts, that the charges arose out of disputes between landlord and tenant, a fact which of course helps to account for the high proportion of cases declared false. In Dacca 10 out of the 18 false cases were instituted in the same thana.

161. Under serial 28, criminal force to a public servant, Mymensingh shows badly with 82 true cases against 78 for the rest of the division. This district was noticed unfavourably in 1882.

162. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	71	94	12	82	24	80	22	98	36	36
Noakholly	70	40	5	46	23	48	23	100	51	31
Tipperah	169	185	10	140	77	140	60	320	123	150
Total	315	308	34	274	129	268	111	518	209	217

Chittagong has 11 more true cases, and Tipperah and Noakholly 23 and 29 less: the net decrease being thus 41.

The divisional percentages are given below, and exhibit an improvement, except in police cases. Results on the whole are best in Noakholly and worst in Chittagong:—

	1883.	1884.
Convictions in cases ...	38·5	40·5
Ditto of persons ...	34·3	40·3

The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported ...	83·	85·6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	51·1	53·5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	42·7	41·4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	.....	57·5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	45·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	.....	41·8

163. Murders have increased by 9, all of which come under the head of other murders. Tipperah shows 12 cases against 7 in 1883, and no less than 9 were pending at the close of the year. Of 71 persons sent up, 10 were convicted, 29 discharged or acquitted, and 32 remained undisposed of.

In one of the Chittagong cases the murdered man gave a dying deposition, but the case was mismanaged by the head-constable, who first reached the spot, and an acquittal followed. The cause of this murder was not very clear. In another case a man, since absconded, murdered his wife because she refused to accompany him to Burmah. In a third case a man murdered the husband of a woman with whom he had an intrigue. The two were alone in a boat together, and the case ended in an acquittal, though the murderer confessed before the Magistrate. The head-constable who investigated, was prosecuted under section 201, Penal Code, for causing the disappearance of evidence.

In a Tipperah case four men who were stealing bamboos, were surrounded by the villagers, when one of the four ran at the crowd with his "dao," wounding five persons, of whom two died. He was hanged. In another case a man charged five others with cutting off his child's head: one of the five being convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The High Court, however, let him off. The Magistrate thinks that the complainant committed the murder himself with the view of incriminating his enemies, but this is doubtful.

A man charged his neighbours with murdering his sister, and the case was sent up as true, but broke down. Further enquiry showed that he had killed her himself, because she would not consent to a marriage he wished her to make, and he and his father were tried and convicted. The High Court, however, took a different view of the case, and they were released on appeal.

A man being abused by two women for trying to entice away the daughter of one of them, killed them both with a "lati." He was convicted, but the capital sentence was on appeal reduced to one of ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

164. Under culpable homicide there is a decrease from 18 to 12. One of the cases occurred on board an American ship, the accused being tried and convicted by the High Court. Of 49 persons brought to trial, 17 were convicted, 31 acquitted, and one died.

165. None of the other headings call for notice.

166. Class II

PARNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1882	Cases in 1883	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquitted by police	Total cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Being tried	Convicted	Acquitted
Patna	191	170	10	131	15	112	47	11	1	116
Gya	131	132	2	111	1	112	44	1	71	69
Bahabad	171	10	28	12	102	173	90	111	111	85
Muzaffarpur	39	7	9	83	1	2	5	51	15	32
Durbhanga	67	7	10	11	11	11	11	2	16	69
Baran	124	104	21	131	1	11	41	2	7	135
Chumpran	80	13	1	78	2	28	8	4	51	40
Total	711	893	115	770	51	29	2	1131	487	512

There is an increase of 31, making one of 140 over 1882, Gya being the only district which shows a decrease. The increase is mainly under serials 17, 23, and 28. As last year, the percentage of cases is worse, as is also that of persons, whilst the new percentages are all worse. The figures are annexed:—

Percentage of cases convicted ...	...	1882	41.6	1881	37.7
Ditto of persons convicted ...	...		46.7		43.0

The new percentages are.—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	91.1	85.4
Ditto of cases ending in convictions to cases decided	58.6	52.4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	30.1	30.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided		60.5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police		7.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police		46.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	45.6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost	...	33.3
Ditto of property recovered to property lost	...	3.3

167. There is a decrease of two in the number of murders, but of these two were by dacoits, four by robbers, and one by poison. The results of these last have been already noticed above in paragraphs 112, 113 and 114, and it will be sufficient to say here that not a single person was convicted. The same want of success, too, is observable in the result of other murders, for out of 28 of these cases decided, only 8 ended in conviction; whilst of 70 persons brought to trial 45 were acquitted or discharged, 3 otherwise disposed of, 13 remained pending and but 9 were convicted. Shahabad has done remarkably well with 5 cases and 6 persons convicted out of 7 and 13 tried, but this only serves to emphasize the bad results in the remaining districts. In Patna four murder cases broke down owing to the unwillingness to convict displayed by the jury. In three of these cases, the Judge himself referred the verdict to the High Court, and in the fourth he recommended an appeal, but the verdicts were not interfered with. There were four cases in which children were murdered for the sake of their ornaments. The body of a European soldier, who had been drinking heavily, was taken out of the river near the barracks after he had been missing for five days. Some injuries to the body were stated to have been caused after death, and the case was returned as one of accidental death, but the Cantonment Magistrate thought otherwise and ordered it to be shown as one of murder. The deceased's money was all right, and the probabilities were certainly in favour of the view taken by the police, which was also shared by the Commissioner.

In Sarun a "mahout" drove his elephant to graze in a bamboo tope, and on the owner's objecting made the elephant trample him to death. In Durbhunga a Brahman poisoned his creditor, who had been unduly pressing. Both these were pending. In Mozufferpore a man in the course of a quarrel with his wife murdered his son, a little boy. He was sentenced to be hanged.

168. There were five cases of attempt at murder, of which three ended in conviction: a decided improvement.

169. Results in culpable homicide cases were wretched, only 3 of 25 decided, or 12 per cent. resulting in conviction; the percentage last year being 37. The total number of cases was 30 against 27 in 1883.

170. In rape convictions were obtained in 5 out of 22 cases decided.

171. Cases of exposure of infants have increased to a remarkable extent, the number of true cases being 65 against 40 in 1883. In Mozufferpore alone true cases rose from 5 to 13, the explanation generally offered being high prices and consequent distress. Results continued to be good, 37 cases out of 52 decided ending in a conviction, and 37 persons being convicted against only 16 acquitted or discharged. Probably the poverty of the accused had a good deal to do with this. Justice is always more likely to be done where the prisoner has no means of tampering with witnesses and engaging pleaders, and in addition to this there is not the same temptation to fabricate false cases. Out of 121 cases under this serial reported in the whole province only five were declared false, and of the 121, 80 took place in Behar and 68 in this one division.

172. Under hurt by dangerous weapons there is an increase of 22, from 139 to 161, whilst the percentage of convictions is decidedly poor; only 28.2. Patna had 27 cases against 13, to explain which the District Superintendent remarks on a Behari's readiness to use his "lati." The cause, however, was equally present in 1883, and the real reason, I suspect, is that the police have been exaggerating hurt cases to make them cognizable.

173. Under criminal force, serial 23, there are 143 true cases—an increase of 12—more than accounted for by Patna, where the number rose from 15 to 34. No explanation is attempted in the cases of Patna. The Magistrate of Shahabad, which returns 35 true cases against 31 thinks that the cause of the rise is to be found in the increase of direct taxation under the chowkidari and canal systems and that this increase, where the poorer classes are concerned, means temptation to assault public servants. He further adds that up to last year, when he discovered and corrected the mistake, the police had been in the habit of treating assaults upon canal officers as non-cognizable. But unless the canal officer took no steps to prosecute, or unless the Magistrate trying the cases fell into the same mistake as the police, this would not affect the returns, as the Magistrate thinks. The return shows all cognizable crime, and it is the Magistrate, not the police, who has to decide

under what section a case is to be shown. In a good many instances though—I mean where B and C forms are concerned—I have found, especially at sub-divisions, this duty left to the court sub-inspector.

It is noteworthy that there were three cases of resistance to Europeans, two of whom were canal officers. The third was the Superintendent of the Buxar Jail.

The percentage of convictions is 42·3 against 35·8 in 1883—figures which leave great room for improvement.

174. Of two drugging cases no details are given. A Shahabad case, as also a Durbhunga one, which was pending from last year broke down at the sessions, and the accused in a Chumparun case was under trial at the close of the year.

175. There is nothing to remark upon under other headings.

176. Class II

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases unquid int. by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted
Monghyr	57	81	18	63	32	77	23	118	45	68
Bhagulpore	49	66	11	55	43	54	28	86	48	38
Purneah	61	102	3	99	94	71	29	121	40	43
Sonthal Pergunnahs	55	78	9	46	25	51	31	69	36	28
Maldah	54	3	3	50	22	50	19	99	15	58
Total	274	390	44	316	146	307	123	501	201	265

There is an increase of 42 true cases, for which Purneah with 99 against 69 is mainly responsible. In none of the other districts is the fluctuation of any importance, and Maldah has 6 cases less. Judicial results were on the whole worse, as will be seen from the following percentages—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction	1883	1884
Ditto of persons convicted	39 4	30 3
	42 1	40 5

The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	87 5	84 1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	53 8	52 1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	39 7	10 0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	53 9
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	48 6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	43 8

177. Murders are all under serial 12, other murders, and show a trifling increase of 1, 23 against 22. Two of the Bhagulpore cases were infanticide by mothers, and as such have been separately noticed—*vide* paragraph 118. In Purneah a man whilst watching his crops at night was attacked by his enemy and stabbed in several places, dying of his wounds. The accused was sentenced to death. In another case a man cut his sister-in-law's throat as she lay asleep, for calling him a "soor," and the other members of the family buried the body with a view to the matter being hushed up. Information was given by the deceased's father, and the accused was on conviction sentenced to transportation for life. In a case in Maldah, a man provoked by his wife's infidelity, cut her down with a "dao" and was arrested red-handed. He was sentenced to transportation for life. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs two men were hanged for beating a man, who was driving his cattle across their crops, so severely that he died. Out of 32 persons sent up under this heading in seven cases, only eight were convicted.

178. There were 11 cases of attempt at murder. Of eight decided, six resulted in a conviction; and of 13 persons tried, six were discharged or acquitted, and seven convicted—a satisfactory result.

179. Under culpable homicide there is an increase of 10, spread over all the districts, except Bhagulpore. Convictions were obtained in 10 cases out of 24 decided, and 13 persons were convicted out of 65 put on their trial. The

percentage of persons is therefore very poor indeed, whilst that of cases is fairly good.

180. The results in rape cases are wretchedly poor, 15 cases having been reported with but a single conviction. The Sonthal Pergunnahs was noted last year as showing specially badly in this form of crime: it now, out of eight cases reported, declares five to be false.

181. As in the Patna Division, so here, cases of exposure of infants have been very fairly successful. Convictions were obtained in five cases out of nine decided, and against five persons out of 12 sent up. The number of cases reported is 12, the same as last year.

182. Under kidnapping and abduction there is great variation between the different districts. Monghyr has four cases reported, all declared false; Purneah has 13 cases against 2 in 1883, all declared true; whilst Maldah and Bhagulpore have none at all. Convictions were obtained in 2 cases out of 12 decided, and against 4 persons out of 18 put on their trial. The total number of cases is 16 against 9 in 1883.

183. There is nothing calling for notice under other headings.

184. Class II

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1883	False cases	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted
Cuttack	63	75	8	65	26	61	26	100	35	65
Pooree	60	69	4	65	24	66	21	126	27	99
Balasore	71	72	0	68	24	54	12	70	25	45
Gurjants	15	14	2	12	5	14	6	12	1	11
Total	209	229	20	204	79	195	64	317	90	227

The number of cases is practically the same as last year—208 against 209—and no district exhibits any fluctuation of importance. Results, pronounced last year to be miserable, have gone from bad to worse, as will be seen from the figures below:—

Percentage of cases convicted ...	...	1883	38.2	1884	30.7
Ditto of persons convicted ...	...	...	32.3	...	30.3

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	...	89.7	82.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	...	48.5	46.2
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	...	38.2	32.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	...	...	47.7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ..	...	...	7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ..	...	...	31.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ..	...	...	30.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost ..	...	...	50
Ditto of property recovered to property lost ...	...	...	6

185. The number of murders is 15 against 12, six of these being in the Pooree district, and all coming under the heading "other murders." Of 11 cases decided, 4 ended in conviction, and of 20 persons tried 4 were convicted. Of the unsuccessful cases one was the Chowliagunge case in which a police sentry was murdered, the facts of which have been specially reported to Government. It will be sufficient to say here that, although the guilty persons are more than suspected, and remained under arrest for a considerable time, no evidence beyond that of an accomplice is over likely to be forthcoming.

186. The following cases deserve notice. In Cuttack a man killed his wife by striking her on the head with a "lati," and hanged himself whilst the chowkidar had gone to give information. In another case a boy of ten was murdered, for the sake of his ornaments, by a man who had enticed him out

to cut grass, and who, after drowning him in a wheel, hid the body in the adjoining jungle. On returning to the spot with his father the next morning, they found the body had been partially eaten by jackals, whereupon they replaced it in the water, in order that it might be supposed that the boy had been carried off by a crocodile. In spite of the fact that they both confessed and gave up the ornaments, they were acquitted at the sessions. In a case similar to this the victim, a girl of twelve, had her throat cut with a chisel by a man and woman who had taken her out fishing. The case would appear to have been one of murder, but the Judge convicted of the minor offence, section 304, sentencing the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In a fourth case a man, who had turned his wife out to make room for a mistress, beat her to death for stealing some food from a neighbour and then buried the body in the bed of a river. He was discharged for want of evidence. In the Gurjhat a Khund was sentenced to transportation for life for almost beheading a man who had interfered in a drunken squabble about land. A man who had enticed away a boy was committed to the sessions on suspicion of having sacrificed him to the local Thakur. There was no chance of a conviction and the police had refused to arrest as the body had not been found, and the sacrifice is supposed to have been offered in a village across the border. The tehsildar, however, overruled them.

One of the Pooree cases was a remarkable one. The murdered man had been engaged to drive a demon out of a woman, who however showed no signs of improvement, whilst the wizard continued to demand money. His employer, impatient with his want of success, and exasperated by the constant demands for money, murdered him and buried the body. Apparently no trace of him would have been found but for two palm-leaf letters picked up in the street in which were given the details of what had occurred; when on search being made the skeleton was found and the accused admitted the crime. He was sentenced to transportation for life, but released on appeal on the ground that the confession was not properly corroborated, and that the identity of the skeleton was not established.

187. Of 10 cases of culpable homicide sent up, four ended in a conviction, and of 29 persons brought to trial 15 were acquitted or discharged, four were convicted, and eight remained under trial. There were 11 true cases, seven of them in Pooree, against six in 1883. In a Cuttack case, a man killed his nephew, a boy of 12, for not opening the house-door quickly enough; and in a Pooree case, a Byragi, who was annoyed by a wandering lunatic, a woman, when performing his devotions at the Lion Gate, burnt her so badly that she died a day or two afterwards. He was sentenced to transportation for life, the accused in the other case mentioned, getting seven years.

188. There were two cases of drugging, both in Balasore. Of these one was at least doubtful and the other was spoilt by the zemindar to whom the parties at first went.

189. Under serial 29 may be noticed the case of a boy who filled with powder and set fire to an old shell which seems to have been lying about the premises. The shell exploded, injuring several persons, one of whom died.

190. There is nothing else calling for remark.

191. CLASS II

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases opened in 1884	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases required into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Hazaribagh	74	40	7	73	34	73	29	121	68	61
Lohardugga	20	73	6	47	23	67	16	111	32	57
Singbhoom	14	21	1	11	0	10	8	17	9	12
Manbhoom	71	74	8	66	36	61	92	110	43	59
Total	280	248	21	277	101	221	46	369	152	189

There is an unimportant decrease of two, Manbhoom showing five cases less and Singbhoom seven cases more; an increase of 50 per cent. Below

I give the usual percentages, all but two of which exhibit a falling, whilst results are worst in Lohardugga—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction	1883,	1884
Ditto of persons convicted	38°	37 4
	35 4	39-0

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ..	90·4	88 8
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	54°	51 7
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	36 7	37 9
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...		56 2
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...		Nil.
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ..		46 5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...		39 3

192. There were two cases of murder by poison, in both of which the accused were released. In other murders, too, the police were but moderately successful; 44 persons having been acquitted out of 57 tried, though 10 cases out of 21 decided ended in a conviction. The following cases may be noticed.

A woman poisoned her nephew, a young child, to revenge herself upon her brother. The case failed owing to want of evidence. A man murdered his infant child in order to get up a case against some persons by whom he had been assaulted. The case was pending. A notorious cattle-thief murdered a boy who had recognized him and put people on their guard. He was sentenced to transportation for life. An old woman, believed to be a witch, was stoned to death by five other women, who then threw the body into a river. Four of them were sentenced to transportation for life. A man killed his wife, son, and another boy without any ostensible motive. He was hanged. A man was strangled whilst asleep by his wife, assisted by her paramour. This was a Kolhan case in which the police could not interfere, and broke down as the Manki had been bought over. A man was murdered whilst asleep, his throat being cut with a "tulwar" by the husband of a woman he had declared to be a witch. In another case, in the same district (Manbhoom) a woman, a reputed witch, was murdered by the advice of a seer, who had been consulted with reference to an outbreak of cholera. The victim was first severely beaten, and then, whilst still alive, hanged in the doorway of her house, the body being finally thrown out in the village Golgotha. The case broke down before the Magistrate.

193. Under attempts at murder must be mentioned the case in which Mr. Gregson, Messrs. Watson and Company's manager in Manbhoom, narrowly escaped with his life, an arrow shot at him lodging in the back of the chair in which he was sitting. The large reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered, but to no effect, and no clue to the perpetrator was ever obtained.

194. In 13 cases of culpable homicide, five of which belong to Hazaribagh, six persons were convicted out of 13 tried. The result is fair. In one of these cases the deceased, whilst committing a burglary, was killed when on all fours by the householder, who struck him on the head with an axe, thinking it was some animal. He was tried and acquitted.

• 195. Out of 19 true cases of rape, but one ended in conviction. Eleven of the cases were in Lohardugga.

196. There were 44 cases of grievous hurt against 38 in 1883, Hazaribagh and Lohardugga contributing 30. The percentage of convictions of persons shows a marked improvement, 55·7 against 37·9.

197. The one case of drugging ended in an acquittal.

198. Under serial 22, hurt to extort confession, there was but one case, a direct one. The Joint-Magistrate of Giridi, who received the complaint, committed it to the sessions, when the accused, a head-constable, and two constables were all convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

199. In hurt by dangerous weapons, Manbhoom has 19 cases out of 31, an undue proportion, which is not accounted for. Results were fairly good.

200. Criminal force shows a rise of 10 cases, 38 against 28, due to Hazaribagh with 18. Out of 80 persons tried 36 were convicted.

201.

CLASS III.

	True cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage of convictions to persons who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1880	18,053	1,868	9.8	5,885	2,971	2,402	52.3	55.5
1881	19,051	1,880	9.9	5,820	3,007	2,447	51.7	55.1
1882	18,520	1,483	10.2	5,898	2,903	2,464	49.3	52.2
1883	19,615	1,840	9.4	6,018	2,814	2,768	46.7	50.4
1884	24,221	1,811	9.7	7,011	3,292	3,172	46.9	50.9
		2,744	8.8					
		2,293	9.4					

Under this class there is the very large increase of 4,606; the present figures being much in excess of anything that has been reached during the last few years, or indeed since 1878. The fluctuations under each serial will be seen from the table following. The lower line, where figures are bracketed, includes direct cases:—

		1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Serial 30. Dacoity	...	165	118	47	.....
„ 31. Preparation and assembly for dacoity...	...	3	2	1	.....
„ 32. Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 32. Robbery with hurt by other means	...	13	22	.....	9
„ 33. Robbery in dwelling-house	...	18	8	10	.....
„ Ditto on the high way, &c.	...	22	25	...	3
„ Other robberies	...	114	116	.....	2
„ 34. Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	639	646	.....	7
„ 35. Mischief by killing, &c., any animal	...	815	767	48	.....
„ 36. Lurking house trespass or house breaking, &c.	...	22,173	17,656	4,517	.....
„ 37. House trespass with view to commit an offence, &c.	...	248	246	2	.....
„ 38. Receiving stolen property, &c.	...	6	3	3	.....
„ 39. Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, &c.	...	5	6	.....	1
Total	...	24,221	19,615	4,628	22
Deduct decrease	...	.....	.....	22	.....
Net increase	...	.....	.....	4,606	cases.

Serial 39 was last year numbered 47, and appeared under class VI. I have now shown it here for facility of comparison.

202. As will be seen by a reference to the figures given, nearly the whole of this serious increase is under burglary, which accounts indeed for all but 89 of it, showing 22,173 against 17,656. Dacoity has 47 more, mischief by killing animals 48 more, and beyond this there are no fluctuations worth mentioning; whilst results as to persons are a shade better. The new percentages are:—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	96.2	95.4
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	50	48.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	8.9	8.5
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was lost	...	23.5	22.7
Ditto in which property recovered to property lost	...	18.7	12.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	61.1
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	7.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	48.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	49.2

The result is in every instance behind that of last year, the last percentage showing a considerable falling off.

203. As stated above, there were 47 more cases than in 1883, the number now being 165, to which must be added six cases of 1883 taken up during the year, making a total of 171, which is in excess of that for any year since 1878, as shown in the margin, and exactly the same as the number for 1879. The following are the figures for the six years ending 1884:—

Dacoity.										1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Total										165	122	105	121	118	165

Bhagulpore with the trifling reduction of 8 against 9, and Dacca with 8 against 11, are the only divisions exhibiting a decrease, whilst the Presidency has 29 against 16, Chota Nagpore 17 against 8, and Patna 21 against 11. As last year so now the Rajshahye, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions are the three worst in the order named.

The number of districts in which no dacoity occurred is again, and for the third time, 13. Six districts;—Khoolna, Maldah, Rajshahye, Bogra, Bhagulpore, and Purnoah;—return one each, six:—Howrah, Nuddea, Jessore, Chittagong, Monghyr, and Manbhoom have two each: whilst Burdwan, Pubna, Shahabad, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Balasore have three each. The worst districts are Rungpore, Gya, and the 24-Pergunnahs with 15 each; Beerbhoom with 12, Hazaribagh and Dinagepore with 10 each, and Bankoora and Moorshedabad with 9 each. Midnapore has come down from 17 to 8, whilst Dacca and Hooghly, both districts which had earned a bad name, have none at all.

Of the 165 cases, 82 occurred in the three circles, comprising nine districts, which were marked off in the 1883 report, 33 of these having been in the Rajshahye circle, 23 in the Midnapore circle, and 26 in the Gya circle. The increase in these three circles has not therefore been in the same proportion as the increase in the province generally, and this is satisfactory as showing that professional dacoity, as distinguished, not from technical, but from what may be called local dacoity, is diminishing.

Below I give results for the last five years. They are worse, but there were 105 persons pending at the close of the year, 70 of whom had been committed.

	Cases including those of previous years.	Convictions.	Percentage.	PERSONS—			Percentage of convictions to those who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to those tried.
				Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1880	155	36	23.7	576	187	317	32.5	7.1
1881	117	26	22.2	478	123	313	25.5	5.2
1882	132	31	23.5	534	138	324	25.8	29.9
1883	130	26	20.0	506	150	314	29.6	33.3
1884	171	32	18.7	656	129	404	19.5	24.3

		Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1880	...	61,071	12,455	20.4
1881	...	33,031	1,750	5.3
1882	...	53,490	7,358	13.8
1883	...	61,460	8,858	14.4
1884	...	27,618	3,007	7.9

The percentage of the property recovered to property stolen is, as shown above, very much worse, and the only thing that can be said for this, is that but little reliance can be placed on the statements of complainants. In a late case in Rungpore, the mere weight of the coin said to

have been stolen was much greater than the number of persons concerned could have carried off, but it is not often that a complainant can be confuted in this way, and generally, though the police need not, the Magistrate practically must accept any valuation he may choose to make.

With a view to more effective surveillance, and to guard against the omission of names not now on the registers, District Superintendents have been directed to make lists of all persons convicted, or reasonably suspected, of dacoity, and these lists, when complete, will add considerably to our knowledge of potential criminals.

In paragraph 24 of the resolution on the report for 1883, I was directed to distinguish technical dacoities from real dacoities of professional character, and the result is that, roughly speaking, two-thirds of the dacoities committed have been declared to be technical. Now, by a technical dacoity, as I take it, is meant an occurrence in which the offenders are known and belong to the neighbourhood, whilst they are not members of an organized gang. Accepting this definition, I am unable to accept the classification as correct, for it has been found on inspection that local officers have been too ready to adopt the views of their subordinates, and to minimize an outbreak of crime by declaring the majority of their dacoities to be technical and of no importance. The number of cases in which the police either failed altogether, or were only successful to a very limited extent, is sufficient proof that the proportion of cases in which the dacoits were strangers is considerably over one-third, and were it otherwise, not only would judicial results be better, but the crime itself would be much more easily repressed. I think therefore that instead of technical, which has led to confusion, it would be better to use the word "local," and I propose to issue instructions to that effect.

Before taking leave of this subject, I would point out how the crime is fostered and encouraged by the arrant cowardice of the people plundered. If the villagers would only muster up courage to come to the spot, the dacoits would in the generality of cases desist at once; and even if they were only followed up they could be traced and the assistance of the police procured before the scent cooled. The remedy therefore is with the people themselves, who invite attack from their own helpless timidity, and from their rooted belief that everything is to be done for them. Were things otherwise, and could they only summon up spirit enough to combine and to turn the tables, dacoity would disappear in a couple of years.

204. Robbery.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Roberies with hurt by means of drugs ...	2	...	1	...	...
Ditto with hurt by other means ...	11	12	12	22	13
Ditto in dwelling-houses ...	10	16	6	8	18
Ditto on highways ...	21	24	19	26	22
Other robberies ...	124	95	84	116	114
Total ...	168	147	122	171	167

Under this there is a decrease of 4, the only increase being in robbery with hurt by other means, which has risen from 8 to 18. Results in cases are considerably worse, 28·7 against 33·9, whilst there is a corresponding improvement in persons, 39·0 against 34·7. The percentage of property recovered is much behind last year's, 29·2 against 47·1; but in all these cases the same disturbing influence is at work, and it is impossible to vouch for the correctness of the value given.

205. There is an increase of 48, which is most marked in Patna with 61 more. The four worst divisions are the Presidency, Patna, Dacca and Bhagulpore, the same

Mischief to animals. four as in 1883, though Patna was then fourth and Dacca second. Dacca now has 33 less. As will be seen from the following table, results in cases are better and in persons almost exactly the same:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1880 ...	626	175	27·9	599	286	47·7
1881 ...	712	215	30·2	733	314	46·9
1882 ...	730	245	33·6	731	388	53
1883 ...	767	{ 280 303	{ 36·5 39·5	839	432	51·5
1884 ...	815	{ 318 340	{ 39·0 42·8	952	480	51·4

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Cases reported	18,509	18,447	18,089	18,980	23,495
Not enquired into	851	637	815	181	319
Balance of cases enquired into	17,658	17,810	17,274	18,799	23,176
False	1,081	1,114	1,125	1,085	1,074
True	17,428	17,323	16,913	17,903	22,102
Convictions in cases	1,407	1,321	1,430	1,358	1,895
Persons tried	3,449	3,385	3,078	3,558	4,354
Ditto convicted	2,030	1,899	2,040	1,848	2,512
Ditto acquitted	1,376	1,363	1,501	1,479	1,743

206. Following last year's practice, I give in the above table the figures for this serial, but they are dealt with in *extenso* under class V. It need only be said here that the proportion of cases in which enquiry was refused and of cases declared false, two very obvious ways of getting rid of crime, has much diminished, and that judicial results are worse than ever.

207. Class III.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	30	30	0	21	5	32	5	28	5	1
Bankoora	15	38	5	33	7	30	7	47	9	15
Beerbhoom	20	42	1	41	13	37	11	74	32	34
Midnapore	79	87	32	55	32	57	10	153	40	94
Hooghly	38	46	12	34	10	33	8	34	11	23
Howrah	30	28	2	26	14	28	14	27	14	12
Total	210	271	61	210	71	258	64	362	111	197

In this and in the following divisions lurking house-trespass cases, serials 36 and 37, have been omitted, and will be found dealt with under class V.

The number of true cases is the same as last year, four of the six districts exhibiting a decrease. Burdwan has 9, Midnapore 16, Hooghly 2, and Howrah 4 less. Bankoora, on the other hand, has 18 more and Beerbhoom 21 more, the increase in either case being more than double. These are the two districts that have suffered most from scarcity, and it is in them that there has been such an outbreak of dacoity as noticed in the next paragraph. The percentage of convictions in cases is 30·4 against 27·6, and of persons 30·6 against 37·5: the fluctuation last year having been just the other way.

The new percentages are given as usual, and do not exhibit any very striking feature:—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	83·8	88·4
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	41·5	46·7
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	26·1	25·2
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	42·5	44·2
Ditto property recovered	8·8	11·2
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	.....	50·7
Ditto persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	12
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	30·1
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	.....	32·2

208. Omitting as disturbing elements the districts of Beerbhoom and Bankoora, we should have a decrease of 11; whereas the actual result is an increase of 8. Beerbhoom, which had no dacoities in 1883, now heads the list with 12, and Bankoora is not far off with 9 against 2; whilst Midnapore has come down from 17 to 8. Except to a limited extent in Midnapore, results are very bad indeed, whether we look at detection or at conviction. In three of the Midnapore cases the High Court set aside the convictions on appeal, a most unfortunate termination, on grounds which, to quote the District Superintendent, "render it doubtful if any case will stand." The Magistrate thinks that

good results would have been obtained under the jury system, an opinion on which the Commissioner makes no comment, and for which no reasons are assigned. One of the cases, a bad one, only came to light by accident; the house-holder, a well-to-do man, having hushed it up for fear his women would be made witnesses. He was convicted under section 202, Penal Code, but the Deputy Magistrate who tried the case agreed with him that his fear was natural, and inflicted the nominal penalty of a fine of Rs. 20. The sentence was brought to the notice of the Commissioner as being lamentably inadequate, and the Deputy Magistrate has been admonished. The investigation was unsuccessful, as was to be expected under the circumstances. Hooghly, it will be observed, had no dacoities at all.

The Bankoora dacoities were all of a petty nature and the work of local gangs; whilst of Beerbhoom it is observed that the most distressed parts were free from dacoity, as in them both work and famine relief were given freely. The Commissioner remarks on this district that where people depend upon agriculture alone there is nothing surprising in their taking to crime when their occupation fails them. Only five cases,—two in Beerbhoom and three in Midnapore—ended in conviction.

The result of the deputation of a Deputy Inspector-General specially to supervise dacoities in the Hooghly-Midnapore circle has formed the subject of a separate report.

209. Under this there is a decrease of eight cases,—a result due almost

Robbery.

entirely to Midnapore, with 3 cases against

16 in 1883. Of the Burdwan cases one was a

highway robbery committed on the Grand Trunk Road by four men, one of whom was caught red-handed. It appeared from his statement, which was retracted before the Magistrate, who discharged him, that he was a member of a gang who travelled about, passing off gilt ornaments as gold. In Hooghly, which had eight cases against two, a boat was robbed by two men, who brutally assaulted the crew. No clue was obtained. Of 25 cases and 38 persons brought to trial, 5 and 10 were convicted, a very poor result indeed. There were only three cases in Bankoora and five in Beerbhoom districts where distress has been made answerable for a large increase in dacoities.

210. There is nothing to be noticed under other headings.

211. Class III.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases empowered into by police	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	79	101	12	89	39	99	37	153	54	99
Nuddes	88	93	2	91	22	95	23	84	23	53
Jessore	59	64	7	67	15	62	17	83	26	26
Khoolna	25	30	4	35	11	34	11	23	12	11
Moorshedabad	51	71	4	67	22	68	18	100	39	69
Total	301	308	29	339	112	358	105	473	154	281

We have here an increase of 38 true cases spread over every district, except Jessore, which has one less. As compared with last year, the percentages are worse, that of persons convicted being particularly poor :—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction	1883.	1884.
Ditto of persons convicted	33·7	30·9
	46·9	32·5

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	93·1	93·6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	51·8	50·
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	33·7	29·5
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	50	60·6
Ditto of property recovered	12·2	10·6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	.....	52·2
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	7·0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	31·5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	.....	32·1

212. There is a marked change for the worse in dacoity, the figures being 29 against 16. The following table gives the number of cases in each district of the division for the last four years, and the results obtained:—

	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
24-Pergunnahs	3	5	7	15	...	2	4	5	...	8	16	16	3	56	15	48
Nuddea	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	5	13	2	4
Jessore	1	2	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	7	...	7	7	6	1
Moorshedabad	5	2	4	9	2	1	2	3	4	3	11	11	26	15	7	40
Khoolna ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	11	16	29	2	4	8	8	4	17	26	26	41	93	33	93

Moorshedabad and the 24-Pergunnahs are thus responsible for the unsatisfactory state of things noticed, whilst judicial results were generally bad. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs remarks on the extreme weakness of the local police, and on their shortcomings in the way of detection and of effectual supervision over bad characters. All the cases, however, occurred in the first half of the year, and most of them were traced to a Calcutta gang, now broken up, so that this criticism hardly applies, and there has been a decided change for the better. Six cases, two of which were river dacoities, were sent up in B or C form, and Superintendent Srinath Pal of the Calcutta Police received a reward of Rs. 350 for his services in unearthing the gang mentioned, seven of whom were sent up and convicted. At the sessions 19 persons were acquitted out of 35 committed, and 29 more were discharged by the Magistrate; whilst out of eight cases decided, five ended in a conviction. Judicial results therefore were fairly good, as far as this district is concerned.

In one of the Moorshedabad cases the whole of the property was restored during the course of the investigation, being left at night in a field close to the complainant's house. No clue was obtained. In another case the villagers turned out and put the dacoits to flight, a man who was speared through the leg being taken prisoner, whilst another received a wound which marked him and resulted in his discovery. The jury convicted six out of 12 sent up, but the High Court ordered a new trial on the ground of misdirection, and the second jury acquitted them all, an inexplicable termination. The chowkidar received a reward of Rs. 25, and five of the villagers were given Rs. 10 each for their good conduct. Three at least of the cases were the work of Beerbhoom men, and one of these, in which the dacoits alleged that confessions they had made had been extracted by torture, deserves special notice. The accused in this case belonged to a Beerbhoom gang, called the Nundogram gang, some members of which in 1882 owed their acquittal to the same defence, supported by the same sort of evidence, the exhibition of injuries which had undoubtedly been self-inflicted during the time they were in jail awaiting their trial, and there can be no doubt that its success then led to its being repeated on the present occasion. The case under notice ended in a conviction, and the conduct of the warders and of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the subsidiary jail has been specially reported to the Inspector-General of Jails. These two are not the only instances in which this defence has been resorted to, and it seems advisable that more stringent measures should be taken to guard against its success through the corruption or apathy of jail subordinates by insisting on the medical staff carefully examining all prisoners admitted. The High Court have on appeal ordered this case to be re-tried, as a juror was changed during the trial, and it is therefore still pending.

213. Robberies have fallen again from 18 cases to 11, four of which were convicted. None of these were of any importance.

214. Under serial 34, serious mischief, there is an increase of 11 cases, judicial results are decidedly bad, except in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the percentage of convictions is 48·7, Jessore returns 7·1, Moorshedabad 16·6, and Khoolna 18·7: whilst Nuddea with 26 cases failed to get a single conviction. No explanation is assigned for these varying results.

215. As remarked in paragraph 205, this division stands first in offences of this class, the reason being the exceptional facilities for disposing of hides. There were 177 true cases, 18 more than last year; and of 125 decided, 71 ended in a conviction, 88 persons being convicted out of 185 tried. Results are again good.

216. A case under serial 39, belonging to a gang of dacoits, calls for notice owing to the rarity of prosecutions for this class of offence. It belongs to the 24-Pergunnahs and was instituted by order of Mr. Lyall against the remaining members of the gang mentioned in paragraph 212. Seven persons were committed, but the prosecution against three of them was withdrawn, and the remaining four succeeded in escaping from the Alipore Jail. Of these, one has been since recaptured and died whilst under trial.

217. Class III.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	48	49	13	36	12	42	10	76	21	36
Rajshahye	34	34	8	26	0	34	4	43	10	23
Rungpore	40	84	25	59	20	71	17	122	24	77
Bogra	39	85	5	30	8	31	7	44	12	28
Pubna	28	30	3	27	6	25	6	25	4	12
Darjeeling	18	22	.....	22	5	18	5	32	9	8
Jalpigoree	16	19	4	16	2	16	2	31	4	17
Total	224	273	58	216	62	237	56	353	101	200

Two districts, Darjeeling and Rungpore, have more, whilst the others have fewer cases than in 1883, the net result being a decrease of nine. Convictions in cases are 26.0 against 24.1, and of persons 28.6 against 32.5.

The new percentages also compare unfavourably, except in cases decided and property recovered:—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	90.2	84.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	33.7	38.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	21.8	23.6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	33.9	28.7
Ditto of property recovered	...	24.5	25.
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	49.5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	6.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	34.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	34.1

218. The division continues to have the greatest number of dacoities, in which it stands easily first with 43 cases against 35 last year, and 34 in any other division. The following table shows the number and results for the last three years:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases in—			Cases in which convictions were obtained.			Number of persons convicted.			Number of persons acquitted.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Dinapore	14	19	10	1	.....	2	1	.....	10	7	35	29
Rajshahye	2	1	1	1	2	.....	25	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Pubna	1	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	5	22	.....
Bogra	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....
Rungpore	4	12	15	1	5	1	4	21	5	5	37	32
Jalpigoree	7	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	15	10
Darjeeling	6	1	0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	5	5
Total	32	36	43	5	5	5	30	29	15	41	115	76

The two worst districts are thus again Rungpore and Dinagepore; but whilst the former has three more, the latter has two less. Darjeeling with six against one, and Julpigoree with seven against four, both show badly: the former especially. The Commissioner considers that the increase is to some extent due to a gang headed by Saheb Khan, a notorious offender, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 500 has been paid since the close of the year. This man and Abdul Majid, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for a dacoity in Dinagepore were, it is believed, concerned in most of the dacoities which occurred in the northern districts. Saheb Khan had been arrested, but escaped from police custody and took refuge in the Morung, where he probably had a hand in the dacoities which took place in Darjeeling during the winter.

As mentioned before, the returns for Dinagepore show all cases disposed of as decided cases and are thus without revision useless for purposes of comparison and check. Five cases out of the ten remained undetected, and of the remaining five two only ended in conviction, 10 persons out of 39 tried being convicted. In one instance, the only one where the villagers showed fight, the dacoits got the worst of it, and the information given by one of their number who was taken prisoner resulted in 13 Purneah men being arrested.

All the Pubna cases belonged to Serajgunge: one of them being only an attempt, and the other two, in which no arrest was made, an attack of two boats lying alongside. They should have been shown as one case.

The Bogra case would not deserve notice but for the inconsistent orders passed in connection with it. The complainant, a dissolute zemindar on bad terms with his ryots and generally believed to be half-witted, reported that his "bari" had been looted, and property to the value of Rs. 2,114-2 taken away. It was proved that the value had been grossly exaggerated, and the Magistrate in ordering the charge to be shown as true recorded his opinion that had the investigation been an intelligent one it would have been shown as false. It does not appear to have occurred to him to have the case re-investigated, the mistakes made being pointed out, and he has subsequently allowed a man whose house was searched to prosecute the complainant for making a false charge. So that, whilst his own order still stands declaring the charge a true one, the complainant is by his sanction being prosecuted for bringing it, and meanwhile the case is shown in our returns as one in which the police failed altogether.

A somewhat similar case came before me when inspecting in another district. The Joint-Magistrate who tried it declined to take on himself the responsibility of saying whether it was true or false, but sanctioned the complainant's prosecution. The Court Sub-Inspector had therefore to do what the Joint-Magistrate shrunk from doing, and he reconciled matters by showing the charge as false, thus escaping the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the Bogra case.

Rungpore has done very indifferently. Out of 15 cases taken up, 10 were pending at the close of the year, and in only one case was a conviction obtained, 32 persons out of 34 tried being discharged or acquitted. The Magistrate remarks on the general pusillanimity of the villagers, and observes that although he has been very liberal in granting licenses to carry arms not one person ventured to even fire a charge of shot at the retreating dacoits. In one of the pending cases the dacoits are said to have been 50 in number, and to have carried off Rs. 62,257 in cash, besides jewelry. With this heavy exception, the cases were all petty.

Julpigoree out of seven true cases had three pending, two undetected, and two decided. Of the two decided one resulted in conviction which however was set aside on appeal by the High Court, so far as three out of the five accused were concerned. In connection with this case the Deputy Commissioner remarks that two of the men released had since their conviction admitted their guilt and given him information about other accomplices. Another case is connected with the charge of causing hurt to extort a confession referred to in paragraph 150.

The prisoners were originally taken before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, a mistake in my opinion, and on their retracting their confession a re-investigation was ordered, at the conclusion of which the accused brought a charge

of torture. The case itself was sent up in B form true and was accepted. Of the six Darjeeling cases, one was discharged, one was unsuccessful, in one the accused were convicted and three remained pending. In the C form case the dacoits came from Nepal, the object of the attack being complainant's wife who had previously been living with one of them. Some of their number were recognized, one of them being an absconded offender, and their extradition applied for but without success. There has been since the close of the year an outbreak of this crime in Darjeeling, whilst the efforts made to check it have not hitherto been attended with much success.

219. There were 37 true cases of robbery against 25 last year. Convictions were obtained in one case in Rajshahye, two in Pubna, two in Rungpore, and one in Julpigoree. The Rajshahye case was attended with rape: in the Pubna one an up-country man got ten years for robbing a little girl of her ornaments, after which he stripped her and tied her up to a tree. In Julpigoree a man on his way to a tea-garden with a large sum of money was set upon and robbed by a Dhangar cooly single-handed. In all 23 persons were tried, of whom 8 were convicted and 15 acquitted. Bogra has done very badly, having seven acquittals and not a single conviction.

220. Class III.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	33	39	11	28	5	29	2	57	6	47
Furzedpore	16	27	3	24	10	24	8	21	12	9
Backerranga	56	54	3	51	7	29	4	31	11	15
Mymensingh	184	116	33	83	14	111	11	87	32	34
Total	289	226	50	186	36	193	25	196	61	108

There is a decrease of 53 cases in this division, Mymensingh alone having 51 cases less and Furzedpore being the only district which shows an increase: Judicial results which were poor enough before are all worse, as will be seen below:—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction	...	19.6	13.4
Ditto persons convicted	...	32.1	31.1
Ditto cases investigated to cases reported	...	78.4	78.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	47.4	39.1
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	20.9	12.9
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	66.7	47.6
Ditto of property recovered	...	39	17.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	48.0
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	17.7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	33.3
Ditto persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	26.1

221. Cases have fallen from 11 to 8, all of which were in Mymensingh

4 of these being in the Tangail sub-division and 4 in Jamalpore. The Jamalpore cases were all river dacoities as also was one of the Tangail ones. Detection and judicial results were alike bad: five cases being untraced whilst out of three decided only one, an 1883 case, ended in a conviction. The District Superintendent writes on this subject that though "dacoity may be stamped out for a time by spasmodic efforts at detection, it will never be kept under permanently until a body of police is kept on this work alone," whilst the Magistrate attributes the seriously bad results to "the demoralization of the police by zemindari disputes and intrigues." The Commissioner is not in favour of a special agency, but thinks the police should be stronger in numbers and more efficient.

Mymensingh is an unwieldy district and crime there has been for some time getting out of hand, whilst the police require a much more thorough

overhauling than can be given within the period of an ordinary visit of inspection. The district is down in my own list this year and I propose to stay there for some time, and to see what can be done towards effecting an improvement in the present state of things. The reports give no details of any of these dacoities, nor has the division into professional and technical been attended to.

222. There were 13 cases against 15 in 1883, all of them falling under serial 33. Mymensingh as usual is to the front with six cases, Furreedpore had three, and Dacca and Backergunge one each. One of the Furreedpore cases was robbery in a dwelling-house for which the accused, a Kayesth, was sentenced to transportation for life. Out of 10 cases decided, including one of 1883, only three ended in a conviction and five persons were convicted out of 17 sent up. The result is unsatisfactory.

223. Out of 63 true cases including those pending from 1883, 10 came into Court, and Mymensingh with 37 of them had but two convictions the total number being four. No reason is assigned for these miserable results.

224. As far as results go Mymensingh has done much better, and true cases there have come down from 88 to 38: a decrease which is almost too large to be satisfactory. Of 21 cases decided, 10 resulted in a conviction and 25 persons were convicted to 12 discharged or acquitted. The other districts do not call for notice.

225. Class III.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	31	33	2	31	2	30	2	23	2	16
Noakhully	19	15	3	12	2	15	2	20	12	16
Tipperah	39	41	5	36	7	33	6	42	13	27
Total	89	89	10	79	11	78	10	85	17	59

There is an unimportant decrease of 10. Results as shown below are very poor indeed, especially as regards property recovered, and exhibit a decided falling off from last year.

Percentage of conviction in cases	...	...	...	1883.	1884.
Ditto of conviction of persons	...	...	...	23·3	12·6
				38	20·2

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated by the police to cases reported	...	80·3	85·7
Ditto cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	44·8	24·4
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	21·4	12·8
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	62·5	75·
Ditto of property recovered	...	26·3	3·1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	.....		29·4
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	.....	
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	.....		30·
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	.....		26·7

226. The two cases shown belong to Chittagong and are purely technical, so that practically the division has been free from this class of crime. Both of them were in connection with the illicit sale of opium to Mughls, and whilst one was declared false the other was at least doubtful.

227. There were four cases of robbery, of which two were successful.

228. Under this head there is a further decrease of 10, from 38 to 28: the number of cases in Chittagong having now come down to 11, of which 10 were arson, against 22 in 1883, and 49 in 1882, whilst Tipperah has an increase of 4. As remarked

last year, this decrease in arson, long the favourite mode of revenge in Chittagong, is satisfactory if genuine, but there is always the fear that it may be overdone and that true cases may be rejected. The District Superintendent will not even allow that there were as many as 10 because the police sent a true wherever the fire could not be shown to be accidental, and he points out that every fire that occurs is put down as arson even though there may be no ground of suspicion, far less of proof. Still I doubt myself if a common and generally safe way of paying off a grudge is quite so easily eradicated as the District Superintendent thinks, and I agree with the Commissioner that even though the widespread fear of arson may be exaggerated, the only safe way is to go on steadily enquiring into every case of fire. It may be noted that two of the cases occurred on tea gardens.

229. Class III.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	37	44	11	33	14	43	13	52	20	27
Gya	71	703	10	68	40	94	34	133	50	54
Shahabad	51	137	21	116	60	107	60	156	97	54
Mozufferpore	22	37	13	24	17	33	16	66	35	32
Durbhunga	20	46	5	41	17	41	17	42	23	18
Sarun	34	45	12	34	13	39	13	38	19	19
Chumparan	30	67	26	41	16	67	18	69	33	31
Total	267	179	98	381	186	423	171	558	260	235

There is the heavy increase of 114 cases: Patna and Sarun being the only two districts which exhibit a decrease. Shahabad has more than double with 116 cases against 651: Gya has 22 more and Durbhunga, which has also more than doubled, 21 more. In the face of this increase in crime, judicial results are good as judicial results go, and show a decided improvement over last year's:—

Percentage of convictions in cases	1883.	1884.
Ditto of convictions of persons	30.7	41.9
...	34.1	51.2

The new percentages are—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	92.2	86.1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	48.3	62.6
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	24.6	40.4
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	52.6	47.0
Ditto of property recovered	10.8	8.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	65.7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	7.9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	55.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	...	56.8

230. As before noticed, there were 21 true cases against 11 in 1883. Of these 15 occurred in Gya, 3 in Shahabad, and 3 in Chumparan: 5 cases only, 3 in Gya and 2 in Chumparan, ending in a conviction, and 50 persons out of 70 sent up for trial being discharged or acquitted. Seven of the Gya dacoities were committed on the high road, 3 of them by the same gang on the same night, no arrests being made. The Magistrate of Gya attributes this serious increase of crime to two successive bad seasons, an explanation upon which the Commissioner makes no comment, but the police might fairly be expected to be more successful if they had only local bad characters to deal with. No classification has been attempted.

231. Of 40 cases of robbery, an increase of 3, 11 were highway robbery. Convictions were obtained in 14 cases and 32 persons were convicted out of 56 sent up.

232. Under this there is an increase from 121 to 162, 83 of which come from Shahabad, whilst 72 cases were successful.

Serious mischief.

233. There is the heavy increase of 61 cases, from 96 to 157 ; Gya taking the lead with 40. Out of 134 cases decided 97 ended in conviction ; a very fair result.

Mischief to animals.

234. Class III.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	64	65	21	44	21	61	20	11	49	43
Bhagulpore	36	70	6	64	26	51	19	79	42	85
Furness	51	40	5	35	8	34	8	30	15	17
Sonthal Pergunnahs	26	33	4	29	14	31	13	65	33	33
Maldah	28	23	2	21	6	21	6	48	18	26
Total	205	231	38	193	75	198	66	323	166	154

This has a trifling decrease of 12 cases. Results as to cases are worse whilst they are slightly better as to persons : the usual percentages are given below :—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of convictions in cases	41	34.2
Ditto of convictions of persons...	47	48.3

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	87.7	83.5
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	55.8	53.5
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	37.8	33.3
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	24.3	62.5
Ditto of property recovered	10.8	7.0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	...	50.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	3.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	...	51.2
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	...	50.5

235. There are eight cases against nine last year. In the course of the investigation into a Maldah case information was elicited as to the commission of two dacoities in 1883 in both of which the police had failed. Convictions were obtained in all these cases and four men were sentenced to transportation for life whilst two others got seven years. Six men were in addition sentenced to different terms of imprisonment as being members of a gang of thieves, but four of these were afterwards released by the High Court. One of the 1883 cases occurred whilst a Sub-Inspector was actually sleeping in the village, but instead of at once going to the spot he had a gun fired on which the dacoits, as was of course intended, made off. He has since been dismissed, and it is a pity he was not tried for cowardice as the conviction would have had an excellent effect. The case was originally reported and entered under section 382, so that but for this confession the truth would never have come to light. Results were good, convictions being obtained in seven out of nine cases decided, and 36 persons been convicted out of 70 tried.

In one of the Sonthal Pergunnahs cases the house-holder, a Sonthal, defended himself and drove the dacoits off with the assistance of his bow and arrows. This case was well worked out and resulted in a troublesome gang being broken up, 11 of its members being convicted. In another case which occurred in Deoghur the men were not seen or heard whilst at work and left no traces. This of course was not even a technical dacoity and the mistake made should have been brought to notice. The two Monghyr cases were both technical, a cart loaded with grain being looted in one instance, and a modi's shop in the other.

236. There are 16 cases against 21 : only three resulted in conviction, a very poor outturn.

Robbery.

237. The number of cases shows a decrease of 13. Bhagulpore has 12 more and Monghyr has 27 less. Thirteen cases ended in conviction out of 40 decided, and 17 persons were convicted against 52 discharged or acquitted.
 Serious mischief.

238. There is nothing to notice under other heads.

239. Class III.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Outlook	35	37	4	33	13	31	11	44	23	17
Pooree	32	53	2	61	10	45	7	72	18	47
Balasore	18	20	5	15	3	20	3	45	13	20
Garjhat	8	9	2	7	5	9	4	12	7	4
Total	93	119	18	106	31	105	24	171	60	97

Pooree has the heavy increase of 19 whilst all the other districts exhibit less, the net result being thus an increase of 13. Results are very much worse, as will be seen from the comparison below, and the continual falling off calls for the serious attention of the local officers:—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of convictions in cases	33.3	22.6
Ditto of convictions of persons	52.8	

The new percentages are:—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	91.8	85.3
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	61.5	43.0
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	30.7	22.8
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	80.0	66.6
Ditto property recovered	25.1	4.1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	.....	41.3
Ditto * of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	.....
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	36.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	.....	33.7

240. The three cases which occurred were all in Balasore. Two of these broke down at the sossions and the third was pending at the close of the year whilst none of the property taken was recovered. These results are very poor, but the cases were all technical and of no importance.

241. Out of 13 cases 5 ended in a conviction and 8 persons were convicted against 18 discharged or acquitted: an unsatisfactory result.

Robbery.

242. Under other headings there is nothing noticeable.

243. Class III.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	35	46	17	29	12	45	10	74	23	53
Leharduagga	27	31	4	27	5	28	5	36	6	27
Singbhoom	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	14	40	8	32	5	38	5	25	6	18
Total	78	120	29	91	22	114	20	137	34	98

Manbhoom which in 1883 had the large decrease of 26 has now again risen by 18 from 14 to 32: Singbhoom with 3 against 2 being the only other district which shows an increase. Results are worse in every direction.

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of convictions in cases	32	21.9
Ditto of convictions of persons	40	24.8

The new percentages are:—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	86.7	91.9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	49.9	27.1
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	25.5	17.5
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ...	80	46.9
Ditto of property recovered ...	18.8	8.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	...	41.6
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	...	2.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	...	27.0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	...	26.6

244. Dacoity cases have more than doubled. Hazaribagh has 11, Lohardugga 4, and Manbhoom 2, and out of all these only one ended in conviction. No remarks are made but most of the dacoities were of the highway robbery type, and some at least of the Hazaribagh ones are connected with the prevalence of this crime in the adjoining district of Gya.

245. There were 12 true cases, an increase of 3, and 9 out of 11 persons brought to trial were convicted.

Robbery.

246.

CLASS IV.

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1883	12,450	2,703	21.7	10,940	5,025	4,630	54.1
„ deducting serials 38 and 36A	2,706	515	18.6	3,394	1,368	1,843	40.3
1883	2,813	{ 424 423 }	{ 15.1 22.1 }	3,629	1,174	2,160	33.3
1884	2,580	{ 340 542 }	{ 13.2 21.0 }	3,312	901	2,150	29.9

Following the practice adopted last year, I have compared the figures of the two previous years: the outturn being a decrease of 233 true cases over 1883 and of 186 over 1882. Results are worse, but in a class where so many cases are compromised (457 were thus got rid of) results are apt to be misleading. The new percentages are given below. The fluctuations are the wrong way but for the reasons stated this is of little consequence.

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	56.3	56.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	34.7	30.3
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	22.1	19.3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	.....	36.2
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	2.8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	.....	34.0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	.....	32.5

247. Serials 41 and 42 show 36 and 5 true cases respectively, so that for all practical purposes this class is confined to the two offences of wrongful restraint and confinement which are included under the same serial, 40. There is nothing to be gained by exhibiting the district figures, and I do not therefore do more than give the divisional ones.

DIVISIONS.	Number of true cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	Balance of true cases.	Total number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases enquired into by the police.	Number of cases enquired into ending in conviction.	Number of cases decided.	Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.
Burdwan	279	308	53	315	68	160	41	200	45.9	34.0	24.2	354	119	31.9
Presidency	400	367	53	324	68	292	55	245	74.0	27.1	18.7	466	130	25.6
Rajahmundry	323	426	65	361	77	286	62	287	66.0	28.2	21.7	508	174	34.2
Dacca	534	616	151	717	110	439	66	410	50.5	26.8	11.1	730	192	26.3
Chittagong	204	191	27	164	43	107	32	110	50.0	30.0	29.9	262	52	20.7
Pattna	240	301	74	287	55	180	21	329	40.8	24.0	17.6	337	74	20.7
Bhawalpore	215	285	26	259	71	153	50	162	57.7	43.8	32.0	369	129	34.9
Orissa	111	138	19	119	32	82	21	92	59.4	34.7	25.6	170	57	31.9
Chota Nagpore	67	84	30	54	20	72	12	53	55.7	37.7	16.0	94	44	46.8

Dacca it will be seen exhibits the very large decrease of 217, which still leaves it however with more than double the number of any other division. Besides Dacca, the Presidency has 76 less and Chota Nagpore 13 less, all the other divisions having more. The districts with fluctuations worth noticing are the 24-Pergunnahs with 50 less, Mymensingh with 118 less, Backergunge with 48 less and Furreedpore with 37 less whilst the largest increase is Sarun with 50 more. The Magistrate of Sarun thinks that wrongful confinement has in the eyes of complainants the double advantage of being a serious charge and one easily proved, so that it is used to eke out assault cases. This theory however is opposed to the fact that the increase is in cases declared to be true and not in cases added to or exaggerated, which would find entry under other heads. Further if correct it must apply generally whilst the increase in Sarun has been exceptional. No notice has been taken of the fluctuations in this class of crime in the Dacca Division, nor of the position which the division continues to occupy in the provincial statement.

248

CLASS V.

	Cases reported.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
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1882.

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 (old form)	...	41,138	4,827	36,301	410	11,184	35,041	15,272	15,224
Including ditto ditto (ditto)	...	58,041	5,982	53,214	725	12,614	38,759	20,312	16,725

1883.

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 (old form)	...	42,376	4,680	37,696	562	10,826 12,813	36,143	17,824	16,609
Including ditto ditto (ditto)	...	61,336	5,744	55,592	543	12,155 14,171	39,702	19,672	17,938

1884.

Excluding serial Nos. 36 and 37 (new form)	...	46,944	4,314	42,630	463	13,036 15,357	41,924	22,017	18,023
Including ditto ditto (ditto)	...	70,439	5,388	65,051	682	14,641 17,042	46,278	24,329	19,765

The net increase in cognizable crime for the province is as already mentioned, 7,911 of which this class alone contributes 4,940, whilst with serials 36 and 37 the increase is 9,459. Taking the serials separately serial 44 shows an increase of 4,242, of which 475 is in cattle and 3,767 in ordinary theft. Serial 46 has 278, and serial 47 576, more, whilst under criminal breach of trust, serial 45, we have 111 less and there are slight decreases under 43 and 48. Serials 36 and 37, which are dealt with under this class to facilitate comparison with the results of former years, show increases of 4,517 and 2 respectively. The bulk of the increase is therefore under ordinary theft and burglaries, and the total, 8,284, is considerably more than the total increase of cognizable crime for the whole province.

Percentages old and new are given below and exhibit little change though such as there is, is for the better.

Percentage of convictions in cases, class V alone	...	...	1883.	1884.
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	28.7	30.6
Ditto ditto in cases, including 35 and 36	...	...	49.3	52.5
Ditto ditto of persons	...	...	21.9	22.5
			49.5	52.6

The new percentages are :—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	72.8	74.2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	54.5	56.7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	34.4	36.7
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	57.9	57.0
Ditto of property recovered	...	39.4	39.4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	60.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	4.5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	60.1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	60.2

249. The fluctuations under serials 44 and 46 are shown separately as was done last year. They have already been noticed; and it is only necessary to remark here that results have improved except in one instance, the percentage of persons convicted under 46. The figures in the lower line show convictions in all cases, direct and indirect.

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Unconvicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Theft ...	27,536	31,040	3,677	3,415	23,859	27,625	8,019	8,601	33.6	31.1	20,305	23,074	10,304	12,986	50.7	54.8
Cattle theft ...	1,876	2,388	231	200	1,645	2,129	734	1,050	44.4	45.7	1,848	2,605	1,014	1,573	54.9	60.3
Receiving stolen property.	1,845	2,137	49	68	1,796	2,074	1,246	1,454	69.4	70.1	3.1	3,810	1,970	2,404	63.3	63.1

250. Class V.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	935	1,251	84	1,167	390	1,073	298	906	437	433
Bankoora	543	837	31	806	181	761	168	513	262	233
Beerbhoom	511	934	108	826	198	783	176	577	286	241
Midnapore	1,868	2,285	233	2,035	555	1,523	448	1,914	902	1,049
Hooghly	1,493	1,873	293	1,583	299	1,225	248	1,005	380	504
Howrah	715	911	50	865	374	847	368	705	440	282
Total	6,060	8,083	405	7,678	1,927	6,212	1,696	5,619	2,707	2,896

After a decrease for two successive years there is this year an increase of 1,199, the figures now being more than they were in 1881. The increase is general being highest in Beerbhoom with 315, and lowest in Hooghly with 89. Burdwan has 232 more and Bankoora 264 more. Results and the new percentages are given below. They exhibit, generally speaking, an improvement which is most marked in persons: 48.1 against 43.8 :—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	22.2	23.3
Ditto of convictions of persons	...	43.8	48.1
Ditto of cases investigated to cases reported	...	81.0	75.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	49.9	51.9
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	22.6	27.3
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	44.9	50.6
Ditto of property recovered	...	42	35.6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	64.5
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	6.6
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	56.0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	57.6

251. The divisional increase is 521: Beerbhoom has 201 against 70, Burdwan 359 against 253, and Bankoora 355 against 253. The percentage of convictions was for cases 9·1 against 8·1 which means very bad detection, and for persons 50·9 against 46·7.

252. There is a rise from 167 to 250, but judicial results exhibit no fluctuation worth notice. In the Raneeunge sub-division 8 professional cattlo-lifters were prosecuted for bad livelihood and convicted. These men and their associates should be specially watched after release. The Magistrate of Midnapore, where there has been an increase of 34 true cases, thinks it is due to the little care taken about cattle sent to graze in the jungle mehals, but the cause being constant the effect also should be constant. Bankoora has 5 cases less and Howrah, where the crime is almost unknown, one less.

253. Under this there are 458 cases more. Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom all showing an increase of 100 or more, whilst Midnapore has one of 99. The percentage of convictions for persons is 50·8 against 43·6 which is better but still not good enough.

254. Class V.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	2,082	2,209	118	2,091	555	2,046	539	1,445	731	675
Nuddea	2,175	3,029	144	2,886	659	2,914	611	1,904	910	785
Jessore	1,752	1,084	124	1,640	444	1,323	340	1,341	609	607
Khoolna	771	864	65	901	194	801	175	687	262	245
Moorshedabad	1,475	1,794	70	1,718	467	1,575	384	1,351	644	639
Total	8,255	9,680	524	9,156	2,319	8,719	2,046	6,580	3,175	3,691

There is an increase of 881 true cases of which the 24-Pergunnahs contributes 9, Khoolna 130, Moorshedabad 243, and Nuddea 711, whilst Jessore has a decrease of 212. It is not easy to understand why of three adjacent districts one should be nearly stationary, a second should show a very heavy increase, and the third should have a large decrease—the only decrease in the division. The divisional report however does not notice the anomaly. Percentages are better, being 22·4 against 20·4 for cases and 48·6 against 43·9 for persons. Below I give the new percentages: except as regards property recovered, a test of little value, they exhibit a slight improvement.

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	81·	86·2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	49·9	54·6
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	22·6	23·5
Ditto cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	44·9	43·8
Ditto of property recovered	42·	23·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ... ..	.....	60·6
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police... ..	.....	5·1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ... ..	.....	52·8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ... ..	.....	53·4

255. There is except in Jessore a general increase of cases. The 24-Pergunnahs has 91 more, Nuddea 183, Moorshedabad 181, and Khoolna 52, more, whilst Jessore has 11 less. The Magistrate of Nuddea thinks that better reporting and a bad harvest are the factors at work, whilst in Moorshedabad the high price of rice is the reason assigned. Precisely the same reasons were given for Nuddea last year when there was an increase of 93, and it seems possible that the supervision of bad characters may have been imperfect. Convictions of cases were 7·0 against 6·9 and of persons 44·4 against 55·3, results which can only be called bad.

256. The increase in house-breaking has been attended by a corresponding increase in thefts whilst judicial results are decidedly better, as will be seen from the table given below :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Theft ...	4,148	4,382	500	328	3,648	4,054	948	1,062	25.9	26.8	2,988	3,136	1,316	1,378	1,530	1,414	44.1	50.3
Cattle theft	205	200	27	13	178	283	1,023	1,207	28.0	29.9	199	328	108	184	80	130	54.3	57.1
							83	129	44.8	51.0								
							80	134	48.5	53.0								

257. Class V.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagapore ...	1,352	1,591	186	1,435	317	1,349	285	946	510	384
Rajshahye ...	1,314	1,595	79	1,516	374	1,410	314	1,010	548	435
Rungpore ...	1,183	1,740	123	1,623	343	1,533	308	880	548	416
Bogra ...	786	1,127	31	1,096	277	749	213	840	423	378
Pubna ...	793	1,134	75	1,059	260	910	237	385	383	449
Darjeeling ...	768	833	31	802	328	765	325	626	450	145
Julpigoree ...	619	741	104	637	230	493	154	640	349	272
Total ...	6,815	8,767	599	8,168	2,138	7,159	1,834	5,027	3,315	2,471

Excepting Julpigoree with 18 more, and Darjeeling with 34 more, the increase in every district in this division is at once heavy and general. It was 83 in Dinagapore, 202 in Rajshahye, 440 in Rungpore, 310 in Bogra, and 266 in Pubna, the increase for the whole division being thus 1,353.

The percentages old and new which are given below show no fluctuation worth noticing :—

Percentage of cases ending in conviction	...	...	...	1883.	1884.
Ditto of persons convicted	...	...	...	24.3	22.4
				53.8	54.2

The new percentages are :—

Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	...	...	81.2	80.7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	42.7	46.2
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	...	...	27.2	25.6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	...	...	...	41.9	39.0
Ditto of property recovered	...	...	...	27.4	30.8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	...	.....	69.8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	...	.....	5.3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	...	.....	61.4
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	...	.....	62.4

258. This has increased by 509, Darjeeling being the only district which shows a decrease. Scarcity, high prices, the influx of strangers seeking for work on the railways, the inactivity of the police, better reporting, and bad and irregular attendance by chowkidars are some of the causes suggested; and as of the three last the second is quite at variance with the first and third, it is plain the state of things must vary considerably in different districts. The Magistrate of Dinagapore complains of the size of his thanas and the difficulty of travelling during the rains as contributing to bad work on the part of the police and bad attendance on the part of chowkidars; but states at the same time that two thanas where the work has been specially bad are accountable for half the increase, which in the case of his district is 79. From Rungpore we are told that the increase, which has been there exceptionally heavy from 632 to 884, is in crime reported not in crime committed. It might be expected under these circumstances that the return would show a large number of cases of previous years brought under

enquiry in 1884 but the number is 23 only, and from this must be deducted cases of December 1883 which for one reason or another could not possibly be reported before January 1884. It is too not stated if any of the persons found to have been suppressing crime were brought to justice.

In connection with the general increase of crime under this class the Commissioner quotes at length from the Magistrate of Pubna who complains of the frequent transfers of station officers, and of the number of old and worn-out men to be found amongst the chowkidars, coupled with the unpopular nature of their work. As regards the first portion of this complaint, not only are all transfers, or proposed transfers, within the district to be notified to the Magistrate but it is his duty under paragraph 42 of Circular M to see that local efficiency is not sacrificed by frequent transfers. As regards the second I do not myself think that any real improvement will be effected with chowkidars until they are more closely affiliated to the police than they are at present; but so long as all power in connection with them is centred in the Magistrate it is from him that improvements must originate. As to the general weakness of the police, another point mentioned by the Magistrate, I fear it could only be remedied at the expense of other districts at present quite as much underpoliced as Pubna.

259. This has increased in common with burglaries but not to the same extent, the figures being only 3,601 against 3,408. I have gone fully into causes under the last heading and need not say more here than that in Darjeeling offences against the rules of the Forest Department appear to have been wrongly shown as thefts.

260. This shows an increase from 208 to 270 observable in every district except Julpigoree and Bogra. Out of 19 cases declared false no less than 11 were in Dinagore which thus saves itself from being the worst district in the division. The Magistrate considers that there has been better reporting, and that in previous years cattle stolen were reported as straying or lost. In the adjoining district of Bogra on the other hand a drop from 31 to 17 is explained by the statement that the police have hitherto been not sufficiently careful to distinguish thefts from losses. The two theories are of course absolutely irreconcilable, but I am of opinion that the Dinagore one is more likely to be right. The police are much more given to minimizing them to exaggerating crime and it is possible that this tendency may have something to say to the undue proportion of Dinagore cases declared false.

The Magistrate of Pubna complains that he found hâts at which weekly to bi-weekly sales of from 300 to 800 head of cattle were held without any constable being in attendance, and the Commissioner observes on this that the omission to send police to such fairs is remarkable. The police can hardly find men to attend every cattle market in a district but the local officers should be able with a little management to arrange these matters for themselves, without finding in them only a topic for notice in the annual report.

In the great majority of hâts the zemindar keeps a mohurir who registers, and takes a small fee for registering, all sales of live-stock. The check may not be absolutely legal, but it is useful and practical, and I should be sorry to see it superseded by the employment of a constable who would be certain to demand black mail upon every transaction, and would thus at once come in conflict with the *de facto* proprietors of the sayer duties.

261. Class V.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	1,396	1,474	143	1,331	486	1,206	389	1,237	752	473
Furzedpore	1,047	1,308	43	1,265	277	775	166	743	369	304
Buckergunge	995	1,113	70	1,043	280	718	209	906	421	440
Mymensingh	3,898	3,739	257	3,472	659	3,194	330	1,612	616	761
Total	6,304	6,634	513	6,111	1,602	4,883	1,084	4,438	2,158	2,048

In this there has been a decrease which however is confined to Mymensingh with 424 less. Dacca shows 5 more, Backergunge 108 more, and Furreedpore 218 more. Taking the division generally, there is a decrease under all the serials except cattle theft and burglary; there having been 11 more cases under the former and 334 more under the latter.

In paragraph 64 above I have remarked on the extent to which enquiry has been refused in Mymensingh. This was done chiefly, and with the concurrence of the Magistrate, in cases falling under this class where the property stolen was of trifling value and I fear that refusal to enquire not seldom results in refusal to report. In addition to this however at the last visit by an inspecting officer the small number of C forms in the Netrokona sub-division attracted attention, and it was then found that in the first half of 1884 the Deputy Magistrate had made over to the police for enquiry no less than 370 cases, mostly cognizable, and that only 19 had been sent up with A form. The remaining 351 cases had been "summarily dealt with," that is they had been burked by not being included in any return. An irregularity of such long standing not only vitiates the return for the sub-division in which it occurred, but goes some way to account for the decrease of crime noted, and suggests a reasonable doubt as to whether any of the Mymensingh figures are to be trusted.

Results are considerably worse in cases; 17·7 against 20·7: and a shade better in persons, 48·6 against 48·1. The new percentages show that detection has fallen off.—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported	...	72·2	71·7
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	54·8	56·3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	25·3	22·1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	39·5	34·3
Ditto of property recovered	...	16·3	19·4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	60·3
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	5·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	53·1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	52·8

262. An increase of 334 cases is spread over all the districts of the division, being most noticeable in Mymensingh, where it is 167 and where the number of offences is now more than treble what it was in 1881. The Magistrate states that the increase is to some extent due to improved classification; offences having been formerly shown under section 380 unless a "seendh" was cut or a lock broken. Accordingly under ordinary theft there is a decrease of 221, whilst, as already shown, the total number of cases under this class has decreased largely. Assuming that classification has been and is equally lax in other districts, we can form some idea of the effect produced on the fluctuations between thefts and burglaries by an actual, though hitherto unrecognized, cause. So long as there is no uniformity of system, so long as what is called theft in one district is liable to be called burglary in another district, or in the same district by another officer, we may continue to examine statistics of the two classes of crime, but it will be in the dark and no inferences arrived at can be reliable.

The Commissioner and the Magistrate both remark on the neglect to supervise bad characters and on the generally bad work shown in the Tangail and Kishoregunge sub-divisions, the former recommending that more attention should be given to the regular payment of chowkidars by way of securing their co-operation.

An increase of 66 cases in Backergunge is attributed by the Magistrate to doubtful cases being now shown as true instead of false whilst in Furreedpore an increase of 91 is accounted for by the high price of grain. The crime is much less prevalent in Backergunge than in any of the other three districts, and the District Superintendent explains that the increase is in the main nominal, representing as nearly as possible the number of cases brought to light in the course of an enquiry especially directed to concealment of crime. As only

7 more cases were declared false in 1883 than in 1884, the Magistrate's theory noticed above is obviously untenable.

Results are better, the percentage of cases ending in conviction being 9·4 against 8·9 and of persons 54·3 against 46·4. The percentage in Dacca only was 17·4 and Furreedpore and Mymensingh 6·6.

263. Dacca has a decrease of 49 and Mymensingh of 211, against which is to be put a slight increase in Furreedpore and

Thefts.

Backergunge: the net decrease being 231. Results are slightly worse both in cases and persons. The percentage of cases ending in conviction being 23·2 (or 29·0 if direct cases be included) against 26·2 and 30·5 respectively, and of persons 45·0 against 47·7.

Dacca has done best and Mymensingh worst, the percentages in the former being 74·4 and 60·6 against 46·7 and 36·8 in the latter, a wide difference.

264. Class V.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	740	825	81	804	166	554	143	506	218	274
Noakholly	423	453	36	417	152	338	123	408	247	230
Tipperah	1,106	1,150	80	1,070	406	832	331	943	532	374
Total ..	2,277	2,428	197	2,201	722	1,724	597	2,007	1007	878

There is an increase of 14, due only to Chittagong, Noakholly having 5 cases less and Tipperah 36 cases less. Results are slightly better, the percentage being 26·0 and 49·6 against 24·4 and 47·1. The new percentages also show an improvement.

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases enquired into to cases reported	...	68·4	68·1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	55·5	57·8
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	31·4	34·6
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	50·8	52·4
Ditto of property recovered	...	25·6	34·3
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	64·9
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	.....	.....	2·9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	59·0
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	.....	56·7

265. A considerable increase in Chittagong belongs to the first quarter and was believed to be due to foreigners attending the Sitacoond mela. A recurrence this year was guarded against by special measures, which proved successful.

The Magistrate of Chittagong considers that cases of criminal breach of trust and criminal trespass in both of which there was an increase were too freely taken up, and that the latter offence is used as the vehicle for petty assault cases.

266. Class V.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	1,811	2,444	310	2,134	508	2,418	550	1,122	609	306
Gya	2,944	3,910	252	3,658	553	3,702	518	1,270	708	304
Shahabad	1,439	1,827	240	1,341	420	1,465	373	1,040	563	453
Mosufferpore	1,250	1,376	154	1,222	400	1,150	410	1,040	592	428
Darbhanga	1,618	2,148	108	2,550	613	2,505	508	1,310	747	502
Saran	1,851	2,056	162	1,854	464	1,269	301	1,408	612	711
Chumpran	1,046	2,200	200	1,983	507	2,020	490	1,083	654	382
Total ...	12,400	16,410	1,588	14,822	3,508	14,529	3,214	8,311	4,845	3,586

The heavy increase of 2,362 cases is not general, Shahabad having 58 less and Mozufferpore 28 less. Patna has an increase of 323, Gya of 710, Durbhunga of 934, Sarun of 43, and Chumparun of 338. Percentages are better again, being 21·7 against 19·8 for cases and 54·7 against 53·1 for persons. The new percentages exhibit no variations calling for remark:—

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	90·5	87·0
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	61·7	62·5
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	19·3	22·1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	48·3	50·3
Ditto of property recovered	...	35·2	31·7
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	.....	72·7
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	7·5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	.....	62·3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	.....	.....	64·8

267. Following the practice of former years, I give below the figures for serials 36, 37 and 43 for this division for the last three years. The increase, which commenced last year, continues and at a much greater rate being now 1,109. There is however some fluctuation in districts, the increase being confined to four of the seven. Shahabad, which had an increase last year, now exhibits a decrease, whilst the converse is the case in Chumparun. Sarun on the other hand has had a decrease for four years running, having come down from 1,219 in 1880 to 507 in 1884, a drop of over 50 per cent. The decrease in Mozufferpore, too, is for the third year. Patna has 162 more, Gya 458 more, Durbhunga 624 more, and Chumparun 127 more. Results show little change, but Gya is much behind the other districts.

Bad harvests with, as a consequence, the high price of food are the reasons usually given for the state of things under notice and are no doubt sufficient to account for it. In addition to these the Magistrate of Patna mentions the opening of six new outposts at points where it is supposed crime was formerly concealed and the large number of coolies employed on the new line from Bankipore to Deega Ghat. The bad detective results in Durbhunga are ascribed to the fact that the chowkidars are Dosads, and as such will not, if they can help it, arrest their caste fellows by whom most of these burglaries are committed. The property taken is, too, as a rule, not easily identifiable and is quickly disposed of. The decrease in Sarun is again attributed to the Mughya Dome settlement.

SERIALS NOS. 36, 37 AND 43.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Patna	847	808	1,000	51	58	59	122	143	128	68	86	67	6·0	6·4	5·5	55·7	60·1	52·3
Gya	1,884	2,120	2,584	74	87	97	210	240	286	103	118	132	5·9	4·1	3·7	47·6	47·3	46·1
Shahabad	350	456	440	39	35	48	85	83	84	46	48	40	11·1	7·6	10·9	54·1	57·8	65·8
Mozufferpore	422	398	340	40	24	33	81	63	61	44	30	49	9·4	8·6	9·8	55·2	62·9	80·3
Durbhunga	615	690	1,314	45	41	71	65	82	123	49	52	90	7·3	5·1	6·4	75·3	63·4	75·1
Sarun	815	701	507	55	54	48	130	127	120	81	69	55	7·1	7·7	6·4	62·3	54·3	45·5
Chumparun	696	480	617	59	40	43	101	98	95	77	48	51	11·8	9·3	6·9	76·2	48·4	53·5
Total	5,429	5,769	6,868	386	385	399	800	841	907	472	458	504	6·7	6·1	5·8	59·9	54·4	55·5

268. There is a slight decrease of 6 cases, 389 against 395, which is a change in the right direction. Recovery was bad in Durbhunga and very good indeed in Mozufferpore and Patna. No remarks are made.

269. The table below will show that this has increased in every district except Shahabad, the reason assigned being the same as for the increase of burglaries. Mozufferpore has 96 more and Sarun 112 more; both of these districts having returned

fewer burglaries. The increase is exceptionally heavy in Chumparan, 306, and Durbhunga, 202. In Gya and Sarun reporting is stated to have improved.

				True cases. 1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Patna ...	...	...	...	828	676	152	...
Gya ...	...	...	...	821	634	187	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	585	603	...	18
Mozufferpur ...	...	...	...	585	489	96	...
Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	827	625	202	...
Sarun ...	...	...	...	693	581	112	...
Chumparan ...	...	...	...	993	687	306	...

Results are better, being 40·4 in cases (42·7 if direct cases be included) against 31·2 and 35·7 respectively, and 61·2 for persons against 55·6.

270. Class V.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monshyr ...	1,370	1,096	242	1,754	458	1,917	438	1,284	629	575
Bhagnipore ...	1,321	1,581	109	1,772	474	1,678	426	1,108	635	449
Purneah ...	1,759	2,286	95	2,193	508	1,544	428	1,354	755	569
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,547	3,200	76	3,324	820	2,814	629	1,746	1,199	508
Maldah ...	634	892	23	809	261	833	230	609	385	297
Total ...	7,370	10,357	545	9,815	2,519	8,790	2,142	6,161	3,633	2,280

There is the very large increase of 2,442 cases, which is spread over all the districts of the division and is, as elsewhere, attributed to scarcity and high prices.

Percentages are better: being 21·8 against 20·3 for cases and 58·9 against 54·6 for persons. The new percentages call for no remark.

		1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported	...	81·8	83·6
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	64·7	65·0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated	...	23·1	24·4
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen	...	41·5	41·0
Ditto of property recovered	...	25·4	25·6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided	...	...	71·0
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police	...	...	2·8
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police	...	...	63·9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial	...	...	63·0

271. Burglaries have increased by 1,225. Below I give the figures under serials 44 and 46, the lower line including direct cases. Results, it will be seen, show satisfactory improvement. As regards recovery of stolen cattle Maldah has done remarkably well having succeeded in every case, whilst the Sonthal Pergunnahs failed in 76 out of 140. Results will not improve till the district is better policed than it is at present.

	True cases.		Convictions.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Cattle theft ...	210	306	{ 84 } { 95 }	{ 183 } { 201 }	{ 40·2 } { 51·5 }	{ 60·9 } { 51·5 }	230	408	121	289	52·6	62·4
Theft ...	3,887	4,374	{ 941 } { 1,113 }	{ 1,359 } { 1,509 }	{ 24·4 } { 31·0 }	{ 31·0 } { 34·5 }	2,582	3,407	1,406	2,091	57·9	60·3
Receipt of stolen property ...	103	243	{ 120 } { 121 }	{ 176 } { 180 }	{ 62·5 } { 63·0 }	{ 72·7 } { 74·3 }	286	444	172	311	60·1	70·0

272. Class V.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ...	1,032	1,108	134	1,034	319	988	290	1,072	471	536
Pooree ...	1,316	1,072	90	1,042	304	1,354	440	1,034	1,082	81·4
Balasore ...	848	937	85	842	235	742	185	692	342	21·2
Gurjhat ...	222	290	10	270	119	280	97	337	230	1·3
Total ...	3,417	4,006	329	3,737	1,171	3,314	1,032	4,139	2,104	1,816

The increase has extended to Orissa, which has 320 cases more for which however Pooree with an increase of 267 is chiefly responsible: crime in Balasore and Cuttack being almost stationary. Results of cases are worse, 27·6 against 28·4, and of persons better, 50·8 against 52·9. The new percentages are :—

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ...	77·9	78·9
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided...	56·4	56·4
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated...	32·2	31·1
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ...	56·2	56·6
Ditto of property recovered ...	32·7	25·0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	..4	61·8
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police...	...	1·3
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	...	59·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	...	57·1

273. Thefts have increased by 284, whilst burglary has increased by 85, the total increase being thus 369. The report takes no notice of this fluctuation but, as remarked above, much depends on the idiosyncrasies of individual Magistrates and a minute examination of these details leads to little in the way of practical result.

274. Class V.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PRISONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ...	880	1,373	158	1,115	477	1,172	448	1,137	780	343
Lohardugga ...	910	1,334	49	1,285	353	1,133	294	1,069	540	409
Singbhoom ...	118	181	1	180	73	172	68	147	98	44
Manbhoom ...	768	980	80	906	245	826	183	747	397	205
Total ...	2,686	3,774	288	3,486	1,148	3,303	993	3,100	1,815	1,080

The increase here is 801 due to all the districts. Results have improved, as will be seen below. The new percentages do not call for any special remark.

	1883.	1884.
Percentage of cases ending in conviction ...	26·3	28·5
Ditto of persons convicted ...	52·7	58·5
Ditto of cases investigated to cases reported ...	82·5	85·1
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	57·1	49·6
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated...	27·3	30·0
Ditto of cases in which property was recovered to number of cases in which property was stolen ...	54·9	57·9
Ditto of property recovered ...	40·7	29·1
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	...	73·0
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police...	...	1·5
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ...	...	64·7
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ...	...	63·7

275. Thefts and burglaries have increased in about the same proportion, the increase being most noticeable in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga. In the report no reason is assigned for the fluctuation, but it may be safely put down to scanty rainfall and a short crop. The District Superintendent however mentions a belief amongst the Sonthals that Government has annulled, or intends to annul, the sale of their holdings. They therefore cut the crops of the land they have sold and when charged with theft plead that they were not empowered to sell it.

276. In paragraph 27 of the resolution on the report for 1883 the Lieutenant-Governor directed that a clearer explanation should be given of the fluctuations between

Fluctuations between thefts and burglaries.

these two classes of crime: that is, I presume, that special notice should be taken of cases in which an increase in the one has been attended by a decrease in the other, and *vice versa*. The subject is not noticed in the divisional reports, apparently because it is not mentioned

in the instructions for their preparation which were issued with circular No. 31JD of October 3rd, 1884; but the attention of District Superintendents was drawn to the subject in a circular issued by this office upon the receipt of the resolution. The following are the districts in which the two offences have not risen or fallen together or in equal, or nearly equal, proportions and I give against each the reasons assigned for what is looked upon as an anomaly.

Mr. Stack, now Deputy Inspector-General, points out that the recognition of an anomaly implies an assumption that both offences are influenced by the same causes, which is not the case. Theft includes not alone theft by professional thieves but technical thefts; *e. g.*, disputes about land will lead to a great increase of so-called thefts but have no influence on burglary cases. Reporting and classification are still very imperfect, and as long as they are these apparent anomalies will continue.

An increase of 91 in burglaries is attributed to the police being too weak to do patrol and beat duty properly in the densely-populated municipalities bordering on the northern suburbs, whilst the District Superintendent is unable to account for an increase of 166 in thefts

The Deputy Commissioner states that the fluctuation (burglaries —19: thefts+ 47) is due to difference in classification by subordinates who are not intelligent in this work.

The increase in thefts was in thefts of grain: no mention is made of burglaries.

The fluctuation in this district has been specially noticed in paragraph 262.

The District Superintendent thinks that the increase in burglaries is due to the influx of up-country men come to work on the railway, and that thefts have fallen off owing to the season having been a good one for the ryots. He adds that the lower grade of police have no clear perception of the difference between thefts and burglaries.

The District Superintendent attributes an increase in burglaries to the operations of a gang now captured, and a decrease in thefts to better supervision. As regards cattle theft he remarks that unless the cattle are found a charge of theft is seldom instituted. I fancy the police have something to say to this; as by merely reporting the cattle as missing they are able to get rid of hopeless cases.

The increase in thefts is assigned to the high price of food grains, and the decrease in burglaries to the prosecution of bad characters and the conviction of some professional criminals.

Burglaries have increased out of all proportion to thefts. The District Superintendent thinks the figures for these last worthless as crime is not reported in non-police villages, but overlooks the fact that the more heinous crime is just as likely to be suppressed. I agree with him though in thinking that nothing is to be gained by examining returns for such a district as this.

The decrease in thefts is due to the complainants in land disputes, which were formerly taken up as theft, being now referred to the Magistrate. The increase in burglaries is due to maladministration, the details of which are not given, in the town of Cuttack in the second and third quarters.

The disproportionate increase in thefts is due to the institution of wood-cutting cases by the officials of the Forest Department. These are at the most only technical thefts, and I am not sure that they ought to be classed under this head.

A decrease of 15 in thefts is attributed to a good harvest and to increased vigilance on the part of the police, whilst an increase of 29 in burglaries is said to be due to the difficulty of detection. The explanation is, I consider, superficial and unsatisfactory.

An increase of 112 in ordinary thefts is said to show better reporting, whilst the Moghya Dome settlement is given as the reason for a reduction of 145 in burglaries.

The District Superintendent points out that theft by night from a house, the door of which has been left open, may be equally well shown under section 380 or section

457. In the former case it comes under serial 44 as an ordinary theft, and in the latter under serial 36 as a burglary.

It is not very easy to follow the explanation given in this district for an increase of thefts and decrease of burglaries, but the District Superintendent seems to wish to say that thefts have increased owing to scarcity, and that burglaries have decreased owing to professional criminals being better looked after. His theory is that a man driven to crime by distress begins with theft and no doubt this is true, but a very brief apprenticeship will tend to convert him into a burglar.

I have already in paragraph 262 in my remarks on crime in class V in the Dacca Division given it as my opinion that the main reason for these fluctuations is to be found in want of uniformity in procedure and classification, and I may add to this that it is a fallacy to suppose that what influences the one offence will influence the other. In Behar and Western Bengal the third quarter is the best suited to burglaries as the mud walls are then softened by damp and the pattering of the rain on the tiles on a wet night deadens the sound of the burglar's tool. Elsewhere the weather gives no such assistance, but the houses are for the most part so flimsy and insecure that theft can be distinguished from burglary only by an arbitrary and artificial distinction, and throughout the Lower Provinces there will always be most thefts at the seasons when crops are ready to cut, or the grain is left unprotected on the threshing floor.

CLASS VI.

277. The almost uninterrupted increase of offences under this class, which had risen from 14,996 in 1878 to 29,554 in 1883, has not been sustained there having been the heavy drop of 1,077. As will be seen from the table given below, this is more than accounted for by the marked diminution in prosecutions for local and public nuisances. Under this head, serial 57, there is a decrease of 1,362 cases, whilst excise cases have also fallen by 565. Cases under the Arms Act, on the other hand, show a rise of 122, and serial 58, other special and local laws, of 205.

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Class VI ..	14,996	15,694	24,086	24,054	27,181	29,554	28,477
Public and local nuisances ..	9,068	11,727	10,437	17,223	19,572	22,071	20,709
Balance, all other causes ..	5,928	6,967	7,649	6,831	7,609	7,483	7,768

It is to be observed that old serial 47, belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves, under which there were six cases last year, has now been removed to its proper place in class III.

Percentages, always good under this class, are for cases 90·0 against 89·8, and for persons 87·8 against 88·8. The new percentages are :—

	1883	1884
Percentage of cases investigated to cases reported ..	94 5	91 2
Ditto of cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	90 8	90 5
Ditto police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ..	89 9	90 0
Ditto of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ..	...	91 6
Ditto of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by the police ..	..	-1
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police ..	88 9	88 9
Ditto of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial ..	88 6	88 6

278. There is a trifling increase of 40, which is out of all proportion to the serious increase in the number of offences against property and shows that the law is differently worked in different districts. I give below the results for the last five years:—

	True cases.	Cases investigated	Convictions in police cases	Percentage of police cases convicted to cases investigated.	Persons tried	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1880 ..	935	825	587	62 7	1,015	683	283
1881 ..	1,042	931	570	61 2	1,187	716	406
1882 ..	1,121	1,010	745	71 6	1,202	712	351
1883 ..	1,082	979	667	68 1	1,167	746	343
1884 ..	1,122	957	641	66 9	1,260	774	391

Results, it will be seen, are not quite so good. The total number of cases, including direct cases, ending in conviction is 755. The district figures show that in Khulna, Sarun, and Pooree the instruction to show each person tried as a separate case has not been attended to, instances of neglect which will have to be explained. As noted last year, statement J, (old statement M), does not show cases pending from the previous year so that the total of convictions in it (679+61), will not agree with the total given above.

The following districts have done badly:—

	Institutions.				Convictions.	
Beerbhoom	19	...	2
Rajshahye	17	...	2
Julpigoree	9	...	3
Mymensingh	23	...	8
Pooree	21	...	9

These figures, as well as the explanations given on other points noted will be again referred to when reviewing the divisional reports.

279. Statement J is given below.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Number of cases instituted on report of the Police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 tried at Court.	Longest duration of any case.	Average duration of cases.
Burdwan	19	3	16	3	3	1	3	14	78	20'0
Bancoora	12	.....	11	1	.....	.....	12	.....	44	12'5
Beerbhoom	20	.....	3	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	12
Midnapore	24	14	14	6	5	9	19	15	132	35
Hoochly	10	.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	6	60	17'7
Howrah	2	1	6	3	.....	1	4	6	62	25
24-Pergunnahs	42	8	31	10	3	6	42	7	64	1'28
Nudda	33	.....	17	13	.....	.....	23	7	109	41'33
Jessore	20	10	14	6	.....	10	28	2	510	140
Khulna	6	3	6	1	2	1	0	.....	116	50
Moorehaddah	39	.....	17	5	.....	.....	22	.....	77	82
Dinagore	6	1	1	5	1	.....	3	4	46	41
Rajshahye	17	.....	2	11	.....	.....	3	5	283	59
Rungpore	18	21	12	6	17	4	37	2	150	23
Bogra	12	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	68	9'9
Pubna	36	1	27	8	.....	.....	33	3	56	16
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	7	.....	167	148
Dacca	36	4	23	10	1	3	30	1	112	7
Furreedpore	34	19	23	1	3	11	47	1	54	6'7
Backergunge	99	15	80	17	3	2	102	.....	343	59
Mymensingh	17	6	6	9	2	4	17	4	393	145'3
Chittagong	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	15	11
Noakhally	14	.....	10	4	.....	.....	14	.....	131	20
Tipperah	34	.....	19	15	.....	.....	30	4	106	31'6
Patna	28	.....	21	7	.....	.....	24	4	15	12
Gya	33	.....	27	6	.....	.....	8	25	77	28'24
Shahabad	50	1	33	17	.....	1	13	28	58	21
Moanherpore	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7	63	22'28
Durghuagah	28	2	16	9	.....	.....	17	10	64	7'3
Sarun	77	14	54	23	5	9	20	71	1,314	28'08
Chumparun	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	11	49	12'7
Monghyr	90	.....	60	23	.....	.....	63	20	92	24
Bhagulpore	12	1	12	.....	1	.....	13	.....	208	60
Purneah	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	8	.....	37	21'87
Southal Pergunnahs	24	3	17	6	3	.....	10	16	63	10'8
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	10	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	8	44	32'5
Pooree	4	16	1	3	0	3	.....	13	40	25
Raizore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurjhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hassareebagh	28	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	91	29'5
Lohardugga	9	.....	6	3	.....	.....	8	1	5	1'8
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom	44	.....	24	20	.....	.....	44	.....	60	30'3
Total	1,034	144	679	269	61	66	764	310		

The number of cases instituted on petition has risen from 120 to 144. The districts which exhibit an undue proportion are Backergunge with 15, Sarun with 14, Midnapore with 14, Furreedpore with 19, Rungpore with 21, and Pooree with 16. Of these the first two were specially singled out last year for the same reason, and Backergunge also attracted notice in the report for 1882.

Cases of this nature are still apt to be postponed and to remain pending on the files for an unduly long period. In the following districts the average delay was two months and more:—

			Average duration. days.			Longest duration. days.
Jessore	..	...	140	..	...	310
Julpagoree	...	.	148	.	...	167
Mymensingh	...	...	145	...	...	393
Blagnipore	...	...	60	...	...	208

In Sarun a single case was pending for 1,318 days, or for well over 3½ years. Of course where cases hang on in this inordinate way the chance of a conviction is poor indeed. The average time a case was pending was 38·6 days in Bengal Proper, where only 86 cases were tried in Court against 519 tried on the spot, and 20·6 days in Behar where 166 cases were tried in Court and 84 upon the spot. Results certainly do not show that prosecutions have been instituted indiscriminately; on the contrary the heavy increase of offences against property should have led to something like a corresponding increase in the number of bad characters prosecuted; but the amount of work at head-quarters now-a-days is such that it is often difficult to find an officer to take up a case locally, whilst another difficulty is that only specially selected Magistrates can now exercise powers under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code. It appears to me however that more cases might be tried by District Magistrates while on tour: the amount of time so spent is surely long enough to allow of cases of this nature being tried, and it might be well to see what is actually done in this respect.

280. The number of bad characters under police surveillance was reduced by 1,463, from 48,269 to 46,806. The number is still very large in the following districts:—Bankoora, 2,137; Midnapore, 2,593; Moorshedabad, 2,262; and Dacca, 2,318. That the danger of ordering a reduction is that it is often carried out too jealously and without a sufficient amount of discretion has been recently shown in Darjeeling, a district mentioned in connection with this subject in former reports, where names removed will now have to be restored. Inspections continue to show errors of omission and commission on the part of Magistrates trying cases with regard to orders of surveillance, and it is very advisable that these orders should be carefully checked and that anything objectionable should be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate. But that the number is not susceptible of anything like a substantial reduction is proved by the fact that enquiries in the dacoity circles have brought to light numbers of instances of old dacoits whose very existence was unknown and unsuspected by the local officers. A man released in a heavy case on account of some legal technicality or petty flaw in the evidence is not now likely to be lost sight of, but the difficulty is to make up for the omissions of past years, whilst guarding against the tendency to suppose that a man once under surveillance is to remain so indefinitely.

281. As noticed above there is a fall in these of 565 cases. The total number of convictions was 2,189 of which 1,846 were in police cases. Results are better being for cases 70·8 against 65·7 and for persons 81·7 against 77·5.

The following table gives a comparison of the chief headings of excise cases for the last three years:—

			1882	1883.	1894.
Illicit distillation	...	..	284	255	218
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	...	...	626	668	673
Ditto ditto opium	..	..	567	546	612
Ditto ditto ganja	...	...	520	629	593
Ditto ditto fresh tari	...	...	302	176	206
Ditto ditto fermented tari	...	...	462	713	816

Very nearly half the cases of illicit distillation come from Beerbhoom whilst the Sonthal Pergunnahs return 78 cases of illicit possession or sale of country spirit, and Gya and Hazaribagh contribute 214 of the opium cases.

Ganja cases have fallen off : the districts with most cases being Gya with 90, Pooree with 67, Cuttack with 42, the 24-Pergunnahs with 38, and Chumparun with 36.

Fresh "tari" cases have increased by 30, and fermented "tari" cases by 103. Of the former Howrah shows 54, Chittagong 39, and the 24-Pergunnahs 36: whilst of the latter the 24-Pergunnahs has 367, Moorshedabad 63, Durbhunga 80, the Sonthal Pergunnahs 56, and Mozufferpore 48.

In the number of vendors punished there is the large increase of 140 : Sarun having the excessive number of 87 and Howrah of 54 out of a total of 553.

282.

SALT CASES.

DISTRICTS	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
					Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	{ 1883 113 1884 35	{ 111 35	{ 97 30	{ 14 3	{ 4 26 8 1 24 12	{ 0 22 4 0 11 12	{ 1 4 1 1 10 0	{ 310 8 6 145 12 0
Howrah	{ 1883 20 1884 6	{ 21 6	{ 18 2	{ 5 3	{ 251 19 12 200 8 0	{ 250 0 0 200 0 0	{ 1 19 14 0 5 0	{ 218 0 0 7 0 0
24-Pergunnahs	{ 1883 123 1884 107	{ 123 103	{ 116 92	{ 7 14	{ 12 27 0 24 9 2	{ 1 0 0 1 0 0	{ 12 27 0 25 9 2	{ 512 0 9 636 2 0
Khulnah	{ 1883 236 1884 400	{ 236 307	{ 221 378	{ 12 18	{ 30 28 18 39 30 0	{ 14 3 14 20 36 0	{ 25 24 15 9 27 6	{ 516 7 8 756 7 0
Backergunge	{ 1883 121 1884 76	{ 120 84	{ 114 78	{ 2 0	{ 18 10 11 26 13 4	{ 1 10 0 1 9 8	{ 17 0 11 25 3 12	{ 431 2 8 286 8 4
Chittagong	{ 1883 166 1884 31	{ 169 32	{ 145 20	{ 14 4	{ 73 23 12 109 46 12	{ 30 47 12 47 31 4	{ 42 28 0 10 37 4	{ 700 4 6 133 13 4
Noakhully	{ 1883 312 1884 184	{ 307 169	{ 309 156	{ 56 14	{ 12 23 14 32 34 0	{ 1 30 4 ...	{ 10 34 6 32 38 0	{ 706 0 3 567 2 6
Cuttack	{ 1883 164 1884 113	{ 180 151	{ 188 117	{ 1 8	{ 25 24 24 137 10 2	{ 0 20 9 9 36 0	{ 25 24 24 8 14 12	{ 630 14 6 556 7 3
Pooree	{ 1883 10 1884 0	{ 9 0	{ 9 0	{	{ 0 20 9 0 12 5	{	{ 0 20 9 0 12 5	{ 87 0 4 85 0 0
Rajshahi	{ 1883 175 1884 130	{ 181 151	{ 169 147	{ 14 8	{ 7 4 0 62 12 0	{ 2 18 0 1 5 0	{ 4 24 0 61 8 6	{ 470 2 11 10,43 1 9
Total for Bengal	{ 1883 1,177 1884 1,084	{ 1,518 1,120	{ 1,359 1,032	{ 120 78	{ 446 12 14 601 45 1	{ 301 0 6 430 18 12	{ 145 11 11 173 8 6	{ 4,671 9 2 4,300 6 4
Patna	{ 1883 61 1884 31	{ 61 30	{ 54 28	{ 3 2	{ 0 17 9 ...	{ 0 0 5 ...	{ 0 17 4 ...	{
Gya	{ 1883 50 1884 41	{ 51 44	{ 50 41	{ 1 3	{ 2 5 14 3 23 7	{	{ 2 5 14 ...	{
Shahabad	{ 1883 20 1884 11	{ 20 11	{ 17 11	{ 3 ...	{ 1 37 31 2 36 6	{	{ 1 37 31 2 36 6	{ 87 0 0 ...
Mozufferpore	{ 1883 249 1884 216	{ 252 217	{ 245 213	{ 17 4	{ 10 19 3 9 24 8	{	{ 10 17 3 9 18 12	{
Durbhungah	{ 1883 329 1884 238	{ 321 236	{ 318 237	{ 13 1	{ 9 18 11 22 21 0	{ 0 9 11 ...	{ 9 8 13 22 21 0	{
Sarun	{ 1883 100 1884 162	{ 109 108	{ 102 157	{ 7 11	{ 10 18 11 16 8 14	{	{ 50 10 11 16 8 14	{
Chumparun	{ 1883 91 1884 75	{ 90 76	{ 87 68	{ 3 9	{ 8 12 0 7 4 0	{	{ 8 12 0 7 4 0	{
Total for Behar	{ 1883 903 1884 773	{ 914 783	{ 867 753	{ 47 30	{ 82 23 1 62 20 11	{ 0 9 14 0 0 5	{ 82 11 3 58 26 34	{ 87 0 0 ...
GRAND TOTAL	{ 1883 2,140 1884 1,857	{ 2,132 1,903	{ 2,226 1,785	{ 173 108	{ 528 56 21 866 5 15	{ 301 10 4 436 11 13	{ 237 22 14 230 10 8	{ 4,754 9 2 4,300 6 4

As will be seen from the above table salt cases have decreased by 349 in Bengal and by 130 in Behar. The figures will be examined where necessary when reviewing the divisional reports.

283. Cases under this Act have increased by 122 : Bhagulpore being again the first division with 267, whilst Patna comes next with 225. The districts with most cases are the

Arms Act.

Sonthal Pergunnahs 103, Manbhoom 72, Purneah 71, Chumparun 64, and Sarun 63.

284.

Class VI.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	1,481	985	.....	985	908	955	863	1,025	924	98
Bancoorah	264	192	.....	192	183	173	164	302	187	15
Beerbhoom	390	500	3	497	446	449	441	548	454	44
Midnapore	448	467	1	466	430	419	394	537	467	47
Hooghly	2,210	2,058	.....	2,058	1,986	2,048	1,878	2,109	1,918	164
Howrah	1,954	1,769	1	1,768	1,700	1,768	1,695	2,205	1,971	234
Total	6,783	5,971	5	5,960	5,546	5,846	5,440	6,586	5,941	632

There is a decrease of 787 cases, or 11·6 per cent; two districts only, Beerbhoom and Midnapore, exhibiting an increase, Burdwan has 496 less.

The decrease is chiefly under nuisances, and is due in the Commissioner's opinion to the law being better known and better kept.

285. The increase of 107 in Beerbhoom is in bad livelihood cases, in Arms Act cases, and in nuisances. Of the first of these there were 19 against 3 in 1883 and 2 in 1882, but the number is short of what it should be considering the outbreak of dacoity in the second half of the year and it is not satisfactory to find that of the 19 persons sent up 7 were discharged, 10 were pending trial and only 2 had been convicted. It would have been better too if the cases had been instituted in time to be a prevention rather than a cure. In Bankoorah where things are quite as bad, there were 12 cases and 11 persons had been convicted. No reason is given for trying in court 15 out of 38 cases in Midnapore and 14 out of 22 in Burdwan.

286. An increase of 96 in nuisance cases in Beerbhoom is attributed to the negligence of the town police that is of the prosecution which is not the way to encourage attention to this part of their duties. I found too when inspecting at Sooree that some constables had been punished for very properly protesting against being made to work as jemadars of mehtars; a misconception of their duties which I should hardly have expected to exist.

287. As in most divisions the Arms Act is very leniently worked though Beerbhoom shows an increase of 23 cases due solely to default in taking out licenses.

288. The excessive number of cases of illicit distillation in Beerbhoom has failed to attract attention, possibly because the district exhibits a decrease as compared with 1883. It still has however 122 cases against 30 in Burdwan, 33 in Bancoora, 60 in Midnapore, 65 in Howrah, and 71 in Hooghly. Excise cases generally show an increase of 14, there having been again several important seizures of opium in the Hooghly district when on its way to Chandernagore.

289. In salt cases there is a decrease of 78 in Midnapore and of 16 in Howrah due to the discontinuance of the prosecution of retail vendors for petty irregularities. The Commissioner remarks that the proposal to substitute a land patrol in Midnapore for the river one is still pending, and again observes that the size of the district prevents any possibility of a minute supervision of the saliferous area.

290. Class VI.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	1,722	2,153	1	2,152	1,960	2,121	1,950	2,396	2,144	240
Nudda	546	855	1	854	667	838	662	984	709	205
Jessore	322	247	.....	247	210	216	197	340	253	84
Khulna	817	643	.....	643	525	543	511	591	540	50
Moorshedabad	831	1,005	.....	1,005	867	976	826	1,060	696	154
Total	3,838	4,823	2	4,821	4,235	4,604	4,126	5,371	4,601	733

The increase of 983 cases is spread over every district except Jessore which shows a decrease of 75.

291. Out of 141 vagrancy cases only 16 were tried in court and except in Nuddea results were very fair. Increased attention was paid to this subject in the 24-Pergunnahs where 50 cases were taken up. It is to be observed as showing how little private prosecutions are to be trusted that out of 21 direct cases 17 were discharged.

292. There is a decrease of 54 which is partly due to a separate serial being now assigned to opium cases. Moorshedabad has 58 cases less, Khulna 44 less, and the 24-Pergunnahs 63 more. The divisional report does not notice these fluctuations and no details are given. Results are slightly better.

293. Under this there were only 23 cases, none of which are worth noticing.

294. Khulna has 163 more and the 24-Pergunnahs 16 less, the total for the division being 506, whilst the amount paid in rewards was Rs. 751 which is at the rate of something less than Re. 1-8 a case. The police are said to have shown increased activity and this is all the more creditable to them considering the very poor return they received in the shape of rewards.

295. There is an increase of 655 cases: the 24-Pergunnahs having 234 more, Nuddea 275 more, and Moorshedabad 191 more. Greater activity owing to pressure brought to bear on the police is the reason assigned for a state of things in direct contradiction to that prevailing in the Burdwan Division where we were told prosecutions had fallen off because there were fewer cases to be prosecuted. I fancy the increase under observation more really represents the actual state of affairs, and that cases can still be found if looked for.

296. Under this there is a decrease of 41 cases, 126 against 167. The 24-Pergunnahs returns 5 against 38, Moorshe-dabad 9 against 5, Nuddea 40 against 15, Jessore 31 against 52 and Khoolna 41 against 57. No notice is taken of these fluctuations except in the first-named district the Magistrate of which states that his policy is not to prosecute but to induce persons to take out licenses.

297. Class VI.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883.	Cases reported in 1884.	False cases.	True cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Cases enquired into by police.	Police cases ending in conviction.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	421	1,412	1	1,411	1,328	1,205	1,153	1,448	1,359	87
Rajshahye	351	184	1	183	130	139	93	214	168	56
Rungpore	131	101	1	100	82	63	44	105	133	31
Bogra	261	305	1	304	287	281	245	323	296	23
Pubna	141	251	.....	251	210	227	193	301	251	46
Darjeeling	1,133	949	1	948	863	845	882	1,049	967	59
Julpigoree	318	128	.....	128	106	108	92	151	124	25
Total	2,740	3,330	5	3,325	3,006	2,866	2,702	3,655	3,310	327

In this division there is an increase of 579, fluctuations generally being somewhat violent. Thus in Dinapore the number of cases has more than trebled having risen from 421 to 1,411, an increase only ten short of a thousand, whilst the only other districts with more cases are Pubna with 110 more and Bogra with 43 more. Of the remaining four districts Rajshahye has a decrease of 168, Julpigoree of 190, Darjeeling of 185 and Rungpore of 21. Bogra and Rungpore therefore are the only districts in which the change is not a marked and noticeable one.

298. Bad livelihood cases have fallen off by 34, a decrease which would be heavier but that in Rungpore 21 cases more were taken up direct. It is worth noticing as being opposed to general experience that convictions were obtained in 17 out of these 21 cases. The police on their part sent up only 18 cases a plain proof that they neglected their duty in this respect, leaving it in great measure to be discharged by private prosecutors. Dinapore had only 7 cases and Julpigoree 9, whilst Pubna, a much smaller district than Dinapore,

and a much less criminal one than Julpigoree, had 37. Results too were very poor in Julpigoree, only 3 persons being convicted against 4 acquitted, and the district requires working up. Trials in court have been satisfactorily accounted for. Of the Pubna cases the bulk came from Serajgunge where there is said to have been an "unusual stir among policemen." The Julpigoree cases all came from the same locality, Debigunge, an additional unsatisfactory feature. For the second year running there have been no cases in Darjeeling and this, coupled with the indiscriminate way in which bad characters have been released from surveillance, has of course much to say to the present outbreak of dacoity there. In Darjeeling and in Julpigoree the same neglect has led to the same consequences. There was great, and unexplained, delay in Rajshahye, Rungpore and Julpigoree.

299. These cases have further fallen to 161, or including opium cases, which came under the same serial last year, to 177 against 194. Dinagepore and Darjeeling are the only districts exhibiting an increase: in the latter a special sub-inspector is said to have been appointed and to have worked "very well," but according to the return all the cases were sent up by the police. In one case a sub-inspector received a reward of Rs. 300 "for discovering an unlicensed grog-shop," but no details are given. The Magistrate of Pubna explains the small number of five cases by the fact that liquor is now so cheap that there is no illicit distillation.

300. Under this head alone Dinagepore has 1,330 cases, which is more than half the number for the division. The number returned in 1883 was 371, and the number for the adjoining district of Rungpore is only 40. In both these districts there is said to have been more energetic working on the part of the police but an increase of over three hundred per cent. demands a fuller explanation which will be called for. A decrease in Rajshahye is attributed to the establishment of latrines, one in Julpigoree to better observance of the law, and one in Darjeeling to strict orders being issued against the police taking up these cases *suo motu*. The last explanation however is hopelessly at variance with the return according to which all the cases reported were so taken up, there having been no direct cases at all; and I fail too to understand either the legality of, or the necessity for, such an order.

301. Forest cases in Darjeeling have again risen from 46 to 203, owing in part to a number of them having in former years been shown as theft, whilst cases of cruelty to animals have fallen from 195 to 93.

302. There were 106 cases under the Arms Act, the lowest numbers being 7 in Rungpore and 10 in Julpigoree.

303. Class VI

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1881	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Dacca	601	748	2	746	745	777	725	861	874	82
Furzedpore	946	341	4	347	315	275	253	407	314	73
Backergunge	107	425		475	378	39	241	44	384	66
Mymensingh	281	204	3	263	342	192	186	111	252	54
Total	1,935	1,818	9	1,810	1,656	1,603	1,386	2,143	1,844	274

There is an increase of 212 cases. Dacca has 122 more, Backergunge 118 more, Mymensingh 19 less, and Furzedpore 9 less.

304. Vagrancy cases have increased everywhere except in Mymensingh where the number, 23, is less than in any other district in the division. It might be thought that strictures repeated for two successive years would have had the desired effect, but it has not been so, and all I can do is to put the fact on record. Of the 23 cases again 6 were instituted on petition and results were singularly bad, only 8 out of 21 persons tried being convicted. Results in the other districts were good, but 19 cases in Backergunge and 15 in Furzedpore were instituted on petition, always an unsatisfactory feature. No explanation is given as to why 4 of the Mymensingh cases were tried

in court, nor of undue delay there and in Backergunge. The average time a case was under trial in Mymensingh, 145 days, is longer than in any other district in the province except Julpigoree.

305. There is a slight falling off in excise, whilst excise officers continue to do their share of the work to an extent not approached elsewhere: the police having sent up only 68 out of 196 cases. The outturn is not at all equal, Dacca having 23 and Backergunge 29 cases against 70 in Furreedpore and 74 in Mymensingh.

306. It is now explained that arms cases in Backergunge in 1883 were incorrectly shown under "Other special and local laws." This year's figures call for no remark.

Arms Act

307. Class VI

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquired (int.) by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Chittagong	460	523		523	467	405	443	504	509	60
Noakholly	129	76	3	73	65	64	56	69	66	23
Tipperrah	307	473		473	450	438	424	512	463	29
Total	906	1 071	3	1 069	982	907	923	1 165	1 038	112

Against an increase of 53 in Chittagong and of 166 in Tipperah there is a decrease of 56 in Noakholly.

308. The number of bad livelihood cases in Chittagong is remarkably low, only two, of which one was a petition case, the only one in the division. Tipperah on the other hand had 34 cases, an increase of 31, and Noakholly 14. Results were fair.

309. Chittagong has done better in excise cases having 75 against 18 in Tipperah and 7 in Noakholly. The Commissioner is satisfied with the number of cases in these last two districts.

310. Salt cases have fallen from 142 to 28 in Chittagong, and from 37 to 19 in Noakholly. The heavy decrease in Chittagong is attributed to an increase in the consumption of duty-paid salt, and to the police having discontinued the habit of employing boatmen to detect cases, this being the cause of the riot noticed above in paragraph 92.

311. Class VI

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases.	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases acquired (int.) by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Patna	5 074	3 655	3	3 652	3 355	3 609	3 511	4 247	3 699	548
Gya	441	512	8	504	346	403	407	414	578	75
Shahabad	714	1 07	1	613	617	684	607	796	652	68
Mozufferpore	450	462	4	456	436	446	424	498	462	34
Durbhungah	465	343	5	341	319	340	311	51	467	35
Saran	630	674	3	671	589	591	506	407	548	1
Chumparun	280	340	—	340	372	376	351	410	376	28
Total	8 114	6 747	23	6 724	6 114	6,511	6 920	7 903	6 945	1 112

A decrease of 1,390 cases is more than accounted for by Patna which shows a falling off of 1,423 cases. The fluctuations will be treated under their proper heads the only other district totals requiring notice being a decrease of 124 in Durbhunga and an increase of 119 in Chumparun.

312. Bad livelihood cases fell from 347 to 256. Mozufferpore had only 7 and Chumparun only 13, whilst there was a decrease of 39 in Saran and of 32 in Gya. Out of 17 petition cases 14 came from Saran, 9 of them ending in an acquittal. This is the district in which a case was pending for 1,318 days, well over three and-a-half years, but no notice is taken of it in the report. The Magistrate thinks that prosecutions have presumably failed owing to there being fewer *budmashes*, but the presumption is hardly a safe one. The Magistrate of Shahabad where there were 10 cases less discourages prosecutions where there

are not strong reasons, and the Commissioner thinks that his order to try these cases locally has helped to bring on the decrease. More than half of the cases however, were tried in court. Gya so tried 25 out of 34, Shahabad 38 out of 54, and Sarun 71 out of 77: so that this cause was obviously wanting in effect. Of 283 persons sent up only 185 were convicted: results being worst in Shahabad and Sarun.

313. Arms Act cases have nearly doubled, having risen from 113 to 225, of which Patna contributed only 2.

314. The police sent up 535 out of 640 excise and opium cases.

315. In nuisance cases there is a falling off of 1,463 cases, the decrease in Patna alone being 1,342. It is explained that the courts in Patna are compassionate to delinquents and fail to show a proper regard for sanitation thus discouraging the police from sending up cases. I presume these remarks apply to Honorary Magistrates, but Patna is not the only place where popularity, particularly if it costs nothing, is preferred to the discharge of duty, and where sanitation is looked upon as a troublesome 'fad'.

316. Class VI

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1884	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Monghyr	354	593	10	596	463	365	320	172	171	185
Bhagulpore	1 480	466	5	461	392	458	384	341	401	74
Purneah	902	290	.	289	371	275	242	317	260	27
Sonthal Pergunnahs	202	461	3	458	413	400	343	54	484	76
Maldah	191	144		143	127	117	154	19	174	40
Total	1 052	1 910	18	1 943	1 650	1 725	1 461	2 307	1 840	346

A decrease of 710 cases is attributable to a change in procedure in Bhagulpore where the Bench now refuse to convict under section 34 of Act V persons sent up for committing nuisances elsewhere than on the road. A bye-law would provide an easy remedy but one it is not in the power of the district officer to apply.

317. Bad livelihood cases are anything but equally distributed. Monghyr had 96, the Sonthal Pergunnahs 27, Bhagulpore 13, Purneah 8, and Maldah none. Of these all but 20 of the Monghyr and 16 of the Sonthal Pergunnahs cases were tried on the spot—a marked contrast to the disregard of Government orders shown in the rest of Behar. The variations noticed between different districts are not explained.

318. These were 267 in number of which 130, mostly smuggling of out-still liquor, come from the Sonthal Pergunnahs where the sudder distillery system is in force.

FACILE CASES

319. Class VI

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1884	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS—		
								Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted
Cuttack	727	146	6	430	397	421	357	700	673	78
Bornoe	554	615	1	612	534	556	519	706	589	104
Balasore	750	283	1	287	219	283	246	332	296	31
Centinats	52	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	..
Total	1 583	1 350	8	1 342	1 154	1,394	1,126	1,802	1,562	208

There is a decrease of 241 cases. Cuttack has 288 less, the Gurjhat 48 less, Pooree 58 more, and Balasore 37 more.

320. There were 30 bad livelihood cases, of which 10 belong to Cuttack and the remaining 20 at Pooree, 16 of these last being petition cases. The number last year was 2 only, one in Pooree and one in Balasore, but no reason is assigned for the increase.

321. The decrease in Cuttack is in nuisance cases and is accounted for by the introduction of the latrine system.

322. Excise cases show a falling off: the number being 154 against 251. Cuttack has 58 cases less and Pooree 15 cases more. Balasore has only 14 cases, showing that the subject has again failed to receive attention. Only 9 cases were instituted by excise officers.

323. Cuttack has 104 salt cases, a decrease of 60, Balasore 40, and Pooree 9. No explanation is given of these figures.

324. Class VI

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1883	Cases reported in 1884	False cases	True cases	Total cases ending in conviction	Cases enquired into by police	Police cases ending in conviction	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
								Brutal	Convicted	Acquitted
Hazaribagh	205	235	7	278	229	274	102	19	201	5
Lohardugga	747	855		811	700	80	74	85	51	61
Singhoom	108	145		145	10	14	48	111	11	1
Manbhoom	107	122	1	111	111	108	108	26	22	14
Total	1367	1467	8	1,469	1,209	1,316	1,160	161	385	17

There is an increase of 94 for the division. Hazaribagh has 17 less, Singhoom 31 less, Manbhoom 24 more, and Lohardugga 118 more.

325. Hazaribagh has 26 cases against none last year, Lohardugga 9 against 1, and Manbhoom 14 against 19. More attention has thus been paid to the subject, but there is still much room for improvement. Only one case, a Lohardugga one, was tried in court.

326. Excise cases show 121 against 131, and opium cases 117 against 123. The falling off is not sufficient to require notice.

327. Arms Act cases show a trifling increase of 10. Of the divisional total, 198, 72 are from Manbhoom: where the Deputy Commissioner thinks the police were unduly zealous.

328. Six hundred and forty-one cognizable cases were reported during the year of which 2 were not enquired into and 31 were declared false leaving 608 true cases against 690 in 1883. The decrease of 82 calls for no special notice. 392 persons were convicted against 92 acquitted or discharged, the percentage of persons convicted being 76.2 against 74.8. The percentage of property recovered, which had risen from 26.5 in 1882 to 52.0 in 1883, again fell to 36.3; the complainants in several cases being unable to say how or where the loss had occurred.

329. Four hundred and thirty-six non-cognizable cases of which 89 were for cattle trespass, were enquired into and 418 persons were convicted out of 456 brought to trial.

330. Not a single case of heinous crime was reported.

331. The police have been very successful in dealing with professional crime and great care has been taken to trace out the accused's antecedents; all the men sent up having been convicted and adequately punished. The Assistant Inspector-General gives details of a number of these cases of which one may be mentioned here. In it a resident of Bantra in the Howrah district who had only that morning been released from the Alipore Jail, obtained Rs. 5 from two Garrows released with him, on pretence of getting them tickets for Dacca, and then left them at the Howrah station after taking tickets for Burdwan. He was arrested after some trouble and sentenced on a

fourth conviction to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The subjoined table gives the reconvictions for the years 1883-84 :—

YEAR	Number of persons reconvicted.	Number with one previous conviction.	Number with two previous convictions.	Number with three previous convictions.	Number with four previous convictions.	Number with five previous convictions.	Number with six previous convictions.	Number with more than six previous convictions.
1884	18	7	3	3	" 1	" 3	"	" 3
1883	21	8	3	4	"	"	"	"

332. There were 123 accidents against 152 in the previous year and 73 persons were killed, of whom 13 were Company's servants, and 12 were cases of suicide. Only 35 persons were injured, 15 of these being outsiders. Of the accidents eight were potty collisions, and none were of a serious character. Out of 17 Company's servants sent up, 11 were convicted and 6 discharged or acquitted.

333. Seventeen true cases of obstruction were reported against 12 in 1883, and of 34 persons (including 23 children) sent up, 25 were convicted. Two cases only were serious; in the one two men were convicted and one acquitted at the Sessions, and in the other the accused were discharged. In the first of these cases the accused were all railway men, their object being to obtain the dismissal of the line mistree, in whose section the obstruction was caused. The case which occurred near Sahibgunge was well worked out by Inspector Rebello, one of the defendants being sentenced to ten and another to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and the police concerned received a reward of Rs. 500 given by the Company. In the second case, the gate-keeper of a level-crossing had incurred the resentment of an influential resident by closing the gates at night-fall, and thus preventing cattle from crossing after dark. Sleepers were placed across both lines of rail, but, although some evidence was forthcoming, it was not thought sufficient. In neither instance were any vehicles derailed.

334. Spike thefts have been carried on on a larger scale, 1,061 having been stolen against 452, and results were poor, only seven persons having been convicted in 19 true cases.

335. The four cases of running train theft were all unsuccessful.

336. In 12 opium cases Rs. 1,332-5 was given as rewards.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

337. The decrease of 3,163 cases is the result of fluctuations which will be dealt with separately under each class. The figures are given below :—

		Number of cases			
		1883.	1884	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
Abetment	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	...	8,682	8,288	...	394
" II	...	57	63	6	...
" III	...	1,350	1,148	...	202
" IV	...	54,444	54,867	423	...
" V	...	9,351	9,029	278	...
" VI	...	13,790	10,135	...	3,655
Special laws	...	22,857	23,238	381	...
Total	..	1,10,591	1,07,368	1,088	4,251
Net decrease	...	...	...	3,163	

338. *Class I.*—The decrease of 394 is chiefly under offences against public justice, 337, and offences relating to weights and measures, 89. Offences by public servants have increased by 28 and false evidence by 55.

339. *Class II.*—There is nothing to notice under this class.

340. *Class III.*—There is a decrease of 202 cases under extortion.

341. *Class IV.*—Against a decrease of 857 cases under criminal force, there is curiously enough an increase of 1,386 under hurt. There is a constant tendency to confound the two offences, the definitions of which

may be said, practically speaking, to overlap, and the fluctuations between the two are of no real importance. The net increase for the class is 423.

342. *Class V*—Has an increase of 278 due to an increase of 398 under mischief.

343. *Class VI*—Exhibits a decrease of 3,655 which occurs under every serial except 22—offences relating to religion, but is chiefly noticeable under Criminal Procedure Code cases which have fallen from 6,182 to 3,478.

344. Under “Special Laws” pound cases show an increase of 836, vaccination of 140, and municipal of 749, whilst there is a decrease of 437 under salt, of 381 under Act V, of 367 under chowkidari, of 174 under excise, of 121 under arms, and of 96 under stamps. The net result is an increase of 381.

345. The police were employed in 4,973 cases, a percentage of 4·6 against 6·4, but of these 1,157 are under criminal force, and 933 under hurt. These are just the class of cases in which police interference should be avoided, and it is not satisfactory to find that the hope expressed last year, that it would decrease, has not been realized. It would be interesting to know how many of these 2,090 cases were referred to the police by Magistrates, and how many were taken up *suo motu*. The return, however, does not give this information.

The police are the complainants in the great majority of security cases, so that it is difficult to see how they could have been employed in only 533 out of 1,509 such cases, little more than a third. They had too much to do with cases of miscarriage, having taken up 37 out of 63 cases.

346. The number of cases transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable is 4,084, an increase of 33 only.

347. I give for each district percentages of cases in which process was issued, and of persons who appeared to persons summoned. The figures, which show a very different state of things in different districts, will be found noticed under the divisions to which they belong.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.				Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
Burdwan	..	...	...	88·2	72·2
Bankoorah	...	...	...	65·5	83·5
Beerbhoom	..	...	...	81·9	56·4
Midnapore	...	...	...	82·1	72·2
Houghly	...	...	...	83·1	75·3
Howrah	...	...	...	81·0	93·0
Total	...	...	...	81·7	76·0

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24 Pergunnahs	..	...	...	83·8	68·6
Nuddea	...	...	...	84·6	61·09
Jessore	...	...	...	84·1	62·6
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	89·7	61·1
Khoolna	...	...	...	52·0	90·3
Total	..	...	...	82·2	65·6

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Dinagopore	.	...	...	74·4	87·3
Rajshahye	...	...	...	82·9	101·4
Rungpore	...	...	...	65·01	86·4
Bogra	.	...	...	84·5	82·9
Pubna	...	...	...	74·1	68·5
Darjeeling	...	...	...	71·9	101·7
Julpigoree	.	...	...	65·4	94·6
Total	...	...	...	74·5	83·8

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca	...	...	...	66·6	72·8
Furzedpore	...	...	...	45·1	89·6
Backergunge	...	...	...	78·9	60·0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	78·9	99·2
Total	...	...	...	67·3	72·3

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.					Percentage of cases in which process was issued.	Percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned.
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	62.5	58.8
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	57.07	62.07
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	72.8	54.4
Total	...	...	...	...	65.2	57.4

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna	...	...	...	...	86.07	87.8
Gya	...	...	...	...	97.07	105.8
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	74.3	73.5
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	58.6	85.9
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	75.9	87.1
Sarun	...	...	...	...	74.3	73.8
Chumparan	...	...	...	...	38.4	106.1
Total	...	...	...	...	72.4	85.7

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr	...	...	...	...	80.2	75.9
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	90.6	59.09
Purneah	...	...	...	...	78.2	43.8
Southal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	79.8	76.7
Maldah	...	...	...	...	70.3	78.9
Total	...	...	...	...	81.1	67.3

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	...	...	...	...	58.2	72.5
Poorco	...	...	...	...	67.1	72.2
Balasore	...	...	...	...	49.8	100
Gurjhat	...	...	...	...	94.2	110.3
Total	...	...	...	...	60.1	79.1

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	62.6	101.5
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	80.8	80.2
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	54.9	100.5
Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	74.4	100
Total	...	...	...	...	70.7	96.2

Bankurah in the *Burdwan* and Khulna in the *Presidency Division* both show well as regards both percentages, whilst attendance was poor in every other district except Howrah.

Dacca Division.—Complaints are evidently carefully tested in Furreedpur; the other districts have nothing to notice.

Bhagulpore Division.—Process was somewhat too freely issued in Bhagulpore: in Purneah there was a marked tendency to settle cases out of Court, probably due to delay in disposing of them.

Orissa Division.—The backward condition of the Gurjhats, and the consequent absence of frivolous litigation should account for the large number of cases in which process issued. As regards the number of persons appearing there and in Balasore, it is difficult to see how the figures can be correct.

348.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1887.	1888		Summoned	Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial
Burdwan	3,214	3,397	2,098	3,006	3,822	1,673	598	109
Bankoorah	1,911	1,075	997	778	648	511	309	28
Beerbhoom	1,254	1,415	1,159	1,503	849	490	360	4
Midnapore	4,495	4,729	3,945	4,572	3,287	1,644	1,443	63
Hoochly	4,370	4,219	3,609	3,945	3,074	1,613	894	91
Howrah	3,601	3,538	2,860	3,479	3,286	1,938	804	88
Total	19,145	18,363	15,005	19,161	13,516	7,693	4,636	383

A slight increase of 218 appears in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore. The percentage of persons convicted is 55.5 against 54.7: Bankura is worst with 47.9 against 58.3.

349. Fluctuations generally offer little to notice; under class IV the Magistrate of Burdwan remarks that an increase in assault cases is due to quarrels about the right to use tanks for purposes of irrigation. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom considers an increase of 126 to be "probably only nominal and accidental." The divisional increase is 947.

350. In explanation of a decrease in his district of 113 under class VI, the Magistrate of Hooghly states that in 1883 security cases under chapter VIII (b) Criminal Procedure Code, were erroneously included. There is a decrease in Criminal Procedure Code cases of 42, but the statement fails to explain an increase under other heads.

351. As regards the use made of the police, Midnapore returns 147 cases against 294, and Hooghly 119 against 60. With respect to these latter the District Superintendent observes that 60 out of the 119 cases were originally instituted under cognizable sections, and that 41 more were under the Hackney Carriage Act. The divisional report goes on to refer to paragraph 60 of circular N. as authorizing the exclusion of such cases, unless enquired into by order of the Magistrate, but the circular quoted merely refers to police registers, and has nothing to do with Statement A, Part II. Our information as to the employment of police agency in connection with non-cognizable crime is imperfect enough as it is, but it would be altogether misleading if column 8 of the statement were to show only cases referred :—

352.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883.	1884.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs	5,125	5,924	4,960	6,104	4,192	2,395	1,057	37
Nudda	2,450	2,072	2,515	3,311	2,023	1,066	668	21
Jessore	3,608	3,650	3,070	4,195	2,628	1,312	1,173	15
Khulna	1,921	1,529	810	949	857	385	372	37
Moorshedabad	3,213	2,701	2,504	3,063	1,572	554	654	43
Total	16,325	16,806	13,869	17,630	11,572	6,083	3,024	153

There is an increase for the division of 541. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs continues, having been 1670 in two years. Nudda has 513 more and Jessore 42 more, whilst the two districts of Moorshedabad and Khulna show a falling off of 421 and 392. Two districts therefore show a considerable increase, two a corresponding decrease, and the fifth is almost stationary. The percentage of convictions of persons is decidedly better: 52.5 against 45.5. The increase is chiefly under class IV, and is due, the Magistrate of Jessore thinks, to a prosperous year, and to the people having more money to spend on litigation. The Magistrate of Nudda assigns, amongst other reasons, the more perfect reporting of cases by chowkidars, but I do not see how this can affect non-cognizable crime. In the 24-Pergunnahs there is a large increase under municipal cases, due it is said, to special measures taken by the Barnagore Municipal Commissioners, but no details are given :—

353.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883.	1884.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinapore	1,426	1,473	1,096	1,163	960	455	286	22
Rajshahye	1,263	1,133	940	1,363	1,393	644	384	44
Rungpore	2,138	1,787	1,195	1,553	1,342	743	446	7
Bogra	977	984	790	979	812	329	378	16
Pubna	1,849	1,684	1,248	2,221	1,523	790	566	23
Darjeeling	642	346	249	286	261	174	102	3
Julpigoree	719	651	413	623	494	241	183	6
Total	8,804	7,958	5,931	8,107	6,736	3,375	2,347	130

There is a decrease for the division of 846, which is spread over every district except Dinapore. Rajshahye has 130 less, Rungpore 381 less, and Pubna 155 less: in no other district does the fluctuation exceed one hundred.

354. The Magistrate of Dinagore, where the number of offences under class II is ~~not~~ against 64 in 1883, explains this by the assertion that in the old form offences under 323 and 334 were included under this class. This, however, is a mistake. 1883 was the first year in which these offences became non-cognizable, and they were then as now shown under class IV. It follows that the figures for these two classes, submitted by this district for the year 1883, must have been incorrect.

355. Darjeeling has 11 cases of extortion against none in 1883, upon which the Deputy Commissioner remarks that "extortion is one of the offences liable to crosses in classification, and is sometimes put under hurt, wrongful confinement, or, more often, criminal intimidation."

356. In class IV in Dinagore there were no cases of wrongful confinement, whilst in Rungpore criminal force has fallen from 925 to 556. Nearly all the Dinagore cases were under criminal force, and the Magistrate thinks that many of them belong properly to hurt. As before remarked, the two offences are often confounded.

357. Municipal cases in Darjeeling fell from 165 to 33, "the Deputy Commissioner having withdrawn from the police the duty of enforcing the bye-laws which he thought they exercised to a harassing degree."

358. Police agency was most resorted to in Dinagore. The Commissioner writes:—"The Magistrate has since issued a very stringent order to the Subordinate Magistrates not to make over cases to the police without his knowledge, or in his absence without the knowledge of the officer in charge." Dinagore is not the only district in which a step in this direction is needed, and in which cases are made over with little regard to anything but the convenience of the Subordinate Magistrate. The custom is looked upon with favour by the police themselves and by litigants, facts which to any one of practical experience should be quite enough to condemn it.

359. In Rajshahye and Darjeeling the number of persons who appeared is again greater than the number summoned:—

360.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883.	1884		Summoned	Actually appearing before the Court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Dacca	5 579	5 063	3 776	4 034	2 938	1 749	1 044	17
Furreedpore	4 540	5 951	1 782	2 647	2,375	1,324	412	24
Backergunge	5 149	2,048	2,434	2 738	1 648	461	153	31
Mymensingh	5 185	6,923	3 908	4 681	3 108	1, 68	1 378	70
Total	20,453	17,985	11 795	15 100	10 061	5 596	3,897	190

Dacca shows a small increase of 84, whilst in the other three districts there is a falling off, that in Backergunge, 2,181, being specially noticeable. Furreedpore has 598 less, and Mymensingh 242 less. The total for the Division is 2,937 less.

The large decrease in Backergunge is accounted for by the exclusion, for the first time, of cases under chapter VIII (B), Criminal Procedure Code, and that in Furreedpore is said to be apparently due to the same cause. As a matter of fact, however, cases under chapter VIII (B) were equally excluded under the form superseded, and it follows, therefore, that these two districts submitted incorrect returns in 1883. Dacca has nearly one-third of the whole number of cases instituted. In this district, and still more in Mymensingh, process was too freely issued, and a large number of the persons summoned never appeared. The percentage of persons convicted has fallen off, being 55·5 against 69·5. Backergunge is worst with 49·2.

361. Police agency was employed to a very different extent in different districts. Dacca shows a percentage of 4, Backergunge of 4·3, and Furreedpore of 10·6. No figures are given for Mymensingh, and I am disposed to doubt if the Dacca ones can be correct, but the report does not notice the variations.

362. Only 159 of the cases instituted were declared false, which gives a percentage of 0·9. This the Commissioner considers very satisfactory, and no doubt it is, if correct. At the same time the divisional percentage of cognizable cases declared false is 8, and cognizable cases are usually better sifted and more carefully tried than non-cognizable ones.

363. A decrease of 49 cases under class V in Dacca is said to be due to the activity of the police, a remark which needs explanation, as also does the further remark for the same district that a decrease of 283 in class VI is owing "to the strict measures adopted to check bad characters and habitual offenders."

364. None of the serials under class VI have any connection with professional crime.

365. Under special laws, offences under the Stamp Act have increased from 57 to 123.

366.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883.	1884		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Chittagong	2 210	2,826	1,580	1,420	1 079	530	370	26
Noakholly	3 442	3 455	1 978	2 151	1,320	710	406	20
Tipperah	4 442	4 551	3,311	4 822	2,354	1,430	724	47
Total	10 494	10,530	6,869	8,392	4,751	2 714	1,800	93

There is a small increase of 36 : Chittagong has 314 more cases and Noakholly 13, whilst Tipperah shows a decrease of 291. In this last district an increase in cases of extortion is owing to a bench having been allowed to receive complaints—a practice to which the Commissioner objects. Noakholly has 124 cases under section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, all of which ended with the restoration of the women.

Results are slightly worse, the percentage being 57 against 57.9. The police have not been employed to any unusual or undue extent.—

367.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883	1884		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Patna	3 031	2 403	2 404	3 234	2,240	1 504	451	41
Gya	1 465	1 448	1 702	2 134	2 250	1 412	509	25
Shahabad	2 223	2 548	1 894	2 818	1 881	972	767	23
Muzaffarpore	1 871	2,819	1 206	1 904	1 497	750	751	50
Darbhanga	1 420	1 771	1 145	2 110	2 057	1 454	441	20
Baran	1 000	2 590	1 351	1,004	2,202	1 301	1 002	79
Chumparun	1 904	1 677	645	718	704	42	400	11
Total	11 030	11 407	11 211	15 878	14,116	7 627	4 301	248

A decrease of 561 is spread over every district except Shahabad and Mozafferpore. A decrease of 618 under criminal force is attributed to a change of procedure in a single sub-division, Sewan, where trespass cases are no longer shown under this head. There is a very large decrease of offences under the Pound Act, 749 against 1,478, but no explanation is given, the only remarks quoted being those of Magistrates in whose districts the offence has increased.

In Gya and Chumparun the number of persons appearing is again greater than the number summoned. The percentage of cases in which process issued is curiously enough abnormally low in the one district and abnormally high in the other. Very little discrimination can be exercised in Gya, whilst in Chumparun, on the other hand, redress must often be denied.

368.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883	1884		Summoned	Actually appeared before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Monohyr	2 389	2 003	2 410	3 850	2 927	1 541	805	61
Bhagulpore	2 470	2,477	2 946	3 082	1 573	750	777	61
Purneah	2 576	2 471	1 833	2 200	108	180	344	20
Montchalergunnah	2 183	3 147	3 768	3 278	2 510	1 705	455	5
Maidah	910	912	675	898	696	140	192	15
Total	11,508	12 010	11 632	13 308	8,678	4 922	2,714	178

There is a net increase of 911: Monghyr has 669 more, the Sonthal Pergunnahs 292 more, and Bhagulpore 107 more; the other two districts show a decrease.

369. Coming to classes, class I has an increase of 289, mainly due to a large number of prosecutions of chowkeydars in Bhagulpore for not reporting offences and deaths. An increase of 53 under false evidence is satisfactory. A decrease of cases under criminal force is due to the people having less money to spend in litigation. Results are slightly worse, 57·3 against 58·3.

370.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883	1884		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Cuttack	50	251	144	198	1,411	744	578	88
Pooree	174	23	139	2071	1,487	766	884	20
Balasore	112	1,366	678	1,085	1,085	685	121	31
Gurjhat	112	114	112	174	192	117	66	5
Total	6001	6011	3613	5,28	4,137	2,196	1,140	127

The totals are somewhat uneven, Cuttack has an increase of 13 and Pooree of 278, whilst Balasore has 233 less, and the Gurjhat 48 less, the net result being an increase of 10 only.

371. Under class I, serial 4, offences against public justice, Cuttack has 76 cases against 33 last year, and Pooree 77 against 35. Of the Pooree cases, 17 were investigated by the police—a point remarked on by the Commissioner as being objectionable. This district too shows a large increase, 93 against 32 of offences under serial 6, false evidence and false complaints. In neither instance is any explanation given. Under class IV the Commissioner remarks that both in Pooree and Balasore too much use has been made of police agency.

Salt cases do not show well; Pooree has none at all, whilst in Balasore they have come down from 132 to 89. On the other hand, Pooree has 242 municipal cases against 141, and Balasore has 58 stamp cases against 8, the divisional totals under the two heads being 329 and 71.

Results are much the same, 56·2 against 56·4

372

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	NUMBER OF PERSONS—				
	1883	1884		Summoned	Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Basarke bari	1034	784	96	661	600	523	185	26
Loharduggah	415	471	152	839	740	334	204	11
Singbhoom	127	32	127	192	192	115	46	21
Manbhoom	751	720	131	985	984	741	8	29
Total	2127	2007	1602	2,677	2,525	1,597	536	67

Singbhoom is the only district which shows an increase, the falling of for the division being 446, whilst results are slightly worse, 54·4 against 57·9. The decrease is spread over all the classes, except class II, in which there is one case against none in 1883. Lohardugga is the only district, the figures for which as given in columns 5 and 6 do not require attention. In Manbhoom every person summoned is shown as having appeared, and the same thing happened last year, whilst in the other two districts the number who appeared is in excess of the number summoned.

373. Remands.

PROVINCE	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A forms sent up.	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A forms remanded once.	Number of A forms remanded twice.	Number of A forms remanded thrice.	Number of A forms remanded four times.	Number of A forms remanded five times.	Number of A forms remanded six times.	Number of A forms remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1904.	Percentage of cases decided on first two hearings for 1903.	REMARKS.	
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	672	141	181	118	58	43	23	23	68	47.9	59.4	31 pending.	
		Bankura ...	401	113	52	61	26	32	17	17	43	45.2	35.7		
		Beerbhoom ...	548	272	112	74	25	17	16	5	7	70.0	72.6	20 ditto.	
		Medinapore ...	1,006	889	206	152	128	80	60	40	58	50.9	50.9	23 ditto.	
		Hoochly ...	2,019	1,909	249	165	74	61	34	20	23	94.6	87.0	17 ditto.	
		Howrah ...	2,377	2,015	181	68	44	17	16	8	14	92.5	82.8	30 ditto.	
		Total ...	7,711	4,879	940	630	353	250	187	112	207	75.9	79.1	111 pending.	
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,386	2,384	558	191	129	71	46	28	38	88.8	80.4	55 pending.	
		Nuddoa ...	1,593	369	439	212	191	102	74	51	180	50.0	47.3		
		Jessore ...	983	248	239	168	110	74	50	26	42	50.6	55.7	45 ditto.	
		Kidolna ...	1,071	873	177	110	69	68	42	24	41	62.5	66.3	40 ditto.	
		Moorshedabad ...	1,522	549	237	179	106	79	47	34	50	59.0	67.6		
		Total ...	8,345	3,062	1,507	980	63	396	264	171	221	66.8	66.3	140 pending.	
	Rajshahya	Dinapore ...	698	270	138	104	65	28	19	10	25	61.5	67.0	20 pending.	
		Rajshahy ...	811	289	179	134	78	39	30	15	22	56.0	55.6		
		Bongora ...	672	164	141	120	89	54	20	0	17	53.2	51.0		
		Patna ...	490	115	107	91	62	34	28	14	45	41.2	37.4		
Jalpaigorie ...		784	41	141	144	116	51	71	34	5	34.8	27.4	48 ditto.		
	Total ...	4,515	1,498	1,041	726	159	250	180	90	221	55.2	54.1	85 pending.		
Dacca	Dacca ...	908	267	208	176	85	40	17	18	24	68.4	44.9	53 pending.		
	Furzedpore ...	517	205	94	78	41	27	11	10	61	55.6	47.7	10 ditto.		
	Backergunge ...	782	177	130	104	94	78	46	63	78	39.2	34.6	0 ditto.		
	Mymensingh ...	1,239	351	217	182	134	149	97	72	144	38.0	29.6	118 ditto.		
	Total ...	3,550	600	734	544	355	204	171	163	307	53.2	37.0	162 pending.		
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	534	194	105	80	46	39	20	17	35	55.4	54.5	14 pending.		
	Noakhilly ...	344	103	48	39	54	22	20	11	30	44.0	44.9	38 ditto.		
	Tipperah ...	981	269	181	146	110	72	45	24	28	50.4	41.5			
	Total ...	1,811	565	334	265	214	131	85	50	91	50.7	47.2	53 pending.		
	Total of Bengal	25,000	11,714	4,088	3,027	1,066	1,329	696	572	1,140	63.1	62.3	579 pending.		
BEHAR.	Patna	Patna ...	1,034	870	346	120	68	87	42	41	19	59.5	65.3	54 pending.	
		Gya ...	1,004	898	300	164	92	60	44	22	74	55.1	60.5		
		Bhahabad ...	1,177	253	263	238	168	111	50	33	45	1.0	34.5	31 ditto.	
		Mosufferpore ...	673	248	216	88	49	15	17	11	15	64.9	60.3	17 ditto.	
		Burkhunga ...	1,104	445	248	162	80	53	37	27	55	62.7	66.4		
		Baran ...	787	112	234	179	84	65	41	27	31	42	42.3	36 ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Chumparun ...	1,030	202	307	163	113	59	42	31	46	39.1	52.5	33 ditto.	
			Total ...	6,908	2,008	1,783	1,091	652	439	271	192	318	54.4	57.2	181 pending.
		Monghyr ...	971	211	245	141	140	75	52	28	36	48.4	36.4	29 pending.	
		Bhagulpore ...	781	201	162	89	100	45	34	20	40	50.2	42.1	34 ditto.	
ORISSA.	Orissa	Purneah ...	864	300	242	183	91	51	36	19	50	56.8	70.6	23 ditto.	
		Northal Pergunnahs ...	872	328	269	109	51	13	8	14	4	71.0	73	36 ditto.	
		Idaldah ...	555	46	180	114	85	59	22	6	8	40.0	45.7	57 ditto.	
			Total ...	4,076	1,127	1,086	628	447	240	151	60	128	54.0	67.0	104 pending.
		Total of Behar	10,001	3,175	2,611	1,719	1,060	679	422	242	440	54.5	57.3	250 pending.	
	Chota Nagpore.	Outback ...	778	246	207	104	53	40	34	20	67	59.4	60.4	12 pending.	
		Pooroo ...	1,072	330	252	201	114	77	84	41	24	44.9	59.1	21 ditto.	
		Balsore ...	618	51	164	86	68	47	25	16	35	41.8	49.1	6 ditto.	
		Guilhat ...	161	34	76	22	8	2	2	1	1	73.9	61.9		
		Total of Orissa	2,525	663	708	413	244	172	144	74	131	50.4	50.0	69 pending.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Bazarbagh ...	881	339	235	146	67	44	30	5	11	65.1	72.1	18 pending.	
		Lohardugga ...	646	94	261	130	55	34	16	13	10	54.9	61		
		Singbhoom ...	241	99	61	30	13	8	5	6	10	68.3	66.7	9 ditto.	
		Manbhoom ...	808	199	67	66	40	22	27	27	129	50.0	55.0		
	Total of Chota Nagpore	2,276	641	621	362	208	128	69	51	140	55.7	60.1	27 pending.		
GRAND TOTAL			61,738	16,052	8,971	5,621	3,538	2,305	1,531	1,003	1,896	59.7	60.4	1,025 pending.	
Percentage ...			...	26.0	14.5	9.1	5.8	3.7	2.4	1.6	3.1	...	...

As will be seen from the table given on the opposite page, the percentage of police cases decided on the first two hearings shows little change, and calls for no remark. The divisional percentages of cases decided on the first two hearings are given below :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Burdwan	77.8	79.1	75.9
Presidency	61.4	66.4	66.8
Rajshahye	55.5	54.2	55.2
Dacca	45.8	37	43.2
Chittagong	45.1	47.3	50.7
Patna	58	57.2	54.4
Bhagulpore	63.3	57.6	54.5
Orissa	57.2	59	50.3
Chota Nagpore	56.7	60.0	53.7

The Commissioner of Burdwan remarks on the readiness with which weak officers grant remands, referring especially to Burdwan and Bankoora, where cases had been remanded 17 and 32 times. In Rajshahye, and no doubt elsewhere too, the Court Sub-Inspector submits a daily statement of remands, so that any undue frequency can be at once detected, at all events at head-quarters. An additional statement is, however, certainly not to be desired, nor is there any necessity for one, if the District Magistrate will only send for and periodically examine the case registers. A very little time given to supervision in this way produces an excellent effect, and when cases needlessly drag on for weeks and months, all that it means is that subordinates are not looked after and kept up to the mark.

Dacca, though still last, exhibits considerable improvement. In Furreedpore, where the percentage is 52.0, things would have been better; but that, for some reason unexplained, the Magistrate during the first half year directed that all police cases should be tried by the same officer. In Mymensingh, where changes seem to be from bad to worse, the percentage fell from 29.7 to 27.8: the reason given being that for nearly half the year the sudder subdivision was without a Joint and with only one Deputy Magistrate with full powers. As a consequence of this the percentage of cases remanded more than six times has nearly doubled the rise being from 6.2 to 11.5.

The Magistrate of Purneah, where 50 cases out of 954 were remanded more than six times, complains that one of his subordinates, who has since resigned, was "incorrigible in the matter of remands and harassing of witnesses." It is not said why he was not reported. Manbhoom shows 129 cases out of 502 remanded more than six times, against 11 in Hazaribagh and 10 in Lohardugga, both districts, where the work is heavier. When inspecting in this district, I found that one Deputy ignored a remand, if the accused was not called up on the day fixed, and in support of this view had struck a number of remands bodily out of his case register. This illustrates what was said last year as to the way in which bad officers conceal or explain away delay and procrastination.

374.

RECONVICTIONS.

COMMISSIONERS DIVISIONS.	Total number of persons re-arrested during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven or more previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan	188	117	26	8	2	2	1	...
Presidency	149	122	32	16	2	1	1	...
Rajshahye	120	97	17	6	...	...	...	...
Dacca	147	90	11	1	2	...	1	...
Chittagong	55	43	11	1	...	...	...	...
Patna	416	278	50	16	...	...	2	...
Bhagulpore	225	176	31	12	...	...	...	1
Orissa	108	77	21	3	1	...	1	...
Chota Nagpore	128	97	23	7	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,482	1,118	268	68	28	9	4	1

There is an increase of 323 in the number of reconvictions, which is spread over every division except Dacca. The figures last year were curiously enough just the other way, Dacca being then the only district which showed an increase.

The increase in reconvictions is of course attendant on the general increase in cognizable crime and does not appear to me to call for either apology or explanation. The quarterly statements are very carefully scrutinized, and all instances of inadequate sentences are at once brought to the Commissioner's notice.

The Commissioner of Burdwan notices a Midnapore case reported to him from this office, in which the accused, who had previously served six months for theft, was, on reconviction for the same offence, sentenced to six weeks. In explanation it was elicited that the Judge had embodied his views as to sentences on reconviction in a *quasi*-circular from which I give an extract. He writes :—"The longer the interval between the former and present conviction, the less weight should be given to the fact of the former one, and with the lapse of time all consideration as to the former conviction should vanish." Mr. Beames remarks upon this that, whilst every case must be governed by its own merits, section 75, Penal Code, lays down no limitation as to time; that any such indefinite rule as that laid down by the Judge is calculated to produce mischief; and that the High Court should be moved to cancel it.

I am not aware if any application has been made to the High Court; but I would point out that the issue of such circulars, whether formal or informal, is unauthorized, and likely, if unchecked, to lead to complications.

375. *Photographs*—One hundred and forty-two criminals were photographed during the year. Of these 50 were Burwars, 2 poisoners, 38 railway pick pockets, 15 Judua Brahmans, 20 Purdesees and 2 Sonars. Photographs are now circulated to all central jails, and six men were recognized by their photographs.

376. *Criminal Tribes*—These have continued to be looked after, and there is little new to report in connection with them. The Commissioner of Burdwan notices a Nomad tribe called from their eating the flesh of jackals, Sialgirs, who migrated into Bengal from Lucknow two centuries ago, and have now settled down on the confines of Balasore and Midnapore. They are well under check but payments of black-mail dating back to a time when they had things more their own way, are still continued.

The settlements of Mughya Domes in Chumparan have got through a bad year satisfactorily and with increasing stability; whilst in Sarun the attempts made to reclaim them have brought about a decrease in burglaries from 815 in 1882 to 507 in 1884. In the latter district efforts are being made to induce the zemindars to give another bigha for each adult male, implements have been provided, and with the rest of the Government grant ploughs and bullocks are to be purchased to replace those hitherto lent.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

377. *Burdwan Division*.—The remarks are favourable in every district. The Commissioner notices want of discrimination in giving rewards in Boerbhoom, and mentions a case in Howrah, where a sub-inspector and a head-constable charged with ill-treating the accused and witnesses in a murder case were acquitted at the Sessions. These charges appeared to me from the first to be merely part of an ordinary line of defence, but the Judge's comments in dismissing the murder case were so severe that a full enquiry was inevitable. The District Superintendent of Midnapore remarks upon an undoubted tendency on the part of inspectors to shirk personal enquiry into heinous cases, due, the Commissioner thinks, to there being generally cases in which the subordinate police have been unsuccessful. I have discussed this question with Mr. Stack, and we are both of opinion that an unwillingness to enter the witness-box is at the bottom of it. The license of cross examination, claimed and enjoyed now-a-days by prisoners' advocates, is such that a senior police officer is naturally unwilling to place himself in a position where his every act and word will be perverted, and where he is tolerably certain to be made the object of reckless imputations, against which there is practically no redress.

Presidency Division.—The Commissioner says that the conduct of the police as a body was on the whole good, but does not reproduce the opinions of any of his officers.

Rajshahye Division.—The Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Pubna reports are all favourable, whilst the Magistrate of Bogra, differing from the Assistant Superintendent in charge, thinks the smaller number of prosecutions of police officers was owing to laxity on the part of the late District Superintendent. The Julpigoree police are considered weak in detection—a general failing. Of the Rungpore police, Mr. Newbery writes:—"Rungpore has been for many years the penal district where the refuse of other districts were sent for punishment, with such material good work is impossible;" and the Commissioner thinks that the remark that inefficient and ill-conducted police are sent to Rungpore is well founded.

Rungpore is an unpopular district, and a good man's unwillingness to go there will naturally not be lessened by the discovery that he is likely to be considered "refuse sent for punishment." It must take its share of inferior officers like any other district, but I demur to the statement that it gets more than its share, and it would therefore only appear that an average man sent there deteriorates for reasons which have not been stated—probably the men fall ill and lose all energy. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling gives the Terai portion of the police a very bad character, saying they are the worst he has ever seen, and adds that the Terai is used as a punishment ground for the petty officers of other districts. In the rest of the district the police, and especially the lower ranks, were well spoken of.

Dacca Division.—Mr. Reily, the District Superintendent of Mymensingh, whilst describing the police as unreliable and a source of continued anxiety, thinks that they are now in hand, and that their conduct has been on the whole fairly good. The reports for the other three districts are all favourable.

Chittagong Division.—In the Chittagong district the Magistrate speaks of the police in high terms, though the Commissioner thinks there is still much room for improvement. Of Tipperah, where only two men were dismissed and three judicially punished, it is said that few districts can show better results, and the Noakholly police are also commended, only 13 men in the whole division were punished judicially.

Patna Division.—Conduct generally is pronounced to have been satisfactory, but the Magistrate of Sarun finds occasion to repeat the complaint that his district has been badly treated in the matter of transfer, most of the subordinate officers received having been thoroughly bad bargains. The complaint does not appear to be intended to refer particularly to 1884, and the return shows that only 10 men were dismissed and five judicially punished. The Magistrate of Durbhungah considers that in detective ability the Behar police are much inferior to the Bengal portion of the force.

Bhagulpore Division.—The Purneah police attracted special attention during the year, and the Magistrate protests against his district being treated "as if it were a Botany Bay for inefficient or offending officers." Exactly the same complaint is made in the case of Rungpore and the Darjeeling Terai, both like Purneah, unhealthy and unpopular districts, where constant transfers would be the only means of securing an average amount of energy. The Commissioner dissents from a remark of my predecessor's, that it rests with the local officers to choose good men to fill up vacancies, observing that untried men are not suited to such a place as Purneah. The remark, however, referred to promotions, not to first appointments, and it would certainly not tend to improve things if the local police knew that they had no chance, and that all promotions would be made in Calcutta. Mr. Weekes further complains that a senior assistant was replaced by a junior, but this happened in the ordinary course of promotion, and after a specially selected District Superintendent had been sent to get things into order.

Nine men were judicially punished in Purneah, and fifteen dismissed. The former total is lower than that of any other district in the Division except Bhagulpore, but it is so likely to mark lax supervision, that I cannot see in it any reason for congratulation. None of the other districts call for any remark.

Orissa Division.—The Commissioner remarks that, judging from what came before him on appeal, it would appear that punishments were injudiciously imposed, and my own inspection afforded me ample evidence that such was the case, and that orders were too often harsh and arbitrary, whilst the arrival or departure of certain officers was invariably attended by a marked increase or decrease in punishment. The Commissioner does not refer to any of the district reports.

Chota Nagpore Division.—In Manbhoom there has been an increase in the number of punishments, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga remarks on the absence of detective ability which leads to a want of confidence on the part of the people. Beyond this, there is nothing in the reports which calls for notice.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;
CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1885. }

J. C. VEASEY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

APPENDICES.

POPULATION—68,045,757 SOULS.

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CAUSES							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ... 117 ... 118, 119 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	131 to 208, 407, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	130	.....	2	7	127	.....	80'1	86'8
4	312 to 310	Harbouring an offender	18	.....	.....	1	17	10	94'4	58'8
5	324 to 326	(Other offences against public justice	478	.....	12	17	419	335	80'1	70'9
6	143 to 163, 167, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,304	9	42	160	1,797	1,060	78'9	60'1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	65	.....	1	6	60	54	95'4	78'2
		Total ..	3,005	0	57	190	2,420	1,555	81'0	64'0
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ...	{ Murder ... { by thugs 								

PERIOD—1884.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—157,242 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION—83,065,757 SOULS.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASE.							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 137, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.										
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	900	10	6	18	472	270	93.1	57.2
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	2,398	4	48	69	1,667	1,108	94.6	66.3
45	406 to 408 ...	... Ordinary ...	31,040	577	707	707	15,819	9,530	83.3	80.3
46	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust	1,772	4	83	62	1,072	336	41.4	31.2
47	447, 449 ...	Receiving stolen property	2,137	1	20	112	2,058	1,523	90.1	74.0
48	461, 462 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	8,727	61	74	101	5,944	2,575	84.9	43.0
		Breaking closed receptacle	30	.....	.....	1	11	9	100	81.3
		Total	46,944	463	884	1,160	27,083	15,357	74.2	56.7
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
49	395 to 397 ...	Offences against religion	28	.....	.....	2	26	14	60.7	53.8
50	Chapter VIII (B.), C.P.C., and Act IX 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,131	.....	25	72	1,007	755	82.7	68.8
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	114	.....	.....	3	115	103	85.3	80.3
52		Excise Laws	2,637	1	8	32	2,580	2,149	84.1	84.8
53		Opium Act	569	.....	1	12	540	400	73.2	72.8
54		Railway Laws	352	.....	1	4	321	248	80.3	87.3
55		Salt and Custom Laws	767	.....	2	.....	744	664	86.3	93.7
56		Arms Act	1,306	.....	.....	9	1,181	1,084	83.4	91.7
57	280, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	20,717	1	6	67	20,670	19,244	97.2	93.1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	1,045	.....	.....	7	1,028	873	90.7	84.9
		Total	28,567	2	43	208	28,310	25,630	91.2	90.2
		GRAND TOTAL	112,365	732	1,747	2,278	68,142	47,240	84.2	69.3

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884—continued.

									PERSONS.				
Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
<i>See note.</i>	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a	b	c						Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
827	17	.....	202	172	18	31.0	60.3	45	24	.....	322	41	587
2,135	122	1	1,030	474	44	46.9	89.0	209	86	1	2,400	247	2,743
24,823	1,484	33	8,591	3,087	825	32.8	70.0	3,415	1,034	8	18,840	4,592	24,774
571	177	.....	227	108	33	36.3	67.4	185	70	.....	536	703	1,309
2,050	23	1	1,454	457	59	70.1	76.0	63	151	1	3,555	198	3,005
2,847	574	3	1,430	1,111	85	41.9	54.3	391	344	7	3,724	5,041	10,120
30	.....	.....	9	1	.....	30.1	10.1	0	1	.....	11	.....	12
33,043	2,300	38	13,036	6,050	1,068	36.7	60.8	4,314	1,710	17	30,001	11,122	43,450
14	3	.....	11	4	1	64.7	73.3	.....	3	.....	28	14	45
732	225	.....	641	230	62	66.9	73.5	9	74	.....	808	291	1,264
100	3	.....	100	10	.....	80.2	90.9	.....	17	.....	434	30	481
2,302	25	.....	1,946	296	25	82.8	80.1	31	33	3	2,406	570	3,072
408	8	.....	277	104	9	67.3	72.3	23	19	.....	498	178	645
313	2	.....	250	35	6	79.3	87.7	6	4	.....	380	49	443
738	2	.....	687	43	6	92.8	94.1	1	.....	.....	781	12	793
901	105	.....	900	86	18	89.4	91.2	2	10	.....	1,076	211	1,396
20,070	35	.....	15,710	1,250	35	92.5	93.7	5	78	.....	22,331	722	23,181
1,010	1	.....	842	149	5	83.2	84.9	.....	9	.....	1,377	55	1,444
26,508	454	.....	24,204	2,215	100	90.0	91.0	30	247	3	30,218	2,135	32,003
93,215	5,854	70	42,065	12,207	2,174	44.3	77.6	7,070	4,090	36	83,544	17,813	105,453

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Persons.								
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 8 and 9 who were sent up by the Police.
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..	... .. ... .. ... ..
		Total	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.											
2	131 to 136, 139 ...	Offences relating to army and navy	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
3	231 to 233, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	... ..	6	4.4	178	73	7	72	25	64
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	... ..	4	15.3	25	13	...	12	...	12
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice...	... ..	3	5	9	622	149	447	4	407
6	148 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	... ..	8	151	1.8	10,096	3,043	69	5,312	93
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Persuading public servant or soldier	... ..	...	...	...	83	18	60	...	58
		Total	...	11	106	1.8	11,004	3,930	76	5,803	121
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
8	...	Murder ... { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 306 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	Other murders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307 ...	Culpable homicide...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Sape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Attempt at and abatement of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 309, 309 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	320, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 330, 335 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	308 to 369 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 360, 337 ...	Breach or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Total	...	16	181	3.2	7,009	3,070	576	3,228	481
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	302, 303 ...	Robbery ... { other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 291, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 437 to 460 ...	Larking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	440 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	9	406	7.2	7,011	2,898	384	2,990	513
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	338, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour
		Total	...	4	56	2.8	3,512	2,180	...	980	1

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THE LOWER PROVINCES.

AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCE—157,948 SQUARE MILES.

POPULATION—88,085,757 SOULS.

SECRET

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS.								
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons brought before a Magistrate and of who were sentenced by Magistrate.
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.											
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking ..	1	17	3·2	568	244	.....	293	1	293
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft { of cattle ..	8	125	5·1	2,605	946	4	1,586	27	1,497
		..... { ordinary ..	17	1,010	5·3	23,974	9,435	80	13,907	181	11,397
45	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	2	38	7·0	1,268	825	5	374	5	263
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	5	90	2·5	3,810	1,201	54	2,353	71	3,333
47	447, 449 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	3	137	2·6	9,987	5,254	.....	4,367	3	3,640
48	461, 463 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	...	...	...	13	2	.....	10	.....	10
		Total ..	36	1,407	4·5	41,924	17,900	113	21,720	297	18,461
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	...	...	...	45	14	1	29	.....	24
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	...	2	2	1,200	301	.....	774	.....	662
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	...	...	...	481	68	.....	384	.....	800
52		Excise Laws ..	1	14	5	5,053	512	...	2,497	.....	2,089
53		Opium Act ..	...	4	9	628	173	.....	446	.....	319
54		Railway Laws ..	1	5	1·3	435	70	2	348	3	310
55		Salt and Customs Laws ..	...	...	...	793	51	.....	735	.....	727
56		Arms Act ..	2	3	2	1,290	145	.....	1,127	.....	925
57	280, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285, 286, 280, 291, to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1881, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	30	16	0	23,069	3,082	.....	20,988	.....	20,353
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	.....	...	9	6	1,433	169	1	1,356	.....	1,320
		Total ..	34	55	1	32,489	3,700	4	28,555	3	26,579
		GRAND TOTAL ..	109	2,329	2·7	102,836	33,642	1,103	62,278	1,216	56,593

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885.

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884—concluded.

							PROPERTY.						REMARKS.
Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
54.7 62.1 60.5 49.0 68.7 55.8 90.9	54.2 62.2 61.0 47.9 64.7 54.6 88.5	5 7 31 1 7 57	1 3 19 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 2 54 1 3	25 71 1,147 57 135 307 .....	..... 2 28 1 6	23 2,122 22,510 548 1,992 14	16 1,568 11,778 223 1,930 7	69.5 73.8 52.3 40.6 96.6 50.7	578 44,076 368,091 50,840 58,062 371	105 31,474 117,468 15,519 40,510 110	18.1 71.4 32.8 30.5 69.7 29.0	
60.1	60.2	108	23	60	1,742	35	27,209	15,518	57.0	519,096	295,186	56.4	
88.7 66.9	75.7 65.5	1 18	..... 2	..... .....	..... 77	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
82.9 83.6 72.4 79.4 93.0 84.0	79.8 82.0 70.8 80.7 93.0 85.7	..... 4 2	..... 2 1	..... 3 1	42 9 12 7 16	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
91.1	91.0	4	.....	16	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89.5	88.4	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88.9	88.6	29	5	22	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67.7	60.8	248	36	141	3,025	387	40,883	18,792	45.6	992,560	237,062	23.9	

J. C. VEASEY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

PRETORIA-1888.
 THE LOWER PROVINCES.
 AREA OF LOWER PROVINCES-157,243 SQUARE MILES.
 POPULATION-60,065,757 SOULS.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.							PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	Died, escaped, or transferred, &c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	4
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	6
	Total		1	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																		
3	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State .	38
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship
4	173 to 190, 301 to 304, 313 to 315, 327, 328	Offences against public justice	3,408	3,440	1,500	4,948	181	4,010	7,521	7,445	270	2,127	3	4,874	9	158	4	
5	181 to 190, 317 to 323.	Offences by public servants	334	346	47	387	41	307	424	435	30	108	6	215	2	18	...	
6	198 to 200, 305 to 311, 321 to 325.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	1,370	1,453	802	2,255	141	2,001	2,511	2,542	324	1,163	52	835	60	131	11	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	208	211	20	231	18	202	201	246	51	77	42	31	42	41	2	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	213	214	36	250	110	231	304	323	17	77	1	217	...	13	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	114	80	...	80	11	41	41	42	2	4	...	30	...	2	...	
10	149, 151 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	210	152	6	158	47	108	292	337	14	58	1	254	...	10	...	
Total			5,432	5,688	2,420	8,248	549	7,603	11,415	11,430	712	3,074	107	6,454	113	373	17	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
11	313 to 315	Causing miscarriage	80	55	6	61	37	29	45	46	14	21	3	1	6	...	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			912	55	6	63	37	29	45	46	14	21	3	1	6	...	1	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																		
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,342	1,130	9	1,149	103	760	924	750	141	880	5	172	1	54	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
14	345	Wrongful confinement	304	6	...	310	5	4	315	319	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	382, 385, 386	Criminal force	48,403	45,300	13	45,323	1,157	31,910	37,216	20,909	3,068	8,222	...	9,169	...	345	6	
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	852	87	1	939	12	45	52	68	...	16	...	48	4	...	...
17	325	Voluntarily causing hurt	8,243	9,453	16	9,469	933	6,844	8,645	6,270	969	3,115	19	8,945	72	159	7	
Total			56,440	54,637	30	54,667	2,107	38,603	45,818	27,101	4,036	10,338	19	12,165	61	504	13	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																		
18	417 to 420	Cheating	1,032	1,766	10	1,796	108	901	1,196	948	221	416	2	260	4	36	1	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	812	812	12	835	300	473	651	650	73	221	...	338	2	30	1	
20	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	170	137	2	180	17	91	103	98	11	20	8	24	7	6	...	
21	406, 407, 408	Mischief (simple)	7,258	6,957	32	6,989	319	4,368	5,584	4,158	329	1,338	5	1,791	...	133	6	
Total			9,988	9,673	56	9,699	664	5,361	7,334	5,863	703	2,603	15	2,313	14	205	7	

STATEMENT A.

UPPER PROVINCES.
 LOWER PROVINCES—127,942 SQUARE MILES.
 POPULATION—33,003,167 SOULS.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884—concluded.

1	2	3	4	CASES.					PERSONS.								19		
				Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts, including pend- ing from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			Waiting trial at close of year.	Died, escaped, or transferred &c.
													By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																			
23	236 ...	Offences against religion	13 1	20	...	20	...	19	32	31	1	14	...	15	...	1	..		
24	460 to 462 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	125 0	53	3	56	1	38	85	70	13	32	.	17	...	5	...		
25	463 to 464 ...	Offences relating to marriage	3,670 0	3,694	...	3,639	76	3,003	2,364	1,572	415	863	42	166	11	59	...		
26	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	102 0	807	...	800	0	342	542	355	59	108	1	81	...	13	...		
27	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,350 2	1,590	0	1,602	29	1,008	1,321	914	185	327	3	309	...	10	...		
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	607 0	403	34	5 7	155	421	672	738	6	75	...	665	...	...	...
29	501A ...	Keeping a lottery office	4 4	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
30	Offences under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Offences under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	4,067 6	1,270	233	1,500	533	1,066	3,086	3,076	109	1,596	...	1,847	...	143	1		
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	411	20	401	102	403	807	473	65	81	...	663	...	22	...		
33	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance to wives and children	...	236	7	305	50	164	240	225	50	73	...	124	...	5	...		
		Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	17,038 8	19,618	3,920	23,234	531	20,501	25,800	21,919	804	4,512	22	16,290	7	948	7		
		Total	28,720 0	29,430	3,023	33,373	1,513	27,179	36,009	30,085	1,781	7,947	04	20,594	18	530	15		
		GRAND TOTAL	102,779 2	100,922	6,440	107,306	4,973	79,633	102,945	76,261	7,341	25,029	214	51,602	233	1,030	53		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
 FORT WILLIAM,
 The 15th May 1885.

J. C. VEASEY,
 Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT B.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the year 1884.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.				PERSONS.								COMPARATIVE RETURNS.								REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.				Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining.	Number supposed to be con- fined in cases in columns 2 and 3.		Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Property stolen.		Property recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Occurred within the year.									Number up to the close of the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.			6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	3	4	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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BANGALORE POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th May 1884.

J. C. VENABLE,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, &c. &c.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 11.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Days.															
Bankoorah ...	Topobone mela of Topobone ...	11	12,000	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
	Baroonso mela of Dibir ...	4	10,000	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
	Total	15	22,000	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	
Beerbhoom ...	Kanduloo ...	30	10,600	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
	Bukleshur ...	8	10,000	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
	Buchunderpore ...	46	4,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	84	24,600	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...		
Hooghly ...	Oottron at Tribeni ...	1	16,000	...	1	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Tribeni Baroon at Tribeni ...	1	15,000	...	2	14	...	1	10	...	...	...		
	Shuchatoordass at Tarkessur ...	1	35,000	...	3	11	...	1	6	...	...	...		
	Churnuck puja at Tarkessur ...	7	21,000	...	2	8	15	...	2	10	...	...			
	Snan jatra at Mohesh ...	1	50,000	1	8	42	...	2	8	...	...	...		
	Snan jatra at Guptipara ...	1	6,000	1	1	7	...	1	2	...	...	...		
	Rath jatra at Mohesh ...	10	1,00,000	1	8	42	...	1	2	8	5	14					
	Rath jatra at Guptipara ...	2	11,000	1	1	7	...	1	1	4	...	...			
	Maharrun at Hooghly ...	0-6 hrs.	5,000	1	1	20	...	2	14	...	1	4					
Total	24-6 hrs.	2,64,000	3	14	28	178	1	3	12	64	7	23					
24-Pergunnahs ...	Joynagar Radhaballub Thakoor's Dole	7	18,000	...	...	...	1	2	16	...	...	...		
	Gazunheb's mela at Banara ...	4	1,50,000	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...		
	Barripore Rosh mela ...	7	1,00,000	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Harinavi Rosh mela ...	8	5,000	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...		
	Bahala Rosh jatra ...	2	4,000	...	...	1	6	...	2	10	...	...			
	Jadulpore Munickpoor's mela ...	3	1,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		
	Metahrooy Maharrun ...	1	6,000	...	...	1	7	1	3	25	...	...			
	Rosh mela, Bawuli ...	6	7,500	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...		
	Rath jatra, Bawuli ...	2	4,700	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...		
	Rosh mela, Khuridih ...	4	10,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	16	...	...			
	Rosh mela, Sakoro mela ...	7	1,50,313	...	1	...	5	1	2	41	...	...			
	Hurwa mela ...	6	10,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	5	...	...			
	Jogodol Goutu mela ...	3	3,000	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...		
	Bhangore mela ...	4	8,000	...	1	1	12	...	1	4	...	...			
	Total	68	1,87,513	...	5	7	60	2	5	17	168				
Nuddes ...	Krishnaghar Baradole ...	13	10,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Navadwipa (Nuddes) Dhoolat ...	13	16,000	...	1	2	34	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto Harani ...	3	5,000	...	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto Basahara ...	3	22,000	...	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto Pat purnima ...	2	10,000	...	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakaspura Barhomunda ...	3	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		
	Ditto Brahmanaitala ...	9	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		
	Kaligunge Ramnavami ...	21	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurimpore Toolshetchar ...	21	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorootin Snan jatra ...	2	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		
	Tuyputt U'tanon ...	7	4,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Khalidunge Ramnavami ...	19	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		
	Khoksa Kali puja ...	6	30,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Birnagai U'taichundi ...	3	2,500	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Chagela Ghosepara ...	3	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...			
	Ditto Koolia Dehmand ...	3	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...			
	Mantipur Rosh jatra ...	8	45,000	...	1	4	70	...	...	...	...	...
	Dowlutpore Khalahakundi ...	28	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		
	Total	140	2,56,100	...	7	17	237	...	2	23				
Dinapore ...	Neckmard ...	13	60,000	...	...	...	1	4	11	128	...	...			
	Allowakhon ...	13	60,000	...	...	...	2	3	51	...	...	...		
Total	26	1,40,000	...	...	...	1	6	14	184	...	...	...		
Rajshahye ...	Station Godagaree, Khatoor ...	4	32,000	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	...	...			
	Sultanpore ...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
	Manda, Manda ...	11	8,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchoopore, Panchoopore ...	11	1,000	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhowanipore ...	9	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
	Koofall ...	23	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		
	Porrigong, Nasirpore ...	8	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
	Lalpore, Budipore ...	10	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
	Bingra, Nattore ...	6	4,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		
	Bagnara, Talurpore ...	8	5,000	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong, Muradpore ...	8	6,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...		
	Total	99	70,000	...	3	3	24	1	1	8	17				

Statement of Additional Police collected for the year 1900

PART I.—Additional police collected for the year 1900

PART I.—Additional police collected for the year.																	
District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 11.				Total cost of police in 1900.	To local or other funds.
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.					
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Days.															
Rungpore	Aldatpore or Bolahat	15	2,000								2						
	Uposhee alias Goda Simla	15	10,000								10						
	Kashiganj alias Kholahati	8	7,000						1	1	4						
	Sonatali	15	800								3						
	Noonkhowa	7	6,000							1	1						
	Gagla	10	500								1						
	Ohilnari	8	10,000						1	1	3						
	Sibbari	30	5,000								1						
	Golapbag	45	15,000								4						
	Tulsighat	30	5,000								2						
	Kandia	24	12,000								1						
Tunka	30	5,000								1							
Dorowani fair	20	12,000								6							
Rasulpur fair	15	800								1							
	Total	264	90,900					1	3	7	45						
Bogra	Gopinathpore	15	7,000		1	1	4			1	4						
	Mahasthan	10	2,000		1		6				2						
	Chundunbusha	15	3,500		1		4				2						
	Total	40	12,500		3	1	14			1	8						
Jalpigoree	Jalpesh	13	14,000		1	1	8										
	Titalyah	23	1,000		1		6			1	4						
	Total	36	15,000		2	1	14			1	4						
Dacca	Moonshagunge Kartick Baroni	44	144,000					1	2	3	32						
	Dhamrai	21	15,000						1	3	12						
	Nangulband	4	98,000						1	2	30						
	Total	69	254,000					2	5	19	84						
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	45	3,500							1	4						
	Natir	3	8,000								2						
	Katagur	1	1,300								1						
	Dheokhali	7	4,000								1						
	Kalamirah	1	1,500								1						
	Kalkini	15	1,000								2						
	Chenedibardi	30	5,000								1						
	Palong	45	3,000								2						
	Husherkandi	45	3,500								1						
	Kartickpore	71	1,300							1	4						
	Mudishur	3	1,500								1						
	Tengara	20	4,500								1						
	Hatoria	15	3,000								1						
	Kolaitpara	1	4,000								4						
	Habra	7	1,200								1						
	Dhuknibari	25	5,000								1						
	Total	334	51,500							2	28						
Backergunge	Backergunge																
	Backergunge																
	Total																
Mymensingh	Huseinpur	62	8,000								3						
	Kishoregunge	44	10,000		1	1	2	12			2						
	Bheropore	31	3,000			1	1	6									
	Bhogtethal	30	6,000								1						
	Jannipur	31	4,000		1	1	2	10			1						
	Total	228	35,500		3	3	5	30			7						
Chittagong	Sitakund	6	2,923			1	4	1	1	2	16						
	Mohamooni	6	11,000					1	1	2	24						
	Total	14	13,923			1	4	2	2	4	40						
Patna	Punpun	9	10,000						1	1	10						
	Sowari	4	15,000			1	1	16									
	Durgah Mahorah	1	100,000		1	2	3	50									
	Durgah Munair	8	10,000			1	3	16									
	Total	17	135,000		1	4	6	82		1	1	10					

PART I—continued.

Persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

PART I.—Persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.							REMARKS.	
Number of offences committed by person or property during year.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.		Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.					
1	1	10 0 0	10 0 0									
1	1	4 13 0	4 13 0									
2	2	14 12 0	14 12 0									
1	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	1								
1	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	1								
3	3	18 15 0	18 15 0									
3	3	18 15 0	18 15 0									
6	6	75 5 9	38 1 3									
1	1											
9	7	75 5 9	38 1 3									
				1	1	3	4,948 0 0	1 year.	Bamnah	5		
				1	1	4	1,103 11 0	1 year.	Madariab	1		
				2	1	4	2,046 11 0	1 year.		6		
					1	8	1,147 2 6	11 months and 18 days.				
					1	8	1,147 2 6	11 months and 18 days.				

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
		Days.										Rs. A. P.					
Gya	Bisoon Sankrant or Chyet Sankrant and Kartic Purnima on the river side in town Gya.	2	20,000	...	1	12	142	...	...	...	...	...
	Anant mela at the Berabar hills at the Bela outpost.	3	0,500	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	20,500	...	2	12	146	...	...	...	...	...
Bhainsnagar	Berhampore fair	10	70,000	...	1	...	3	1	1	6	30	...					
	Doitto	10	100,000	...	1	...	3	1	1	3	30	...					
	Total	20	170,000	...	2	...	6	2	2	9	75	...					
Mozufferpore	Hajepore	2	12,000	1	1	4	20	...	...	...	8	...		
	Bhoyo Asthan Kutra	11	25,000	...	1	1	0	...	...	1	6	...			
	Samsarhi	14	40,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	8	...		
	Mumari Majorgunge	10	25,000	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	3	...					
	Total	37	102,000	2	3	7	46	1	1	1	25	...					
Durbhanga	Ganges bank	4	8,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	
Saran	Sonepore fair	16	250,000	...	1	3	...	1	3	6	73	...					
	From Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...
	Ararab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	Chumpanan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...
	Blachulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...
	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...
	Total	16	250,000	...	1	3	2	5	14	150	70	206 11 6					
Chumpanan	Dussehra in Bettia	16	50,000	1	1	4	40	...	1	...	26	...					
	Arwanj in Gobindganee	10	35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...			
	Lakouca in Mathuri	12	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...			
	Adopore in Adopore	17	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...			
	Dhekola in Kessira	22	14,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	2	...	...			
	Tribeni in Bagula	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...			
	Total	84	241,000	1	2	6	48	1	3	4	67	...					
Bhuxulpore	Sivaratni at Singhasar	7	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	30	...	
	Tilwa Sankrant at Bowson	18	30,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	...	...			
	Total	25	80,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	44	...	
Purneah	Caragoh	11	50,000	1	1	...	4	...	1	2	30	...					
	Elluakhuon	11	20,000	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	22	70,000	2	1	1	7	...	1	2	30	...					
South Persannaha	Sripunehome	3	0,000	1	1	2	18	...	1	...	...	...		
	Sivaratni	4	12,000	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhodra Purnima	4	12,000	1	1	2	18	...	...	...	...	...
	Booni	2	10,000	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Touttoo	16	4,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	29	44,000	3	3	7	69	...	2	...	...	...		
Maldah	Ramkeh	6	0,000	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	8	...					
	Kurce	7	15,000	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	...					
	Total	13	24,000	1	2	...	5	...	2	...	16	...					
Cuttack	Durgapusa	1	10,000	1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Moharam	2	10,000	1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Borna Doljatra	1	15,000	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	35,000	2	3	5	26	...	...	...	...	...

MENT C—continued.

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measures.

[illegible]

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the police.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
		Days.									Rs. A. P.						
Pooree, sudder and town stations.	Pausankranti	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Melan or Dolejatra at Pooree	2	30,000	...	...	...	...	3	12	61	...		
	Sibaratri at Pooree	2	60,000	...	...	...	...	2	6	37	...		
	Chandunajatra	21	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	...		
	Situkhati	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	
	Rukeenbarhan	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	...		
	Deb Snanajatra	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	8	71		
	Ruthajatra	10	50,000	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	104		
	Jhulanajatra	7	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	
	Punchackajatra	5	30,000	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	131		
Gopi station	Mohatisnan festival	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	131		
	Chundrobagnajatra	1	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	10	
Khurda station	Jhomajatra	6	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	
	Mokur Sonkroti at Attri	27	60,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	12		
	Sibaratri at Bhobaneswar	2	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
	Akastemi at ditto	6	40,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	15		
Banpur station	Prothomostomi at ditto	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	
	Melanajatra	1	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	
	Jhulanajatra	6	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
	Panchakajatra	1	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Pipli station	Panch Dole at Balungo	3	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	
	Tribanajatra	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	
	Dobannajatra	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Doannachori	2	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Total	120	469,400	7	32	99	659	...	4	182	...	377 15 3	
Hasaribagh	Chattrajatra	10	10,000	1	1	2	10	1	15	
	Hutru	8	10,000	1	4	...	1	1	6	
	Total	18	20,000	1	1	3	14	...	1	2	21	
Lohardugga	Chutis Fair	15	5,000	1	2	20	
	Jagunathpur	1	10,000	1	2	20	
	Total	16	15,000	2	4	40	
Singbhoom	Chybaana	27	10,000	1	13	1	13	
	Annual fair	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,901	3,440,236	18	50	111	1,015	24	78	222	1,802	...	11	264	...	584 10 9	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									COST OF					
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3). (2)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5. (4)	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.			Men.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
BURDWAN.	BENGAL.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Western District.															
	Burdwan	...	2	4	82	...	469	...	557	...	...	11,750	1,225	3,192	35,400
	Bankura	...	1	2	54	...	314	...	377	...	...	6,000	1,001	2,224	21,104
	Beerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	208	...	...	8,072	991	2,598	17,362
	Midnapore	...	3	5	141	...	803	12	904	...	...	16,409	1,810	5,243	54,900
	Hoochly	...	2	3	105	...	705	...	815	...	...	9,000	1,491	3,026	38,110
	Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	627	...	...	12,000	641	3,836	30,240
	Total	...	10	23	494	...	3,071	12	3,610	...	...	63,231	7,255	18,798	1,97,300
	Central Districts.															
PRESDENY.	24 Pergunnahs	...	4	6	174	...	1,052	70	1,312	...	...	20,807	1,751	5,161	59,400
	Nuddea	...	2	4	84	...	615	...	705	...	...	13,865	991	2,420	36,558
	Jessore	...	1	5	76	...	420	14	522	...	...	10,940	1,102	2,055	30,300
	Khulna	...	1	3	62	...	288	41	366	...	...	6,000	1,265	2,604	27,502
	Moorsheadabad	...	2	4	110	...	664	...	780	...	...	12,600	1,535	2,967	43,790
	Total	...	10	22	506	...	3,045	131	3,714	...	...	64,239	6,694	16,728	2,03,485
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	...	1	3	50	...	340	...	412	...	...	11,000	1,325	2,068	28,591
	Rajshahy	...	1	3	63	...	350	...	420	...	...	11,400	1,191	2,774	25,944
	Rangpore	...	2	5	74	...	410	...	500	...	...	10,200	1,341	3,225	33,847
	Bogra	...	1	2	41	...	212	...	250	...	...	5,840	1,021	2,297	16,571
	Fulma	...	2	2	58	...	394	...	505	...	...	12,450	1,066	3,078	31,853
	Darjeeling	...	1	3	40	...	213	...	257	...	...	6,000	1,581	1,700	17,003
	Julpore	...	1	2	44	...	220	...	276	...	...	13,832	1,191	2,216	18,532
Total	...	9	20	370	...	2,085	...	2,463	...	...	70,788	8,606	18,417	1,90,041	
DACCA.	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	...	2	5	81	...	574	14	678	...	...	10,500	1,811	2,849	34,383
	Furzedpore	...	2	4	67	...	321	20	420	...	...	9,000	1,191	2,540	29,222
	Backergunge	...	2	4	91	...	478	...	573	...	...	11,531	2,759	3,520	37,573
	Myemensingh	...	2	4	84	...	441	7	510	...	...	14,300	1,703	3,181	36,337
Total	...	8	19	323	...	1,812	47	2,209	...	...	45,331	7,554	11,105	1,39,016	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	467	...	...	6,000	1,191	7,769	30,961
	Nonkhilly	...	1	3	44	...	265	...	303	...	...	6,000	1,191	2,789	20,321
	Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	273	...	320	...	...	6,100	1,268	2,253	21,341
	Total	...	3	10	157	...	920	...	1,090	...	...	18,100	3,650	12,802	72,623
Total for Bengal	...	30	64	1,859	...	10,653	180	13,110	...	...	2,61,019	34,100	74,847	7,72,544	
PATNA.	BEHAR.															
	Patna	...	2	7	124	...	1,163	...	1,296	...	...	18,100	1,785	5,640	46,518
	Gya	...	2	4	100	...	682	...	704	...	...	12,107	1,841	2,677	36,930
	Shahabad	...	2	4	84	8	513	...	611	...	...	10,200	1,891	2,512	32,321
	Muzafferpore	...	1	3	65	...	420	...	440	...	...	9,732	1,448	2,221	23,400
	Darbhanga	...	1	2	57	...	380	...	441	...	...	14,400	1,191	2,025	23,020
	Sarun	...	2	3	70	...	451	...	532	...	...	18,539	1,791	2,925	37,203
	Chumpran	...	1	2	50	...	292	...	351	...	...	7,700	1,240	2,805	22,492
Total	...	11	26	508	8	3,001	...	4,514	...	...	85,768	11,187	30,601	2,11,340	
BHAUGT-PORE.	Monghyr	...	1	3	90	...	492	...	490	...	...	13,515	1,191	2,439	25,840
	Blaspore	...	2	3	67	...	342	...	404	...	...	14,400	1,191	2,732	25,530
	Purneah	...	2	3	77	...	457	...	541	...	...	8,541	1,791	2,572	32,009
	South Pargunnahs	...	1	4	64	...	352	...	392	...	...	8,500	2,141	2,593	32,200
	Mulda	...	1	2	37	...	223	...	262	...	...	4,900	991	2,252	15,500
	Total	...	6	17	248	...	1,835	...	2,165	...	...	49,555	7,305	12,189	1,30,068
Total for Behar	...	19	43	803	8	5,736	...	6,680	...	...	1,36,333	18,492	32,784	3,32,337	

POLICE.

DISTRIBUTION

Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 16.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 16.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subordinate Jails.		On station duties.		In
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
30,700	7 8	9,281	97,608	97,608	.....	.....	.....	40	182	
23,693	6 4	4,714	58,834	58,834	.....	.....	.....	34	122	
16,960	6 1	4,811	50,795	50,795	.....	.....	.....	28	126	
62,400	6 8	10,712	1,54,879	1,54,879	.....	.....	.....	103	498	
56,020	7 5	12,412	1,21,531	1,21,531	.....	.....	.....	55	206	
48,792	7 4	12,104	1,07,673	96,517	11,156	.....	.....	32	156	
2,44,565	6 7	60,094	5,91,320	5,80,164	11,156	.....	.....	301	1,240	
98,040	7 2	22,427	2,24,686	2,24,686	.....	.....	.....	72	329	
46,547	6 4	9,508	1,09,348	1,09,348	.....	.....	.....	50	232	
34,908	6 8	13,073	88,347	88,347	.....	.....	.....	50	219	
26,617	7 0	7,201	71,297	71,297	.....	.....	.....	40	163	
52,754	6 8	12,476	1,26,082	1,26,082	.....	.....	.....	71	291	
2,57,960	6 4	81,748	6,79,759	6,29,760	.....	.....	.....	283	1,237	
25,951	6 6	2,673	60,594	60,594	.....	.....	.....	41	180	
27,621	6 9	8,800	77,680	77,680	.....	.....	.....	41	184	
31,131	7 0	8,434	87,738	87,738	.....	.....	.....	46	190	
10,379	6 8	9,180	50,578	50,578	.....	.....	.....	25	101	
28,157	7 8	12,706	73,810	73,810	.....	.....	.....	33	140	
21,453	6 2	6,195	64,172	64,172	.....	.....	.....	22	90	
21,969	7 8	6,784	62,053	62,053	.....	.....	.....	20	143	
1,07,151	7 1	52,872	4,76,235	4,76,235	.....	.....	.....	237	1,038	
64,576	7 8	25,529	1,10,448	1,10,448	.....	.....	.....	51	188	
27,140	6 8	15,130	83,934	83,934	.....	.....	.....	43	169	
35,901	6 5	21,522	1,15,705	1,15,705	.....	.....	.....	65	217	
34,369	7 9	10,634	1,01,514	1,01,514	.....	.....	.....	55	200	
1,41,881	6 7	75,716	4,20,001	4,20,001	.....	.....	.....	214	804	
29,634	7 2	8,042	84,797	83,697	1,200	.....	.....	45	191	
19,262	6 8	7,896	57,120	57,120	.....	.....	.....	29	135	
21,157	6 6	11,284	63,303	63,303	.....	.....	.....	29	127	
70,383	7 9	28,082	2,05,520	2,04,820	1,200	.....	.....	103	463	
6,81,816	6 9	2,98,461	23,23,326	23,11,070	12,356	.....	.....	1,138	4,832	
86,845	600	...	7 6	20,997	1,78,325	1,78,325	.....	.....	.....	47	191	
52,661	6 8	11,266	1,17,502	1,17,502	.....	.....	.....	60	267	
41,380	25	6 6	10,788	95,092	95,092	.....	.....	.....	57	200	
35,024	6 6	7,983	77,508	77,508	.....	.....	.....	30	162	
29,364	7 0	7,627	77,225	77,225	.....	.....	.....	37	152	
84,530	6 1	9,630	94,971	94,971	.....	.....	.....	45	180	
21,244	7 8	6,683	62,044	62,044	.....	.....	.....	35	150	
2,99,188	600	25	6 5	75,274	7,06,967	7,06,967	.....	.....	.....	320	1,291	
33,534	6 1	9,973	86,542	86,542	.....	.....	.....	30	170	
30,688	6 0	8,302	44,073	44,073	.....	.....	.....	37	164	
35,639	6 9	6,261	86,072	86,072	.....	.....	.....	50	225	
25,472	6 6	7,984	60,703	60,703	.....	.....	.....	38	141	
17,316	6 7	4,343	44,902	44,902	.....	.....	.....	20	108	
1,43,979	6 5	37,867	3,71,692	3,71,692	.....	.....	.....	189	817	
4,43,167	600	25	6 0	1,13,143	10,78,939	10,78,939	.....	.....	.....	513	2,108	

OF FORCE.						PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE					
District.								To area. (6)			
Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
25	125	74	307	174	...	2,697	1,301,823	1 to 4'8	1 to 6'0	6 to 1	
17	81	51	203	122	...	2,621	1,041,753	1 to 6'9	1 to 10'2	10 to 1	
18	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	704,428	1 to 6'5	1 to 7'0	8 to 1	
35	166	138	604	161	...	5,082	2,517,002	1 to 5'2	1 to 6'3	7 to 1	
29	103	84	369	380	...	1,223	1,012,708	1 to 1'5	1 to 2'6	5 to 1	
20	91	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to 7	1 to 1'0	25 to 1	
144	794	445	1,594	1,101	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3'8	1 to 5'6	8 to 1	
51	325	123	654	501	30	2,007	1,618,420	1 to 1'0	1 to 3'5	5 to 1	
25	124	75	356	272	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 3'9	1 to 6'3	8 to 1	
27	165	77	344	60	...	2,025	1,039,375	1 to 5'6	1 to 6'3	4 to 1	
22	136	62	209	33	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5'2	1 to 5'6	1 to 1	
31	147	102	441	227	8	2,144	1,220,700	1 to 2'7	1 to 3'8	5 to 1	
156	897	439	2,134	1,093	34	11,008	7,520,254	1 to 3'2	1 to 4'5	5 to 1	
10	132	60	321	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 10'0	1 to 10'7	6 to 1	
17	113	61	297	67	...	2,361	1,338,038	1 to 5'5	1 to 7'3	6 to 1	
30	197	76	393	29	...	3,486	2,007,004	1 to 6'0	1 to 7'0	5 to 1	
15	87	40	193	32	...	1,468	734,358	1 to 5'8	1 to 6'6	10 to 1	
24	110	57	269	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5'0	1 to 5'9	14 to 1	
17	91	39	181	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4'8	1 to 5'5	15 to 1	
19	74	45	217	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10'8	1 to 10'9	4 to 1	
141	804	374	1,642	264	...	17,429	7,733,775	1 to 7'0	1 to 7'7	1 to 1	
23	131	71	322	275	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4'1	1 to 7'0	39 to 1	
25	138	68	307	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5'3	1 to 5'9	2 to 1	
20	143	91	390	90	...	3,649	1,900,860	1 to 6'4	1 to 7'5	2 to 1	
28	167	83	307	88	...	6,287	3,051,969	1 to 11'6	1 to 13'8	1 to 1	
102	592	316	1,590	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6'8	1 to 8'8	4 to 1	
23	119	68	310	86	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5'4	1 to 6'7	14 to 1	
17	96	46	241	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5'4	1 to 5'6	7 to 1	
14	107	43	234	62	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7'7	1 to 6'5	2 to 1	
54	322	157	765	145	...	6,690	3,472,451	1 to 6'1	1 to 7'1	6 to 1	
597	3,300	1,735	8,141	3,162	34	64,080	34,821,375	1 to 4'9	1 to 6'5	4 to 1	
34	227	81	418	751	44	2,079	1,756,886	1 to 1'6	1 to 4'0	11 to 1	
36	172	96	439	237	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5'9	1 to 8'7	8 to 1	
23	154	80	354	175	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7'1	1 to 9'9	5 to 1	
18	119	57	281	150	...	3,003	2,692,060	1 to 6'1	1 to 8'6	2 to 1	
15	106	62	258	130	...	3,335	2,631,447	1 to 7'5	1 to 10'7	5 to 1	
23	122	68	291	171	...	2,622	2,290,362	1 to 5'9	1 to 9'5	4 to 1	
20	111	55	261	34	...	3,631	1,721,608	1 to 10'8	1 to 11'1	1 to 1	
169	1,011	480	2,302	1,068	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5'3	1 to 8'0	6 to 1	
17	130	53	309	133	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 7'9	1 to 10'8	13 to 1	
126	126	65	250	109	...	4,288	1,946,168	1 to 6'2	1 to 13'0	10 to 1	
20	123	76	348	115	...	4,956	1,843,687	1 to 8'1	1 to 11'4	1 to 1	
18	172	58	313	21	...	5,456	1,568,043	1 to 13'9	1 to 14'6	4 to 1	
11	82	37	190	34	...	1,661	710,445	1 to 7'2	1 to 8'2	8 to 1	
92	633	285	1,450	412	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9'5	1 to 11'7	3 to 1	
261	1,644	774	3,753	2,080	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6'7	1 to 9'5	5 to 1	

D FOR 1884.*and Employment of Police.*

FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).			PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
To population. (7)			To area.			To population.				
Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (b)	Of towns. (b)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (b)	Of towns. (b)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (b)	Of towns. (b)		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 to 2,498 1 to 2,700 1 to 2,075 1 to 2,611 1 to 1,242	1 to 3,356 1 to 3,851 1 to 3,122 1 to 3,033 1 to 1,881	1 to 300 1 to 482 1 to 515 1 to 507 1 to 435	1 to 6'0 1 to 9'4 1 to 12'0 1 to 6.6 1 to 1'9	1 to 11'6 1 to 16'7 1 to 11'3 1 to 8'4 1 to 4'1	6 to 1 10 to 1 8 to 1 7 to 1 5 to 1	1 to 3,436 1 to 3,747 1 to 4,641 1 to 3,312 1 to 1,030	1 to 5,731 1 to 6,300 1 to 5,004 1 to 4,066 1 to 3,280	1 to 890 1 to 482 1 to 815 1 to 507 1 to 435	2,183 1,186 1,009 3,267 4,380	1 to 10 1 to 7 1 to 10 1 to 5 1 to 16
1 to 1,014	1 to 1,021	1 to 321	1 to '9	1 to 2'7	22 to 1	1 to 1,273	1 to 3,082	1 to 321	2,805	1 to 16
1 to 2,065	1 to 2,933	1 to 417	1 to 5'0	1 to 8'7	8 to 1	1 to 2,704	1 to 4,392	1 to 417	16,790	1 to 10
1 to 1,237 1 to 2,355 1 to 3,728 1 to 2,711 1 to 1,570	1 to 1,764 1 to 3,670 1 to 4,147 1 to 2,110 1 to 2,095	1 to 466 1 to 429 1 to 453 1 to 896 1 to 379	1 to 2'3 1 to 4'9 1 to 8'8 1 to 8'8 1 to 3'5	1 to 4'9 1 to 9'0 1 to 10'7 1 to 10'1 1 to 5'7	5 to 1 8 to 1 4 to 1 1 to 1 5 to 1	1 to 1,736 1 to 2,988 1 to 5,804 1 to 4,570 1 to 2,014	1 to 3,418 1 to 5,457 1 to 7,108 1 to 5,175 1 to 3,118	1 to 466 1 to 429 1 to 453 1 to 896 1 to 379	4,009 4,781 2,440 1,865 3,163	1 to 12 1 to 16 1 to 9 1 to 9 1 to 8
1 to 2,030	1 to 2,724	1 to 457	1 to 4'5	1 to 7'7	5 to 1	1 to 2,836	1 to 4,011	1 to 457	17,158	1 to 11
1 to 3,684 1 to 3,142 1 to 4,204 1 to 2,608 1 to 3,553 1 to 603 1 to 2,107	1 to 3,041 1 to 3,632 1 to 4,198 1 to 3,233 1 to 4,127 1 to 662 1 to 190	1 to 418 1 to 515 1 to 4,300 1 to 317 1 to 630 1 to 306 1 to 610	1 to 15'8 1 to 8'0 1 to 12'8 1 to 9'7 1 to 8'0 1 to 8'3 1 to 15'8	1 to 17'7 1 to 10'3 1 to 13'7 1 to 12'3 1 to 10'6 1 to 10'9 1 to 17'0	6 to 1 6 to 1 5 to 1 10 to 1 14 to 1 5 to 1 4 to 1	1 to 5,824 1 to 4,337 1 to 7,711 1 to 4,709 1 to 5,708 1 to 1,048 1 to 3,195	1 to 6,520 1 to 5,719 1 to 8,153 1 to 5,986 1 to 7,372 1 to 1,286 1 to 3,394	1 to 418 1 to 515 1 to 4,300 1 to 317 1 to 630 1 to 306 1 to 610	3,314 2,006 2,286 1,075 1,774 1,865 1,003	1 to 14 1 to 9 1 to 9 1 to 13 1 to 10 1 to 17 1 to 5
1 to 3,113	1 to 3,376	1 to 898	1 to 11'5	1 to 13'5	1 to 1	1 to 5,025	1 to 5,579	1 to 898	14,091	1 to 11
1 to 3,130 1 to 3,985 1 to 5,334 1 to 5,951	1 to 5,058 1 to 4,345 1 to 3,815 1 to 6,598	1 to 370 1 to 725 1 to 347 1 to 840	1 to 5'4 1 to 8'8 1 to 9'0 1 to 18'3	1 to 5'4 1 to 10'0 1 to 11'5 1 to 24'0	39 to 1 2 to 1 2 to 1 1 to 3	1 to 4,083 1 to 6,394 1 to 4,728 1 to 8,987	1 to 5,421 1 to 7,540 1 to 5,992 1 to 11,670	1 to 370 1 to 725 1 to 347 1 to 840	2,781 2,008 2,070 4,441	1 to 11 1 to 9 1 to 6 1 to 17
1 to 3,978	1 to 5,012	1 to 479	1 to 9'8	1 to 14'0	4 to 1	1 to 5,735	1 to 8,312	1 to 479	11,340	1 to 11
1 to 2,424 1 to 2,708 1 to 4,747	1 to 2,920 1 to 2,352 1 to 6,354	1 to 287 1 to 341 1 to 753	1 to 7'9 1 to 8'6 1 to 12'7	1 to 10'8 1 to 9'4 1 to 16'0	14 to 1 7 to 1 2 to 1	1 to 3,194 1 to 4,342 1 to 7,751	1 to 4,000 1 to 4,687 1 to 6,035	1 to 287 1 to 341 1 to 753	1,733 677 2,029	1 to 7 1 to 3 1 to 13
1 to 3,200	1 to 3,028	1 to 422	1 to 9'4	1 to 11'9	6 to 1	1 to 4,897	1 to 6,048	1 to 422	4,429	1 to 7
1 to 3,670	1 to 3,383	1 to 478	1 to 7'1	1 to 10'8	4 to 1	1 to 3,805	1 to 5,504	1 to 478	62,817	1 to 10
1 to 1,857 1 to 2,682 1 to 3,215 1 to 3,301 1 to 5,998 1 to 5,183 1 to 4,018	1 to 2,950 1 to 3,718 1 to 4,320 1 to 7,109 1 to 8,178 1 to 8,098 1 to 5,398	1 to 420 1 to 525 1 to 607 1 to 1,056 1 to 817 1 to 505 1 to 1,367	1 to 2'0 1 to 8'0 1 to 10'0 1 to 8'5 1 to 10'4 1 to 8'8 1 to 10'1	1 to 8'4 1 to 14'3 1 to 16'6 1 to 14'0 1 to 17'8 1 to 20'8 1 to 18'9	11 to 1 8 to 1 5 to 1 2 to 1 5 to 1 4 to 1 1 to 1	1 to 1,700 1 to 3,038 1 to 4,806 1 to 7,356 1 to 8,255 1 to 7,730 1 to 7,601	1 to 5,977 1 to 6,084 1 to 7,000 1 to 12,058 1 to 15,371 1 to 17,508 1 to 9,050	1 to 420 1 to 525 1 to 607 1 to 1,056 1 to 817 1 to 505 1 to 1,367	6,410 4,701 2,830 2,003 3,374 3,210 2,030	1 to 26 1 to 14 1 to 10 1 to 10 1 to 17 1 to 15 1 to 16
1 to 3,410	1 to 5,197	1 to 587	1 to 7'3	1 to 15'3	6 to 1	1 to 4,653	1 to 9,218	1 to 587	26,059	1 to 15
1 to 3,979 1 to 4,265 1 to 3,610 1 to 4,000 1 to 2,711	1 to 5,105 1 to 5,360 1 to 4,312 1 to 4,198 1 to 3,040	1 to 689 1 to 678 1 to 434 1 to 972 1 to 505	1 to 11'2 1 to 13'7 1 to 12'5 1 to 8'2 1 to 11'3	1 to 18'1 1 to 21'1 1 to 17'5 1 to 30'4 1 to 14'0	13 to 1 10 to 1 4 to 1 4 to 1 8 to 1	1 to 5,660 1 to 6,342 1 to 4,088 1 to 7,840 1 to 4,328	1 to 8,747 1 to 11,411 1 to 6,401 1 to 8,646 1 to 5,174	1 to 609 1 to 678 1 to 434 1 to 972 1 to 505	2,374 2,687 2,902 3,421 1,330	1 to 13 1 to 13 1 to 10 1 to 21 1 to 9
1 to 3,755	1 to 4,503	1 to 607	1 to 14'4	1 to 20'1	3 to 1	1 to 5,670	1 to 7,735	1 to 607	13,674	1 to 13
1 to 3,521	1 to 4,925	1 to 590	1 to 9'4	1 to 17'2	5 to 1	1 to 4,959	1 to 8,627	1 to 590	30,212	1 to 14

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF				
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town of Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3). (2)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5). (4)
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ORISSA.	ORISSA.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Cuttack		1	4	97		502	3	607				6,733	1,191	2,455	30,821
	Pooree		1	2	75		344		420				4,800	1,101	2,255	21,253
	Balasore		1	3	23		385	26	468				4,108	1,204	2,017	22,236
	Gurjhat		1	2	22		139		164				5,085	831	1,560	7,433
	Total		4	11	277		1,374	20	1,695				20,720	4,477	8,277	80,145
CHOTA NAGPORE.	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
	Hazaribagh		2	3	87	14	410		522				10,900	1,571	2,642	31,493
	Lohardugga		2	3	87		412		509				11,734	2,305	3,215	33,768
	Singbhoom		1	1	24		135		161				8,900	941	1,702	8,620
	Munibhoom		1	2	55	10	244		312				9,000	1,251	2,350	23,040
	Total		6	9	253	24	1,207		1,499				40,634	6,271	9,977	97,270
	Total of district		60	157	3,252	32	19,350	219	22,979				4,61,312	63,349	1,25,900	12,91,230
	Government Railway Police	1		5	56		175		236			8,400				30,000
	Dacca Special Reserve			1	9		100		110							4,710
	Doomka Special Reserve			3	9		100		110							4,620
	Bhugulpore Special Reserve				5		50		53							1,630
	Inspector-General's Reserve			3			30		33							3,000
	Special Sub-Inspectors for dragging cases				2				2							1,020
	Salt guard in Orissa in different periods				19		425		474							5,595
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	4										1,12,800				
	Total	5		10	130		880		1,020			1,21,200				52,165
	GRAND TOTAL	5	69	167	3,332	32	20,130	219	23,990			1,21,200	4,61,312	63,349	1,26,800	13,43,451

* Add Suderbans ... 6,967

Total ... 7,005

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885.

D FOR 1884—concluded.**and Employment of Police—concluded.**

POLICE.								DISTRIBUTION				In	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jail.		On station duties.				
17	18	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	21	22	23	24	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	40	50
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
38,000	6'1	12,007	92,508	92,508	.....	.....	.....	63	295	829	1,839	1 to 5
23,144	6'5	8,484	64,120	64,120	.....	.....	.....	47	205	304	2,503	1 to 10
30,431	6'2	9,135	76,134	76,134	.....	.....	.....	56	214	675	1,424	1 to 4
10,187	6'2	3,307	28,693	28,693	.....	.....	.....	16	80	.....	331	1 to 3
1,05,414	6'6	31,683	2,61,722	2,61,722	.....	.....	.....	181	828	688	6,157	1 to 8
.....
31,026	25	7'0	8,702	80,734	80,734	.....	.....	.....	68	253	735	1,766	1 to 5
26,559	6'1	11,529	92,351	92,351	.....	.....	.....	65	266	880	2,441	1 to 7
11,064	6'8	2,005	33,922	33,922	.....	.....	.....	9	50	558	355	1 to 9
18,874	25	7'8	4,311	50,458	50,458	.....	.....	.....	35	130	471	1,361	1 to 8
94,163	25	6'4	27,150	2,75,465	2,75,465	.....	.....	.....	177	682	847	5,926	1 to 6
15,24,560	(900)	20	6'9	4,72,105	39,30,473	39,27,116	12,350	.....	.....	2,009	8,450	530	1,14,112	1 to 10
16,748	7'0	20,010	75,108	18,364	66,234	.....	.....	50	121	.....	.....	.....
5,700	7'3	768	14,268	14,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,290	6'9	764	13,608	13,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,220	7'0	444	6,344	6,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,580	7'1	120	6,300	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	480	.....	.....	.....	2,400	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,981	6'1	601	27,137	27,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,500	1,19,300	1,19,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61,509	480	...	7'0	29,271	2,64,615	2,68,381	56,254	.....	.....	50	121	.....	.....	.....
15,80,060	1,000	20	6'9	5,01,739	42,04,087	41,35,407	68,500	.....	.....	2,059	8,571	530	1,14,112	1 to 10

a Area as per Census, excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,45,169
Deduct Calcutta	31
Balance	1,45,138
Add Khond Mehal	709
Total	1,45,847
Add Sunderbuns	5,976
GRAND TOTAL	1,51,823

a Population as per Census, excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts	61,580,859
Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs	684,958
Balance	60,895,901
Add Khond Mehal	58,959
Total	60,954,860

c Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 24-Pargunnahs, Khulna and Backergunge.

J. C. VEASEY,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	OF FORCE.						Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE.		
			district.				On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area. (c)		
			Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (s)	Of towns. (s).
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
	1		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
ORISSA.	Outtock		30	134	93	420	76	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5'9	1 to 6'9	5 to 1
	Pooroo		25	92	73	297	50	...	2,473	844,487	1 to 5'8	1 to 6'0	18 to 1
	Balasoro		29	135	84	383	30	...	2,066	945,240	1 to 4'7	1 to 4'3	3 to 1
	Gurjhate		8	50	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9'6	1 to 9'6	....
	Total		92	420	273	1,248	161	9	9,702	3,799,694	1 to 5'7	1 to 6'3	6 to 1
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.												
	Hasaribagh		19	130	87	386	45	2	7,031	1,104,742	1 to 13'4	1 to 14'7	11 to 1
	Lohardugga		23	96	68	303	50	3	12,045	1,000,244	1 to 24'0	1 to 26'7	3 to 1
	Singbhooin		16	98	25	128	7	...	3,763	453,775	1 to 23'3	1 to 24'3	7 to 1
	Manbhooin		20	84	55	214	42	...	4,147	1,058,225	1 to 13'2	1 to 15'2	3 to 1
	Total		78	468	255	1,090	144	4	26,906	4,225,980	1 to 18'0	1 to 19'8	5 to 1
	Total of district ...		1,028	5,781	3,037	14,231	5,547	95	145,847a	65,964,160b	1 to 6'3	1 to 8'3	5 to 1
	Government Railway Police		11	54	61	175	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dacca Special Reserve		10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Doomka Special Reserve		10	100	10	100	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve		5	50	5	50	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Inspector-General's Reserve		3	30	3	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases		2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Salt guard in Orissa in different periods		40	425	40	425	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ... ..		.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total		90	759	140	880	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL		1,118	6,540	3,177	15,111	5,547	95	145,847 c 5,976	65,964,100	1 to 6'3	1 to 8'2	5 to 1
GRAND TOTAL ... 151,823													

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885.

D FOR 1884—concluded.

and Employment of Police—concluded.

POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).			PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 5 of Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
To population. (7)			To area.			To population.				
Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 to 2,957 1 to 2,085 1 to 1,898 1 to 980	1 to 3,209 1 to 2,341 1 to 1,976 1 to 980	1 to 828 1 to 394 1 to 675	1 to 8'2 1 to 8'0 1 to 6'2 1 to 16'5	1 to 10'1 1 to 9'8 1 to 6'7 1 to 16'5	5 to 1 18 to 1 3 to 1	1 to 4,061 1 to 2,884 1 to 2,888 1 to 1,675	1 to 4,819 1 to 3,458 1 to 3,052 1 to 1,675	1 to 828 1 to 394 1 to 675	1,839 2,563 1,424 331	1 to 5 1 to 10 1 to 4 1 to 3
1 to 2,225	1 to 2,411	1 to 658	1 to 8'3	1 to 9'8	6 to 1	1 to 3,214	1 to 3,644	1 to 658	6,157	1 to 8
1 to 2,116 1 to 2,212 1 to 2,818 1 to 3,380	1 to 2,253 1 to 2,595 1 to 2,907 1 to 3,551	1 to 735 1 to 690 1 to 856 1 to 471	1 to 18'0 1 to 21'4 1 to 31'5 1 to 20'0	1 to 21'0 1 to 20'3 1 to 26'2 1 to 25'0	11 to 1 8 to 1 7 to 1 3 to 1	1 to 2,977 1 to 4,201 1 to 2,864 1 to 5,112	1 to 3,305 1 to 4,754 1 to 11,481 1 to 6,263	1 to 735 1 to 680 1 to 858 1 to 471	1,766 2,441 355 1,364	1 to 5 1 to 7 1 to 9 1 to 8
1 to 2,622	1 to 3,061	1 to 658	1 to 26'7	1 to 31'3	4 to 1	1 to 4,196	1 to 4,808	1 to 647	5,926	1 to 6
1 to 2,579	1 to 3,646	1 to 530	1 to 9'4	1 to 14'4	5 to 1	1 to 4,096	1 to 5,020	1 to 530	1,14,112	1 to 10
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a Area as per Census, excluding Chittagong				
Hill Tracts	1,45,169
Deduct Calcutta	31
Balance	...	...	...	1,45,138
Add Khond Mehal	...	...	...	709
			Total	1,45,847
Add Sunderbans	...	...	...	5,976
			GRAND TOTAL	1,51,823

b Population as per Census, excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts				
Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs	...	...	...	64,580,859
Balance	...	...	...	64,669
Add Khond Mehal	...	...	...	65,905,201
			Total	65,969,160

c Area of the Sunderbans is divided among the districts of 24 Pargunnahs, Khulna and Backergunge.

J. C. YEASLEY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT E FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.

PROVINCE.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of district.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emolument of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual amount.	
BENGAL	Burdwan	Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.	
		Burdwan	11,681	25'9	20'5	By chakran lands and punchayets	2,32,545 3 0	
		Bankoorah	7,660	32'2	32'4	By punchayets, ryots and chakran and sigr lands.	2,45,440 0 0	
		Reerbhoom	7,486	30'3	30'3	By zemindars and ryots through punchayets.	2,35,511 15 0	
		Midnapore	10,611	42'4	30'2	By chakran lands and Government.	2,02,484 11 0	
		Hooghly	4,926	43'8	20'7	By sigr land, Government, punchayets and villagers.	1,02,118 0 0	
		Howrah	1,407	64'8	33'6	By chakran lands, villagers and union punchayets.	47,377 4 0	
		Total	48,001	32'5	24'0	Paid in cash by tenants and by chakran lands ...	10,84,075 25 0	
		Central Districts.						
		Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,322	67'7	51'8	By village punchayets	1,73,224 16 0
	Nuddia		3,462	97'5	44'2	By punchayets	1,03,105 8 0	
	Jessore		3,731	63'6	44'5	By villagers	1,00,104 12 0	
	Khulna		1,651	73'9	40'6	By village punchayets	91,035 0 0	
	Moorsheadabad		3,994	63'0	32'2	By village punchayets and rent-free lands, &c. ...	1,20,977 0 0	
	Total		16,460	73'2	43'2		7,11,385 3 0	
	Rajahshaye	Eastern Districts.						
		Dinazepore	4,120	65'3	34'6	By punchayets and villagers	1,43,027 18 0	
		Rajahshaye	3,272	68'8	39'0	Ditto ditto	1,27,600 0 0	
		Bansupore	4,675	68'3	41'0	By villagers	1,24,774 0 0	
		Hogra	1,634	55'3	44'6	Ditto	31,802 12 0	
		Putna	2,213	60'3	45'1	Ditto	98,038 4 0	
		Darjeeling	4	55'0	71'5	By punchayets and tea planters	420 0 0	
		Jalpigoree	1,225	74'7	52'1	By punchayets and villagers	63,834 0 0	
		Total	17,351	71'7	40'0		7,11,305 12 0	
		Dacca	Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca		3,545	85'1	41'5	By villagers and Government	1,47,224 0 0	
	Farredpore		3,015	78'2	37'0	By villagers	1,14,608 0 0	
	Backergunge		4,571	49'7	42'0	Ditto	1,22,240 0 0	
	Mymensingh		6,184	66'3	48'0	Ditto	2,91,532 0 0	
	Total		17,315	66'9	44'3		7,50,981 0 0	
	Chittagong		Chittagong	2,086	102'1	42'7	By villagers and tea planters	89,104 9 0
			Noakholly	2,011	45'1	37'8	By punchayets	76,050 0 0
			Tipperah	2,673	60'7	43'9	By punchayets, Government and zemindars ...	1,12,160 0 0
			Total	6,670	72'5	41'7		2,76,313 9 0
	Total for Bengal			1,00,487	54'4	34'8		55,15,974 6 0
PATNA	Patna	Patna	3,068	80'0	30'7	By zemindars and villagers	94,198 0 0	
		Gya	6,255	54'7	22'6	By ryots and zemindars	1,41,919 0 0	
		Shahabad	4,783	60'7	27'3	Ditto ditto	1,30,800 5 0	
		Mozufferpore	4,644	77'2	20'4	By villagers, punchayets and zemindars ...	1,24,972 0 0	
		Darbhanga	4,115	83'6	34'9	Ditto ditto	1,43,330 0 0	
		Sarun	5,200	69'3	19'3	By villagers and zemindars	1,00,079 0 0	
		Chumpran	2,301	110'7	30'8	By zemindars and ryots	73,078 8 0	
		Total	30,386	72'9	26'9		9,30,050 12 0	
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,636	74'7	27'1	By zemindars and ryots	98,761 0 0	
		Bhagulpore	3,712	86'4	21'3	By residents, zemindars, and chakran lands ...	79,340 0 0	
Furness		4,631	68'0	34'6	By residents of the district	1,00,340 0 0		
Sonthal Pergunnahs		3,804	63'7	12'0	By zemindars and ryots	49,494 8 0		
Maldah		1,017	73'2	40'2	By ryots	74,920 0 0		
Total		17,500	72'3	26'4		4,02,770 4 0		
Total for Behar			47,886	72'7	26'7		12,32,820 0 0	
ORISSA	Orissa	Outtack	5,713	59'0	17'8	By sigr lands and villagers	1,01,947 2 0	
		Pooree	2,045	64'9	12'3	Ditto ditto	35,171 0 0	
		Balasore	2,853	57'2	24'7	Ditto ditto	70,681 2 0	
		Gurjhat	308	45'8	12'0	Ditto ditto	4,094 0 0	
		Total	10,919	59'7	18'4		2,02,894 2 0	
	South-West Frontier Agency.							
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh	3,227	59'0	22'0	By zemindars and ryots in cash	74,445 0 0	
		Lohardugga	3,737	71'1	22'6	Ditto ditto and elakodars	94,300 0 0	
		Singbhoom	546	155'9	17'5	By villagers	5,000 0 0	
		Manbhoom	3,409	51'3	15'2	Partly paid by service lands and partly by villagers in cash.	32,070 0 0	
		Total	10,919	67'3	20'1		2,01,815 0 0	
	Government Railway Police.			.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL			1,70,786	60'7	30'5		55,34,820 0 0	

STATEMENT F.

Return shewing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished under Police Act.			
									Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
BENGAL.																				
Western Districts.																				
BURDWAN	Burdwan	4	25	50	400	94	88	402	...	2	20	1	21	25	68	...	...	...	...
	Bankura	2	16	40	318	58	51	312	...	8	8	3	15	77	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	3	11	34	220	44	10	220	...	2	2	11	23	62	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	7	43	98	803	105	64	709	...	3	42	30	52	145	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	3	32	75	705	57	50	706	...	5	5	11	13	42	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	2	11	39	247	26	16	285	...	1	10	1	11	10	47	...	...	...	...
	Howrah Municipality	3	2	13	300	...	5	322	...	...	25	...	1	6	90	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	138	356	3,071	382	208	3,127	...	6	112	2	94	145	519	...	...	20	...
Central Districts.																				
PRESIDENCY	24 Pergunnahs	6	36	137	1,053	99	30	1,090	...	1	5	50	1	5	52	189	...	...	...
	Nuddes	4	33	51	615	25	42	630	...	...	18	...	10	15	159	...	...	4	31
	Jessore	5	32	44	426	30	41	437	...	1	...	9	...	18	17	115	...	...	2
	Khulna	3	21	41	288	27	41	298	...	...	1	7	...	12	18	95	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	4	22	78	604	51	56	603	...	1	17	1	12	35	189	...	...	...	8
	Total	22	151	351	3,046	241	100	3,144	...	2	7	101	2	70	137	607	...	...	4
RAJSHAHY	Dinapore	3	23	38	340	93	44	380	...	1	35	...	12	12	4	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	3	20	43	359	43	23	359	...	1	23	1	14	25	82	...	...	...	1
	Rangpoor	4	23	51	420	83	44	371	...	4	30	...	11	48	84	...	...	...	...
	Buxa	2	11	30	212	40	23	196	...	1	7	...	5	20	50	...	...	...	...
	Patna	2	15	43	304	54	27	293	...	1	5	...	2	9	41	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	3	9	31	213	88	24	165	...	...	18	10	19	24	24	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaigore	2	13	31	229	101	31	140	...	1	16	...	4	8	24	...	...	...	...
	Total	19	114	265	2,080	511	218	1,874	...	0	133	1	61	141	300	...	...	1	44
Eastern Districts.																				
DACCA	Dacca including special reserve	6	23	68	674	116	40	628	...	1	1	36	...	8	35	166	...	...	...
	Farrukpore	4	19	48	321	53	30	309	...	...	17	...	22	53	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	4	34	67	470	34	44	490	...	2	2	4	...	5	18	101	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	6	25	59	441	103	91	515	...	1	18	...	7	43	192	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	100	232	1,912	306	214	1,772	...	4	3	70	...	22	115	412	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	3	16	53	391	130	22	315	...	1	3	11	1	6	10	81	...	...	...
	Naokholly	3	17	27	255	41	20	214	...	2	2	6	...	0	10	47	...	...	...
	Tippurah	3	15	24	273	104	15	154	...	...	2	...	1	11	42	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	48	108	682	275	57	683	...	3	5	19	1	13	31	170	...	...	...
	Total for Bengal	68	554	1,312	11,037	1,715	945	10,000	...	9	80	485	0	260	590	2,107	...	...	...
BEHAR.																				
PATNA	Patna	7	32	92	1,103	161	38	1,090	...	1	1	16	...	0	10	157	...	...	...
	Gya	4	20	77	682	116	40	692	...	1	21	...	21	65	124	...	...	...	...
	Mithat	4	24	60	521	83	52	474	...	...	6	...	10	21	94	...	...	...	...
	Muzafferpore	3	14	51	420	36	8	420	...	...	1	4	...	5	8	30	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	3	15	42	390	90	40	390	...	1	...	0	...	6	17	100	...	...	...
	Saran	3	16	60	451	73	35	422	...	...	10	...	6	25	55	...	...	...	...
	Chhaparun	2	18	38	292	55	40	299	...	...	6	...	9	24	71	...	...	...	...
	Total	26	148	420	3,909	614	260	3,650	...	3	5	72	...	63	179	627	...	...	...
BHAGULPORE	Monahy	3	17	43	432	63	30	406	...	1	2	16	1	24	66	116	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore including special reserve	3	18	54	442	138	78	330	...	...	2	6	...	3	11	52	...	...	...
	Purneah	6	18	59	407	80	24	414	...	...	2	15	...	10	30	92	...	...	...
	South Pergunnahs including special reserve	5	17	44	432	114	42	240	...	...	15	1	7	7	19	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	2	12	25	222	47	13	202	...	...	1	9	...	9	10	73	...	...	...
	Total	19	82	227	1,985	431	192	1,591	...	2	7	59	2	50	121	353	...	...	...
	Total for Behar	44	230	647	5,604	1,055	452	5,241	...	5	12	131	2	122	300	1,079	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA	Cuttack	4	16	81	595	59	14	518	...	...	11	...	0	17	94	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	2	10	65	344	20	10	413	...	...	4	14	...	4	64	88	...	...	...
	Balsore	3	11	60	385	28	87	357	...	...	4	13	...	8	38	80	...	...	...
	Gurjants	2	2	20	189	185	10	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	14	35	...	...	...
	Total	11	49	236	1,577	302	127	1,290	...	...	9	44	...	24	135	297	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																				
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh	3	24	63	430	163	53	426	...	1	1	7	1	13	14	87	...	...	...
	Lohardaga	3	27	60	412	114	16	412	...	1	1	12	...	8	15	55	...	...	...
	Singbhum	1	5	19	135	184	16	158	...	...	1	1	...	4	13	10	...	...	...
	Manbhum	2	17	38	254	54	43	314	...	...	5	...	10	20	70	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	73	180	1,231	455	129	1,210	...	1	3	25	1	35	60	190	...	...	...
Government Railway Police																				
Inspector-General's reserve																				
Special Sub-Inspector of Drug cases																				
	Total	8	10	41	212	...	13	216	...	...	2	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	165	909	2,415	19,751	3,527	1,605	18,553	...	2	15	64	637	9	461	1,072	2,985	...	...

(a) Exclusive of 216 Water Police distributed thus—Midnapore 12, 24 Pergunnahs 104.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
 PORT WILLIAM,
 20th MAY 1896.

[illegible]

Shewing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.									
		EUROPEANS.				EURASIANS.			NATIVES.		
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	
		Military or Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.											
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
BURDWAN	Burdwan		2	1						3	82
	Bankura		1							2	56
	Hooghly		1							2	45
	Midnapore		2						1	5	134
	Howrah	1								3	104
	Do. Municipal Police						3			2	50
	Total	1	8	1			3		1	17	490
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
PRESIDENCY	24-Pargunnahs		8	2		1				4	171
	Nuddea	1	1							4	54
	Jessore		1							4	71
	Khulna		2						1	3	60
	Moorshedabad									4	110
	Total	1	7	2		1			2	20	490
RAJSHAHY	Dinapore		1							3	54
	Rajshahy		1							4	62
	Rangpore		2			1			1	3	71
	Bogra	1								3	41
	Pabna		2							2	58
	Darjeeling	1	1				2	1		1	38
	Jalpigore		1							2	44
	Total	2	7			1	2	2		16	373
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
BACKA	Dacca		2					1		5	80
	Ditto special reserve			1							9
	Farrukhpore		2							4	67
	Backergunge		2							4	90
	Mymensingh		2							6	81
	Total		8	1				1		19	327
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong		1	1	1					3	64
	Noncholly		1							3	44
	Tipperah		1							3	42
	Total		3	1	1					9	151
Total for Bengal		4	33	6	1	2	5	3	3	81	1,842
BEHAR.											
PATNA	Patna		2	3						4	124
	Gya		2	1						3	103
	Shahabad		2							4	83
	Muzaffarpore		1							3	65
	Darbhanga	1						1		3	55
	Sarun	1	1							3	78
	Champuram		1							2	85
	Total	2	9	4				1		22	558
SHAHUPUR	Monghyr	1		1						2	58
	Rhaghur		2		1					3	63
	Ditto special reserve										4
	Purneah		1						1	5	77
	Sonthal Pergunnahs		2							4	53
	Ditto special reserve			1							9
	Maldah		1							2	37
	Total	1	6	2	1				1	16	303
Total for Behar		3	15	6	1			1	1	38	861
ORISSA.											
ORISSA	Cuttack		1	1				1		3	85
	Purora		1					1		1	74
	Rajnagar		1							3	80
	Gumjats		1							2	22
	Total		4	1				2		9	271
CHOTA NAGPORE.											
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh		1			1	1			2	86
	Lohardugga		2							3	87
	Singbhum		1	1						2	84
	Manbhum		1							2	85
	Total		5	1		1	1			7	352
(Government Railway Police)			1	3		6	2		1	1	48
GRAND TOTAL		7	58	16	2	8	1	6	1	4	2,272

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
 FORT WILLIAM,
 The 15th May 1895.

STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1884.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of force (from column I) then reduced, and resignations on the whole, of each branch of force as shown in column V.	
		I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.	
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.
BENGAL.	Western Districts.														
	Burdwan	547						28			43			11.8	
	Bankura	374						6			10			4.7	
	Beerbhoom	304						3			11			4.8	
	Midnapore	344						57			81			11.3	
	Hooahly	314						20			72			11.3	
	Howrah	370						11		25	16			5.4	
	Total	3,228		327				130		25	308			10.9	
	Central Districts.														
	24-Pargunnahs	1,200	11					86			102			25.4	
MIDNAPORE	Nuddea	606						18			36			6.9	
	Jessore	306						13			18			14.6	
	Khulna	340						8			30			7.4	
	Moorshedabad	780						18			30			6.1	
	Total	3,510	11					118			381			12.5	
ASSAM	Dinapore	388	9					25			3			8.7	
	Rajshahy	420						24			24			11.4	
	Rungpore	443	30					30	5		47	10		17.1	25.4
	Nowa	218	9					7			8			6.8	
	Tezga	360						18			15			6.1	
	Darjeeling	357						17			11			11.4	
	Jalpigore	208						17			30			17.3	
	Total	2,374	57					134	5		138	10		11.6	20.9
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	653						22			100			20.3	
DOHA	Dacca, special reserve	108						6			7			11.1	
	Farrukpore	390						17			14			7.7	
	Backergunge	352						8			22			5.4	
	Mymensingh	630						14			20			6.3	
	Total	2,353						77			163			10.6	
SITTARDING	Chittagong	410						15			47			13.8	
	Noakhali	303						13			6			5.3	
	Tipperah	318						3			7			2.3	
	Total	1,030						29			58			8.1	
	Total for Bengal	12,448	68	327				477	5	25	891	10	26	11.0	20.9
BEHAR	Patna	1,390						18			30			2.9	
	Gaya	807						24			6			2.7	
	Shahabad	800						7			1			1.3	
MUNGA	Moradpore	480						7			3			1.8	
	Durbhanga	438						10			4			2.7	
	Baran	524						10			1			3.0	
	Chunparan	327						8			10			3.5	
	Total	4,490						64			46			2.5	
SAHARPORE	Monghyr	481						21			7			5.7	
	Blaspore	446						23			6			5.3	
	Dacca, special reserve	115						6			24			10.5	
	Purneah	536						15			6			7.3	
	Sonthal Pargunnahs	344						14			6			8.1	
	Dumka special reserve	110						1			8			6.3	
	Maldah	254						10			8			6.3	
	Total	2,795						80			58			6.4	
	Total for Behar	6,776						174			102			4.0	
ORISSA	Cuttack	590						11			4			5.3	
	Puruso	423						18			17			8.2	
	Balnore	462						21			9			8.3	
	Gurhat	168						7						5.3	
	Total	1,643						57			34			5.3	
CHOTA NAGPORE	South-West Frontier Agency.														
	Hasaribadi	515						9			3			5.3	
	Lohardigha	487						14			15			5.1	
MUNGA	Bankhoun	167						2			2			5.3	
	Manbhoun	313						3							
	Total	1,172						30			21			5.4	
	Government Police														
	Railway Police		7238						10		4				
	GRAND TOTAL	32,340	303	327	46			719	15	25	1,050	14	26	7.9	20.9

* Actual force as it stood on the 1st January 1884.

+ Actual force as it stood after the reduction of the Railway Police.

REVENUE POLICE OFFICE:
Fort William.
2nd Dec. 1884.

J. C. VESBY.

2nd, Secretary General of the Government.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1884.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
		Burdwan.		Bankura.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.		Persons convicted.	Persons reported.
		Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																	
121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 123, 427, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	1	2	1	3	...	5	5	5	2	3	8	18	19	...	...
312 to 316	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314 to 328	Other offences against public justice	9	6	4	6	2	2	13	13	6	4	8	7	44	44	...	...
145 to 155, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	36	107	42	107	8	23	63	106	63	130	15	54	380	380	...	...
140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	5	1	1	1	...	...	5	5	1	1	...	...	9	9	...	...
	Total	40	115	49	115	15	25	85	219	76	133	26	64	249	249	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	Other murders	7	2	7	...	...	...	12	10	9	1	5	1	40	40	...	...
304, 308	Attempts at murder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	Culpable homicide	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316	Rape	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	6	...	...
307, 304, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	4	2	2	8	2	12	9	2	...	8	12	9	45	...	...
320, 331, 338	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 336, 335	Grievous hurt	12	12	11	11	4	1	21	26	19	12	12	12	85	85	...	...
325	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 339	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	23	20	14	1	14	4	10	15	20	9	35	18	140	140	...	...
343 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction	8	2	4	...	8	2	17	1	25	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
344 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	4	...	2	...	...	...	12	10	7	1	2	2	27	27	...	...
373, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
326, 325, 380, 387	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
344A, 336	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	22	11	7	8	13	1	49	24	53	15	25	22	100	100	...	...
	Total	104	54	48	23	64	24	162	121	109	49	107	74	614	614	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																	
321, 327, 326	Dacoity	4	...	11	...	12	5	15	16	...	...	2	...	44	44	...	...
322, 323	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324, 327, 326	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying " drugs " by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 326	Robbery { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 331, 332, 436 to 443, 444 to 449	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	...	13	8	10	15	33	5	18	3	20	11	106	106	...	...
450, 451	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	4	4	10	6	14	8	26	13	14	8	4	2	73	73	...	...
452, 453, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	379	39	361	27	223	38	463	73	573	30	151	39	2,176	2,176	...	...
454 to 459	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	2	...	...	5	3	2	1	13	7	6	3	29	29	...	...
461, 462	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
463, 464, 461	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	413	45	369	38	270	73	681	112	631	48	184	54	2,479	2,479	...	...

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted, in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1884.

LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.															
		Burdwan.		Bankura.		Barrabhoon.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.		Total.	
		Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
321 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	45	18	13	1	34	10	136	37	123	41	17	30	330	137	330	137
345 to 367	Rash act running hurt or endangering life	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	48	20	13	1	34	10	136	37	123	41	17	30	330	137	330	137
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
423, 424	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	5	4	6	2	0	3	7	4	15	6	10	...	23	13	23	13
373 to 398	Theft ... of cattle	53	30	25	14	52	15	117	74	23	11	8	...	234	137	234	137
...	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	27	7	5	4	64	3	33	10	124	7	46	13	235	62	235	62
411, 413	Receiving stolen property	56	47	34	36	34	15	61	31	39	25	46	48	247	237	247	237
427, 428	Original or house-trespass	119	53	61	23	95	53	373	143	300	71	97	33	1,338	517	1,338	517
431, 432	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	368	207	475	235	708	245	1,791	630	1,300	243	753	496	5,330	2,339	5,330	2,339
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
399 to 404	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter VIII (S.D.P.C.)	Vagrancy and bad character	23	18	12	11	30	3	30	19	10	...	...	...	235	...	235	...
and Act IX of 1874.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cognisable offences	Excise Laws	30	23	33	23	134	114	60	36	71	75	66	67	304	304	304	304
under the Acts speci-	Opium Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
fied.	Railway Laws	50	53	4	4	3	1	17	15	13	10	35	21	135	135	135	135
...	Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Arms Act	13	13	13	13	23	22	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399, 377, 378, 380, 382, 383,	Public and local nuisances	303	316	133	130	323	312	323	304	1,323	1,733	1,333	1,333	5,313	5,313	5,313	5,313
384, 385, 387 to 394,	Other special and local laws cognisable by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
section 34 of Act V	Police	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
of 1861, and any other	Total	303	316	133	130	323	312	323	304	1,323	1,733	1,333	1,333	5,313	5,313	5,313	5,313
Municipal or local	GRAND TOTAL	3,464	1,938	1,177	598	1,877	631	3,323	1,306	4,847	3,033	3,333	3,373	15,435	5,938	15,435	5,938
laws.																	

SEWAL POLICE OFFICER:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885.

S. C. VHASNY,
Offr. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

recognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1884.

F 2

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1884.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.											
			24-Per-gunnahs.		Nuddos.		Jessore.		Khulna.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	30	15	54	23	20	21	21	7	25	12	158	70
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft ... of cattle ..	73	60	70	29	54	46	31	26	26	26	268	155
45	408 to 408 ..	Ordinary ..	271	248	1,701	500	604	567	476	148	728	802	4,382	1,978
46	408 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	64	12	78	18	59	9	10	4	46	8	240	88
47	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	54	76	102	120	55	53	26	23	43	47	311	207
48	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house trespass ..	322	132	433	162	372	110	58	39	227	175	1,412	631
49	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	1,445	642	2,440	886	1,175	835	620	240	1,109	867	6,799	2,830
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
50	224 to 227 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	5	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	2	6	16
51	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters ..	50	35	29	17	19	14	...	9	7	20	146	91
52	...	Offences against Gambling Act ..	13	19	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	17
53	...	Excise Laws ..	297	243	16	14	25	18	...	7	7	125	94	705
54	...	Opium Act ..	7	6	8	8	...	...	...	3	3	10	3	23
55	...	Railway Laws ..	4	3	17	17	21	34	13	15	6	4	89	73
56	...	Salt and Custom Laws ..	98	81	...	...	...	...	309	377	...	...	495	455
57	...	Arms Act ..	5	4	40	23	21	27	41	35	...	9	126	111
58	229, 277, 279, 280, 282, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	1,067	1,053	667	592	147	185	60	60	619	764	2,739	2,619
		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ..	213	207	89	76	2	1	22	27	...	...	427	361
		Total ..	2,163	2,144	855	769	247	252	563	540	1,006	894	4,993	4,601
		GRAND TOTAL ..	4,608	3,283	4,685	2,110	2,303	1,340	1,615	1,001	2,100	1,945	16,267	9,957

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885.

J. C. VERNY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATIONER AA—continued

Showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Rayachoti Division in the year 1884.

		RAJSHAHY DIVISION.																	
		Dinapore.		Rajshahye.		Bangalore.		Bogra.		Futna.		Darjeeling.		Jaipur.		Total.			
LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
103	Abetment of offence not committed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Soliciting design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																			
121	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																			
127	Murder ... { by thugs { decoits { robbers { poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	Kidnaping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	Slave-dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	Theft or wrongful act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
146	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	Bodily injury { by poisonous or stupe																		

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1884.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—continued.															
			Dinagopore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Boars.		Pahna.		Darjeeling.		Jalpaiguri.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	90	33	64	55	74	31	46	18	66	30	22	30	17	3	412	120
336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	90	33	65	56	74	31	47	16	64	30	22	30	17	3	412	120
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
483, 486	...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	13	3	169	5	16	7	10	6	37	30	12	6	10	4	337	100
379 to 383	...	Theft of cattle	65	25	66	64	51	23	17	8	28	30	39	17	25	19	339	100
	...	Thief .. ordinary	808	236	718	350	631	247	339	200	801	188	373	320	321	190	4,047	1,300
406 to 408	...	Criminal breach of trust	84	9	46	18	35	14	41	5	51	4	53	18	23	6	333	71
411, 414	...	Receiving stolen property	101	124	35	28	70	105	55	60	37	46	35	11	17	17	330	600
447, 448	...	Criminal or house-trespass	126	37	136	65	73	40	197	104	133	59	59	40	140	79	380	400
451, 453	...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,197	480	1,153	610	578	430	539	337	758	338	731	452	534	314	6,189	2,000
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
295 to 297	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	...	Vagrancy and bad character	7	3	17	2	24	29	12	10	37	27	...	...	9	3	108	...
		Offences against Gambling Act	1	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	65	...	...	21	...
		Excise Laws	30	46	28	24	29	18	14	9	...	...	61	25	...	...	192	...
		Opium Act	3	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	6	5	5	...	...	...	16	...
		Railway Laws	31	28	7	9	7	6	2	2	3	3	20	4	...	...	79	...
		Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arms Act	10	9	31	18	7	5	23	22	13	12	22	...	10	3	108	...
303, 377, 379, 380, 383, 384, 394, 395, 391 to 394, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	...	Public and local nuisances	1,330	1,261	110	103	40	74	253	254	186	200	518	498	94	94	2,530	2,004
		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	324	9	14	305	...
		Total	1,412	1,360	184	153	101	133	506	236	251	251	940	987	125	124	4,990	2,004
		GRAND TOTAL	2,297	1,946	2,050	945	2,344	577	1,055	941	1,750	918	1,906	1,580	976	380	13,936	7,774

GENERAL POLICE (OFFICE : }
 FORT WILLIAM,
 The 12th May 1885.

J. C. VREABY,
 Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. S.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Dacca Division in the year 1884.

Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	DACCA DIVISION.									
		Dacca.		Furreedpoor.		Bachargunge.		Mymensingh.		Total.	
		Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
118	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.											
121 to 123, 126	Offences relating to army and navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 123, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123 to 125	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124 to 126	Other offences against public justice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125 to 126, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126, 170, 171	Persecuting public servant or soldier ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	178	563	96	278	81	184	318	401	682	1,300
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
302, 303, 304	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	Other murders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 306	Attempt at murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	Culpable homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	Rape ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 309, 310	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Grievous hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 311, 313	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	209	139	116	60	226	123	364	139	614	461
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.											
305, 307, 308	Dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Robbery { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	673	139	467	38	365	63	1,280	161	2,640	366
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
305, 307, 308	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 307, 308	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	80	35	153	37	158	46	463	71	548	61

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement shewing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Dacca Division in the year 1884.

			DACCA DIVISION—concluded.											
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.					
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property														
43	463, 466	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	20	13	9	9	10	3	86	15	120	120		
44	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle ..	43	37	70	34	71	37	31	46	126	126		
45	406 to 408	.. { ordinary ..	542	337	424	115	447	147	313	124	3,341	3,341		
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	43	16	35	10	26	5	47	9	125	125		
47	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	49	33	24	25	37	99	37	46	167	167		
48	421, 423	Criminal or house trespass	239	154	330	167	330	98	426	122	1,324	1,324		
		Breaking closed receptacle					1	1			1	1		
		Total	935	619	808	333	901	380	1,615	497	4,823	4,823		
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above.														
49	305 to 307	Offences against religion							1	1	2	2		
50	Chapter VIII (19)	Vagrancy and bad characters	40	24	33	41	111	86	23	10	227	227		
51	O.P.C. and Act IX of 1847.													
52		Offences against Gambling Act	4	19							4	4		
53		Excise Laws	23	21	70	66	39	33	78	71	197	197		
54		Opium Act			5	4	7	5	8	2	17	17		
55		Railway Laws	4	4	10	10					14	14		
56		Salt and Custom Laws					45	44			45	45		
57		Arms Act	47	41	17	15	20	17	37	32	121	121		
58	309, 377, 378, 380, 383, 385, 386, 389, 390 to 394, section 31 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	636	600	186	196	219	215	123	136	1,388	1,388		
59		Other special and local laws cognisable by police	54	66							54	54		
		Total	809	874	941	331	425	394	261	233	1,430	1,430		
		GRAND TOTAL	2,741	2,372	2,043	1,066	2,056	1,179	4,838	1,811	11,080	11,080		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th May 1885.

J C VERNY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1884.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.							
			CHITTAGONG.		NOAKHALLY.		TIPPERAH.		TOTAL.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
II		III								
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.										
121 to 124, 126	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 124, 127, and 171	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	1	...	...	...	4	5	5	5
122 to 124	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
124 to 126	...	Other offences against public justice	6	6	4	6	9	10	19	20
143 to 153, 157, 158	...	Rioting or unlawfully assembly	85	110	27	173	77	244	190	337
143, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
		Total	92	116	42	150	91	296	225	354
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
302, 303, 304	...	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	4	5	5	12	5	21	10	10
304, 305	...	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
305, 306	...	Culpable homicide	4	2	1	2	9	17	14	21
307	...	Rape	6	...	...	5	5	11	...	...
307	...	Unnatural offences	2	...	3	...	2	14	...	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	...
320, 321, 322	...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	...
320, 321, 323	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	5	6	8	...	...
323, 324, 325	...	Grievous hurt	20	16	10	6	42	60	73	71
325	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 328, 329	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	5	14	7	24	14	61	38
321 to 323	...	Kidnaping or abduction	2	...	1	8	2	5	...	...
340 to 343	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	...	1	...	23	7	24	7
372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
344, 345, 346, 347	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	27	13	11	27	34	21	72	60
344, 345	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
		Total	94	38	49	51	105	124	308	209
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
347, 348	...	Dacoity	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
347, 348	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
347, 348, 349	...	Robbery with { poisonous or stupefying drugs hurt by { other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348, 349	...	Robbery { in dwelling house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise " other robberies	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	3
350, 351, 352, 353 to 355, 356 to 358	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	...	7	1	13	8	33	9
355, 356	...	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	17	1	0	1	27	4	50	6
355, 356, 357 to 360	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	130	13	103	21	145	17	377	30
355 to 358	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	6	4	5	3	7	3	18	9
355, 356	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	109	24	123	25	193	33	464	76
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
361 to 364	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	54	8	35	23	94	49	197	80
361, 362	...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	3
361	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	55	8	36	23	100	51	191	83

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of Persons convicted, in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1884.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHITTAGONG DIVISION—concluded.							
			CHITTAGONG		NOAKHALLY		TIPPERAH.		TOTAL.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
I	II	III								
CLASS V—Minor offences against property										
43	453 174	Turking house-trespass or house breaking	13	5	21	13	40	15	72	25
44	471 to 482	theft of cattle	14	2	18	9	17	14	49	25
45	408 to 409	criminal breach of trust	214	79	193	64	578	101	1,005	235
46	411 114	Receiving stolen property	114	11	21	2	24	2	189	25
47	447 444	criminal on house trespass	33	53	27	40	25	20	85	111
48	461 462	Breaking closed receptacle	284	73	126	87	315	254	725	416
Total			740	202	346	221	969	512	2,008	386
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above										
49	286 to 297	Offences against religion								
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. O. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad characters	2	2	14	10	54	20	80	28
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified	Offences against Gambling Act	75	15	7	7	14	14	100	26
52		Excise laws	27	1	3	1	1	1	31	25
53		Opium Act								
54		Railway laws	24	7	19	10			47	48
55	286, 277, 278, 280 243 245	Salt and custom law	16	15	11	11	10	12	44	46
56		Arms Act								
57	286 289, 291 to 294, section 14 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	374	909	17	17	410	112	801	418
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by police								
Total			522	502	76	48	175	243	1,071	1,092
GRAND TOTAL			1,881	842	471	569	1,020	1,467	4,472	2,016

BEHALF POLICE OFFICE
FOR WILLIAM
The 15th May 1885

J. C. VEASEY
Offg. Inspector General of Police, I.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of Patna Division in the year 1884

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION															
		Patna		Gya		Shahbad		Muzaffarpore		Durbhanga		Baran		Chumpuran		Total.	
		Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115 ..	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.																
117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.																
118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.																
	Total																
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice																	
171 to 186 188	Offences relating to army and navy												1				1
181 to 183, 407, and 741	Offences relating to coin stamps, and Government notes	9	1	3	3	2				1		11	1	3	4	24	11
314 to 316 ..	Harbouring an offender																
324 to 326	Obstruction of public justice	12	9	10	17	20	10	8	12	10	6	3	7	17	30	84	81
148 to 153 157 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	25	115	37	160	70	159	34	107	107	50	52	83	42	74	320	614
149, 170 171	Personating public servant or soldier			1			8	1	1	1	2					6	11
	Total	70	129	50	45	91	177	47	120	34	40	71	8	60	88	499	717
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person																	
308, 309 306	Murder { by thugs daits " killers poison	4		1										1		2	"
307	Other murders	7		7	1	7	6	4	1	5		1		1	1	9	9
304, 306	Attempted murder	2					7	2	2			1		1		3	3
376	Voluntary homicide	17	7	6		7	1	1		1		1		1	4	9	14
377	Rape	1	1	4		5	2			1		6	1	1	2	15	6
317, 318	Unnatural offences																3
307, 306 309	Bigamy	10	7	6	1	11	9	14	7	7	4	14	7	9	1	68	37
320 321, 323	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	9	7	4	9	3	10	7	3	3		20	4	13	7	111	62
324	Extortion																
325, 326 325	Obtaining property by deception or detaining public servant	30	21	13	40	11	12	11	3	11	3	38	53	13	5	106	119
326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt					1		1				1		1		4	
327, 330 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or detaining public servant	1	4	1		2	2	11	11	30	1	14	1	1		8	8
334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	34	25	18	7	13	5	1		30	1	10	14	15	6	187	62
335 to 339	Kidnapping or abduction	5	2													31	10
340 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion			1											2	7	"
372, 373 ...	Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution											1				1	2
371	Habitually dealing in slaves																
386, 384, 386, 387	Criminal force by public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	31	24	75	16	42	37	19	18	7	2	11	6	20	9	166	
388, 389 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2				1	1	15	10
	Total	160	97	192	71	140	114	71	33	76	7	164	75	93	99	894	487
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only																	
393, 397, 398	Dacoity	1		16	11	4						1		8	9	30	20
399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity																
394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means			2	2	3	1									4	6
399, 398 ..	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies	4	5	4	2	1	6	3	7			1	7	5	11	34	7
399, 391, 393, 430 to 432, 433 to 440, 444, 445	Serious mischief and cognate offences	15	2	1	6	100	77	10	9	25	9	14	3	20	1	217	110
444, 445, 447 to 450	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	24	13	13	34	24	17	21	24	21	14	18	11	20	14	171	123
440 to 443	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1 161	67	268	121	477	53	379	41	1,012	85	535	51	644	41	7 081	440
443, 443 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	1	6	1	7	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	9	6	37	27
441, 440, 441 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves																
	Total	1 140	78	3 714	181	670	104	1 2	435	1 392	112	761	74	710	80	7 897	703

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement shewing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in Districts of Patna Division in the year 1884.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION—concluded.																Total.	Persons convicted.
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Muzaffer- pore.		Durbhanga.		Sarun.		Chumparan.					
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																				
40	311 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	25	7	45	11	61	15	32	5	38	8	14	17	50	11	354	74		
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endanger- ing life	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	
42	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	28	7	46	11	63	15	33	5	39	8	16	17	50	11	361	74		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house- breaking	17	9	11	10	6	3	7	1	1	1	...	...	11	4	83	28	
44	370 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle { ordinary	1,017	416	972	441	732	305	690	361	959	474	806	320	1,185	437	6,301	2,754		
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	42	17	39	13	25	5	23	8	39	9	22	16	20	5	270	73		
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	129	123	54	51	85	84	51	60	72	68	40	44	131	101	564	532		
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	14	37	115	30	246	85	187	84	202	71	561	152	193	29	1,001	453		
48	441, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	12	4	...	...	...	...	23	5	
		Total ...	1,342	611	1,250	580	1,144	506	1,011	544	1,402	656	1,518	557	1,600	607	6,292	4,030		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	9	4	
50	Chapter VIII (H), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad characters	28	21	34	27	54	30	7	7	26	18	94	60	13	13	256	136		
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts, specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	7	37	14	54	4	11	2	8	...	...	...	...	4	9	31	179	
52		Excise Laws	27	10	75	73	17	15	54	41	115	119	83	91	67	61	439	413		
53		Opium Act	54	52	100	76	11	8	6	10	10	7	19	13	25	20	225	155		
54		Railway Laws	52	54	6	6	5	9	5	5	2	1	...	...	3	2	73	77	
55		Salt and Custom Laws	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	23	
56	299, 277, 270, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, sec- tion 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Arms Act... ..	3	2	20	19	30	30	35	35	21	...	54	48	64	60	225	194		
57		Public and local nuisances	3,274	3,242	264	322	507	546	252	356	172	324	423	402	223	213	5,377	5,409		
58		Other special and local laws cogniza- ble by Police	204	271	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	274	
		Total ...	3,655	3,699	516	576	605	652	402	402	346	402	674	696	330	378	6,747	6,948		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,405	4,020	4,757	1,470	2,807	1,648	2,024	1,230	3,292	1,446	3,106	1,408	2,127	1,213	25,324	19,084		

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885.

J. C. YEASEY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the Districts of Bhagulpore Division in the year 1884.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldnh.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
4	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to army and navy ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
5	281 to 293, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	3	7	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	11
6	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	1	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
7	221 to 226	Other offences against public justice	15	9	4	2	13	13	11	8	7	6	50	38
8	143 to 163, 157, 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	115	34	83	48	83	2	17	30	87	146	385
9	140, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	7
		Total ...	55	134	43	89	66	108	15	27	30	86	217	444
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
10	302, 303, 390	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	307	Other murders	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8
12	304, 308	Attempts at murder	2	2	9	2	1	...	4	3	...	...	12	7
13	370	Culpable homicide	10	2	9	6	5	2	3	2	...	...	31	15
14	377	Rape	3	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	23	1
15	317, 318	Unnatural offences	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1
16	345, 308, 300	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	5
17	320, 351, 353	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	7	5	3	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	18	10
18		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	335, 330, 335	Grievous hurt	17	15	18	15	7	7	11	12	5	6	56	55
20	346	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	6
22	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	5	8	6	22	8	12	6	13	9	63	33
23	363 to 400	Kidnapping or abduction	4	...	...	...	13	4	3	...	...	...	20	4
24	340 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	...	5	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	10	5
25	373, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	15	7	7	11	29	9	8	11	17	15	76	55
28	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
		Total ...	81	45	60	48	102	40	58	36	53	34	390	305
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
29	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	7	1	...	1	4	5	12	1	18	10	38
30	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying " drugs " by other means " in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	399, 393	Robbery { on the highway between " sunset and sunrise " other robberies	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	4	4
33	470, 381, 293, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	10	4	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	18	5
34	423, 429	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	12	5	28	9	15	...	9	3	12	...	78	17
35	440 to 463	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	981	50	895	54	429	17	1,071	110	323	28	3,069	277
36	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	6	5	7	6	1	2	9	3	1	1	24	17
37	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3
		Total ...	1,062	113	1,073	102	470	84	1,113	154	347	47	3,954	450

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement shewing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Bhagulpore Division in the year 1884.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.											
			Monghyr		Bhagulpore		Purneah		Southal Pergunnahs		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person)														
341 to 344	..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	41	27	35	32	131	21	17	15	48	42	202	127
345 to 357	..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life			1				1	1	1	1	3	3
374	..	Compulsory labour											1	1
		Total	41	27	36	32	131	21	18	16	49	43	205	129
(CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property)														
358 to 361	..	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	7		1		6	13	19	10	11	2	304	25
370 to 383	..	Theft of cattle	75	40	86	68	92	71	173	101	35	15	418	260
400 to 408	..	Theft of ordinary property	75	369	66	96	1,201	309	1,707	744	372	180	4,780	2,001
411, 414	..	Criminal breach of trust	27	10	28	7	77	20	10	7	14	9	180	47
427, 434	..	Receiving stolen property	77	28	73	70	72	16	34	58	8	9	227	911
461, 463	..	Criminal or house trespass	91	64	161	90	360	87	223	167	129	145	964	625
		Breaking closed receptacle			1	1							1	1
		Total	1,001	505	979	603	1,858	710	1,250	1,077	568	156	4,754	2,319
(CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above)														
295 to 307	..	Offences against religion			4	2	1						5	4
Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1871.	..	Vagrancy and bad characters	68	10	13	14	7	7	27	20			135	109
311	..	Offences against Gambling Act	17	75			1	6			1		39	61
313	..	— House Laws	17	14	21	21	9	16	174	145	20	15	311	229
315	..	— Opium Act	20	17	3	2	9	4					31	21
317	..	— Railway Laws	20	9	2	1			13	15			36	29
319	..	— Salt and Customs Laws												
321	..	— Arms Act	16	16	10	35	71	73	103	109	43	36	264	200
323 to 325, 328, 329, 331 to 334, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	..	Public and local nuisances	414	370	397	329	107	104	155	17	5	75	1,155	1,023
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police												
		Total	501	571	460	403	260	200	401	404	146	124	1,080	1,440
		(GRAND TOTAL)	2,834	1,106	2,602	1,203	2,905	1,190	3,845	1,804	1,204	704	14,480	6,585

BYPHAL POLICE OFFICE
H. W. WILLIAM
The 15th May 1885

J. C. VEESEY

Offn Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognisable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Orissa Division in the year. 1884.

[illegible]

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement shewing number of offences cognisable by the Police, recorded, and number of persons convicted in the District of Orissa Division in the year 1884.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.									
			Cuttack		Poores		Balasore		Gurjhatta		Total	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	(LAW VI—Other offences not specified above											
29	296 to 297	Offences against religion	9	3							3	3
30	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad characters	10	4	21	18	1	1			22	22
31	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified	Offences against Gambling Act	6	38	0						6	38
32		Excise Laws	72	64	68	80	14	23	4	4	180	181
33		Opium Act	14	7	6	4	24	16			44	29
34		Railway Laws										
35		Salt and Custom Laws	104	112	9	0	41	40			184	181
36		Arms Act	7	3	6	6	11	9			23	28
37	299 277 279 280 283 285 286 287 291, 294, section 94 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	209	406	508	482	107	204			910	1,105
38		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	23	37							23	37
		Total	145	171	611	569	284	206	4	4	1,300	1,308
		GRAND TOTAL	1,817	1,267	9,487	1,411	1,142	751	125	270	8,008	4,119

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
 F. R. WILLIAM
 The 18th May 1884

J. C. VASILEY
 Offg. Inspector General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1884.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION									
				Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
				Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.													
121	...	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				27	44	42	10	5	5	30	20	110	220
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
127	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	...	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	...	Kidnaping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				80	88	73	32	21	9	74	45	248	344
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													
146	...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	...	Belonging to gangs of things, dacoits, robbers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				620	107	465	60	59	17	421	69	1,430	223
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
156	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157	...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				21	12	42	25	3	...	15	7	94	44

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and number of persons convicted in the District of Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1884.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION—concluded									
			Hararibagh		Johardugga		Singbhoom		Manbhoom		Total.	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CLASS V—Minor offences against Property												
43	453 450	Lurking house trespass or house breakage	4	1	15	8	4	7	8		25	20
44	879 to 882	Theft of cattle	128	153	17	77	14	30	50	21	279	379
45	406 to 408	Ordinary Criminal breach of trust	758	458	186	115	70	31	40	242	1,778	1,087
46	411 414	Receiving stolen property	8	4	15	5	1	1	13	1	38	18
47	417 418	Criminal criminal trespass	37	44	31	46	6	1	27	28	99	121
48	461 463	Breaking closed receptacle	60	38	97	47	11	8	55	30	223	144
Total			794	109	910	198	124	41	605	154	2,434	1,618
CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above												
49	205 to 279	Offences against religion			1	1					1	1
50	Chapter VIII (I) of P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad characters	26	15	9	6			41	4	76	46
51	Criminal offences under the Acts specified	Offences against Gambling Act	1	1	9	7			1	10	10	41
52		— House Laws	40	37	51	28	40	30	21	23	123	116
53		— Opium Acts	108	71	18	14					124	94
54		— Railways Laws	2	2							2	2
55		— Salt and Customs Laws										
56	200 277 279 340 245	Arms Act	40	40	84	35	41	31	7	11	196	181
57	246 247 249 291	Public and local nuisances			72	718	37	90	71	87	911	988
58	to 296 section 15 of Act V of 1841 and any other municipal or local laws		61	75								
59	"	Other special and local laws cognizable by police				4	17	21	1	7	23	27
Total			245	231	150	811	135	111	11	107	1,467	1,694
GRAND TOTAL			1,739	1,207	1,067	1,008	149	151	1,544	774	3,901	3,712

BRIGADIER POLICE OFFICE
10th WILKINSON
The 15th May 1885

J. C. V. (S. 1)
Off. Inspector General Police L.P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1884.

			BURDWAN DIVISION													
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Burdwan		Bankoah		Barbhoom		Mulnapore		Hooghly		Howrah		Total.	
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence														
		Total														
		CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State														
3	137	Disturbing discipline by master of ship														
4	178 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 24	Offences against public justice	117	120	123	124	130	131	131	135	139	122	134	125	965	638
5	181 to 189, 117 to 123	Offences by public servants	1	1	2		4		1	0	10	1	5	5	34	16
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	70	22	31	14	1		1, 5	11	5	1	1	15	317	100
7	465 to 477	Using or fraudulently using forged documents	7			1	1		1	4	7	1	1	11	50	17
8	265 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	1	1	4	8	8							12	28
9	442 to 461	Making or using false trade marks							25	1					25	30
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Running unlawful assembly	10	10	1	2	17	1	11	11					72	67
		Total	21	14	11	11	10	1	35	35	11	11	1	1	1,521	840
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person														
11	379 to 381	Causing hurt	1	1					4						15	8
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves														
		Total	1	1					4						15	8
		CLASS III—Serious offences against the Property														
13	384 to 399	Robbery			1				11	1			16	8	99	15
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person														
14	345	Voluntary causing hurt	1	1	1		8, 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 627	1, 619
15	352, 355, 356	Voluntary causing grievous hurt	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 627	1, 619
16	354	Voluntary causing hurt by public servants	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 627	1, 619
17	353	Voluntarily causing hurt	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 627	1, 619
		Total	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	1, 627	1, 619
		CLASS V—Minor offences against the Property														
18	417 to 420	Theft	11	11	1	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	170	45
19	403, 404	Crimes against property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	50
20	400	Crimes against property by public servants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	428, 427, 431	Mischief (simple)	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	504	114
		Total	122	14	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	680	212
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above														
22	390	Offences against religion	1	1					4	4					6	6
23	400 to 402	Crimes against the person of public servants	1	1					10						30	1
24	405 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	81	5			11	2	4		11	11	8		2, 5	27
25	400 to 402	Offences relating to marriage	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7	18
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 285, 287	Public and local nuisances	1	1	14	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	118	110
28	281A	Keeping a lottery office														
29	Offences under Chapter VIII(a) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	120	61			11	2	1	1			11	11	435	246
30	Offences under Chapter X C.P.C.	Public nuisance	105	30			61	11	1	1	17	157	16		360	201
31	Cases under Chapter XII C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	9	5			1	5							17	7
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	27	18			7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	61
	Other special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police		91	71	71	51	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 771	1, 005
		Total	1, 927	1, 007	101	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 927	1, 007
		GRAND TOTAL	2, 715	1, 072	120	911	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 927	1, 007

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1885

LOCAL ASSISTANT
Offg. Inspector General of Police I.P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and Convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year 1884.

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J. C. VLADY
Offg. Inspector General of Police, L.A.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1884.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigore.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																		
121 to 130, 605	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228	...	Offences against public justice	151	87	77	45	247	179	50	35	147	70	13	12	54	32	780	600
161 to 160, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	5	2	10	2	13	8	3	1	12	7	2	2	3	3	48	30
185 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	40	11	19	8	72	29	22	4	43	24	10	6	11	4	217	86
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	13	3
294 to 297	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	7	2	...	...	18	8	3	3	3	3	2	2	53	16
492 to 499	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 154 to 155, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	4	3	2	23	21
Total		...	208	111	114	58	332	216	96	48	214	107	36	20	73	43	1,073	618
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
512 to 516	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
579	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																		
384 to 389	...	Extortion	50	4	24	9	42	5	54	9	12	3	11	4	23	...	216	30
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
645	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
362, 365, 368	...	Criminal force	360	170	401	182	516	197	216	99	266	108	103	44	150	70	1,911	579
394	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	55	37	143	63	143	84	106	50	38	16	15	10	51	20	561	280
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	424	216	619	250	489	241	322	149	301	124	118	64	202	91	2,478	1,165
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																		
417 to 420	...	Cheating	23	13	25	6	51	10	18	5	10	3	8	6	8	6	143	48
423, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	16	9	18	7	8	3	4	2	9	4	...	...	20	15	75	40
402	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	2	7	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	5
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	82	13	95	17	54	12	107	46	27	16	2	1	48	20	365	124
Total		...	75	37	145	32	115	26	129	53	47	22	11	3	76	40	498	218
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
398	...	Offences against religion	...	...	2	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
400 to 403	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	5	3
405 to 408	...	Offences relating to marriage	10	...	30	4	75	9	62	...	50	2	12	3	8	...	264	18
300 to 302	...	Defamation	2	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	4	...	12	3	4	...	30	9
404, 505 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	9	1	5	2	12	3	15	2	9	...	11	6	15	6	76	25
371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 389, 390	...	Public and local nuisances	11	11	15	13	3	3	4	4	27	25	4	4	8	8	72	64
391A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VII, (a) O. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace, on conviction.	20	12	12	14	13	13	10	9	353	178	5	4	...	1	494	251
Offences under Chapter X, O. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	14	10
Offences under Chapter XII, O. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	10
Offences under Chapter XXVI, O. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	9	...	8	4	13	1	17	5	33	19	3	2	3	1	86	33
Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	163	61	323	256	218	180	70	49	357	304	30	60	57	37	1,187	437
Total		...	171	87	497	204	383	213	193	76	844	534	112	78	114	65	2,344	1,441
GRAND TOTAL		...	928	465	1,339	643	1,536	743	790	329	1,441	790	288	174	468	241	6,615	3,374

General Police Office,
PORT WILHELM
The 16th May 1885.

J. C. VRASEY,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1884.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH ENACTED	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	DACCA DIVISION									
			Dacca		Farrukpore		Bakergunge		Mymensingh		Total	Grand Total
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118 119	Abetment of offence not committed &c. Abetting commission of offence by public &c. Concealing, design to commit offence										
		Total										
	CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity &c, &c											
2	121 to 130 505	Offences against the State										
3	137	Disobeying decrees by master of ship										
4	172 to 190 201 to 201 213 to 215	Offences against public justice	237	113	307	384	241	179	582	408	1,602	3,111
5	227 228											
6	161 to 169 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	3	17	10	6	5	61	24	99	49
7	196 to 200 206 to 211 221 to 224	False evidence &c false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,111	57	47	17	117	26	144	77	420	1,672
8	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2		6	2	19	20	6	1	43	53
9	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	3	6	7	51	90	1	19	75	147
10	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks										
10	140 154 to 154 160	Kicking unlawful assembly affairs	34	24	9	6	17	16			64	64
		Total	310	212	384	404	499	279	514	307	2,242	3,404
	CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage			1	1			4	1	6	8
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves										
		Total			1	1			4	1	6	8
	CLASS III—Serious offences against the Property											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	13	7	2	2	4	7	49	14	106	130
	CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	13	100	400	383	172	213	900	523	3,607	1,244
15	352 353 358	Criminal force	10	1	64	68	224	1,111	11	10	19	18
16	316	Thrust on grave and icon provocation	30	1	64	68	224	1,111	11	10	19	18
17	353	Voluntarily causing hurt	30	1	64	68	224	1,111	11	10	19	18
		Total	400	102	464	451	600	330	1,291	678	3,335	1,318
	CLASS V—Minor offences against the Property											
18	417 to 420	Cheating	37	18	4	3	7	3	36	8	88	103
19	401 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	17	11	6	3	12	6	13	11	66	83
20	406	Criminal breach of trust by public servants	1	2			1		6	3	9	10
21	426 427 435	Forgery &c	167	78	125	76	63	22	218	66	563	246
		Total	222	111	135	79	83	31	282	88	723	313
	CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above											
22	294	Offences against religion										
23	490 to 514	Criminal breach of contract of service			2	2					2	2
24	40 to 494	Offences relating to marriage		10	21		96	10	140	16	263	284
25	500 to 502	Infanticide	12	2	2		2	1	18	3	24	24
26	505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	13	6	27	6	22	10	6	4	68	86
27	711 721 725 746 28 288 290	Public and local nuisances	84	51	48	46			1	1	105	130
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office										
29		Security for keeping the peace on conviction	10	10	721	597	3	3	18	18	765	1,365
30		Offences under Chapter VIII (a)										
31		Offences under Chapter X (P)										
32		Offences under Chapter XII (P)										
33		Offences under Chapter XXVI										
34		Other special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the police	1,002	774	1,067	1,385	214	151	773	228	3,255	4,610
		Total	1,220	894	1,067	1,385	214	151	773	228	3,255	4,610
		GRAND TOTAL	2,678	1,789	2,451	2,869	1,612	800	3,088	1,508	9,324	12,904

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Chittagong Division in the year 1884.

			CHITTAGONG DIVISION							
LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Chittagong		Nonchally		Tipperah		Total.	
1	2		Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
115	117	Abetment of offence not committed to								
116	118	Abetment of offence not committed to								
117	119	Abetment of offence not committed to								
Total										
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Irregularity &c, &c										
121 to 130	606	Offences against the State								
131	137	Obtaining possession by means of ship								
132 to 139	201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227	Offences against public justice	71	1	11	11	11	11	530	30
140 to 141	211 to 225	Offences by public servants	1	1					1	
142 to 149	205 to 211, 421 to 425	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraud in	20	17	11	9	11	15	134	4
150 to 157		False documents and deposits of property	9	7					25	
158 to 165		Forgery in fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	1	1	1	4	24	1
166 to 173		Offences relating to witnesses								
174 to 181		Misconduct of witnesses								
182 to 189		Violating unlawful assembly, affray		10	8				17	1
Total			117	72	10	14	38	24	745	45
CLASS II—Sexual Offences against the Person										
191 to 196		Causing miscarriage					8		9	
197 to 202		Buying or disposing of slaves							9	
Total							8		9	
CLASS III—Sexual Offences against the Property										
203 to 208		Larceny	15	1	10		24	19	60	1
CLASS IV—Miscellaneous Offences against the Person										
209 to 214		Wrongful confinement	30	13	11		11	11	177	61
215 to 220		Unlawful force							20	
221 to 226		Threat on grave or sudden provocation	11	10	7		11	11	45	21
227 to 232		Voluntarily causing hurt								
Total			51	23	18		22	22	172	82
CLASS V—Miscellaneous Offences against the Property										
233 to 238		Robbery	11	1	11		0	1	14	
239 to 244		Unlawful appropriation of property			10	4	1	1	27	
245 to 250		Unlawful breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c						1	4	
251 to 256		Mischief (simple)	11	20	40		15	10	101	1
Total			100	31	61	4	16	107	446	1
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above										
257 to 262		Offences against religion	1				1	1	2	
263 to 268		Unlawful breach of contract of service	1	1					1	
269 to 274		Offences relating to marriage	1	1		1	1	4	11	
275 to 280		Intimidation	1	1		1	1	1	18	
281 to 286		Intimidation and assault	14	1		1	1	1	41	
287 to 292		Public and local nuisances	1	1	1			7	90	
293 to 298		Keeping a lottery office	1	1			80			
299 to 304		Security for keeping the peace, on conviction								
305 to 310		Offences under Chapter VIII(a) G. P. C.	20	1	15	1	1	1	117	1
311 to 316		Offences under Chapter X, G. P. C.					14	14	14	
317 to 322		Offences under Chapter XII, G. P. C.								
323 to 328		Offences under Chapter XXXVI, G. P. C.	8	1	1	1	1	1	31	
329 to 334		Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police	331	11	44	1	1	1	100	1
Total			100	4	13	4	16	17	710	11
GRAND TOTAL			102	8	1,301	11	67	118	1,115	11

General Police Officer
For William
The 10th May 1885

OFFICER IN CHARGE
Offg. Inspector General of Police L.P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Patna Division in the year 1884

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	PATNA DIVISION															
			Patna		Gua		Shahabad		Muzaffer pur		Durbhanga		Sarun		Dharmapur		Total	
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
115		Abetment of offence not committed &c																
117		Abetting commission of offence by public &c																
118, 119		Concealing design to commit offence																
		Total																
		CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c																
121 to 130, 506		Offences against the State																
137		Harboring deserters by master of ship																
172 to 180 201 to 204 213 to 216		Offences against public justice	100	0	241	240	175	130	74	63	123	74	134	127	111	70	1,071	709
181 to 183 217 to 221		Offences by public servants	5	4	7	6	17	9	10	1			2	1	13	10	24	25
193 to 200 205 to 211 221 to 223		False evidence false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposal of property	47	16	47	12	71	30	85	1	71	5	111	66	31	11	428	309
224 to 227		False or fraudulent writing forged documents	1		1		11	4	5		4	7	11	1	1		39	30
284 to 297		Offences relating to weights and measures	12	3			7	5	5	1	6		10	4	1	4	41	33
298 to 299		Making passing false trade marks				4	19	9	1	1			2	2		3	5	5
300 to 304 305 to 310 311 to 316		Making unlawful assembly &c															31	14
		Total	177	30	241	240	281	157	181	91	111	114	155	111	11	109	1,070	709
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person																
312 to 316		(Assault with intent)																
317		Buying or disposing of slaves																
		Total																
		CLASS III—Serious offences against the Property																
384 to 389		Extortion			7	2	1	1			1		11	2	12	7	40	25
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person																
345		Wrongful confinement																
346, 355 354		Criminal force	70	17	3	10	14	17	303	74	300	104	101	101	199	79	2,404	607
351		Hurt negligent or sudden provocation	50	116	17	13	11	70	189	60	85	19	517	9	11	10	1,308	475
352		Voluntarily causing hurt																
		Total	100	133	20	23	25	249	301	134	385	124	505	200	210	109	4,108	1,082

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM
2nd 15th May 1855.

J C VANESEY,
Offg Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1884.

		BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
		Monghyr.		Bhagulpoore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Mallah.		Total.	
LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.												
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.												
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence												
Total													
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.													
121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State												
137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship												
178 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215,	Offences against public justice	304	185	160	97	74	45	88	67	53	37	670	481
227, 228	Offences by public servants	12	2	7	1	12	7	16	13	1	4	51	27
141 to 160, 217 to 223	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and												
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 423	fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, and	81	29	67	31	19	7	33	25	18	9	218	161
405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	4											
244 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	4	4	4	10	9	47	39	2		70	4
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks												
130, 154 to 160, 160	Boating, unlawful assembly, affray	20	8	1		3	3	13	12	24	16	61	38
Total		428	228	230	133	126	75	201	155	101	60	1,006	68
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
313 to 316	Causing miscarriage			1								1	
370	Buying or disposing of slaves												
Total				1								1	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	4	3	47	11	27	11	22	16	161	4
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
345	Wrongful confinement												
353, 355, 359	Criminal force	540	153	182	208	253	137	635	342	160	118	2,070	95
354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation			1	1								
353	Voluntarily causing hurt	165	11	61	36	68	43	12	49	65	40	424	21
Total		705	194	241	246	321	191	637	391	234	154	2,005	134
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.													
417 to 420	Cheating	15	5	14	7	42	5	24	5	11	1	100	5
425, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	6	11	4	10	4	32	27	9	9	74	4
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	1	5	5	8	2	1		1	1	12	5
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	196	55	105	58	95	42	368	220	50	35	710	51
Total		196	67	185	54	139	53	110	258	71	45	911	59
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
493	Offences against religion									1		1	
490 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service	12		1								13	
495 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	17	1	9	5	21	5	27	5	13	2	80	3
500 to 502	Defamation	4	2	6		9	2	40	10	3		62	
504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	23	14	10	11	11	6	50	30	16	12	125	
511 to 576, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290,	Public and local nuisances	5	2	29	27			22	22	48	48	194	
291A	Keeping a lottery office												
Offences under Chapter VIII	Security for keeping the peace, on conviction	170	84	32	80	20	7	30		12	11	286	1
(a) C. P. C.													
Offences under Chapter X,	Public nuisances			2				5	5	25	7	32	
C. P. C.													
Offences under Chapter XII,	Disputes as to immovable property	15	11	3		2		1	1	8		29	
C. P. C.													
Offences under Chapter XXXVI,	Maintenance of wives and children	4	3	11		3		26	13	5	5	63	
C. P. C.													
Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police		1,304	934	490	236	243	140	908	843	114	82	3,117	22
Total		1,354	1,051	699	310	300	169	1,176	950	249	160	3,847	26
GRAND TOTAL		2,844	1,541	1,522	746	912	480	2,511	1,765	681	440	8,500	149

ANNUAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM.
The 14th May 1885.

J. C. VHASEY,
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1884.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abolition of offence not committed, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
4	123 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	178 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228,	Offences against public justice ...	92	62	100	50	100	79	16	10	308	242
7	181 to 180, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	14	7	10	2	4	.....	7	7	36	10
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property. ...	39	14	100	25	27	13	7	1	179	57
9	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents. ...	4	2	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	10	5
10	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	.....	.....	5	3	21	15	.....	.....	20	2
11	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks ...	6	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	2
12	149, 153 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	3	3	15	2
		Total ...	154	90	227	93	120	111	33	21	673	212
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
13	512 to 510	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
14	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.										
15	384 to 389	Extortion ...	5	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
16	345	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	400	205	444	173	251	149	52	22	1,147	57
18	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
19	325	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	79	29	66	30	40	36	2	1	187	10
		Total ...	490	235	510	214	291	185	54	23	1,335	67
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.										
20	417 to 420	Cheating ...	10	2	19	7	13	5	2	2	44	.....
21	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	46	14	25	15	7	4	1	.....	73	.....
22	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	6	1	3	1	5	.....	1	.....	16	.....
23	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	185	72	100	38	120	64	40	35	514	.....
		Total ...	241	98	207	61	164	73	44	37	646	.....
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
24	294	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	.....	.....	13	1	1	1	.....	.....	14	.....
26	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage ...	11	3	1	.....	3	2	7	1	23	.....
27	500 to 502	Defamation ...	11	2	12	9	5	2	1	.....	38	.....
28	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	22	12	68	17	17	11	8	6	103	.....
29	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	18	10	60	34	6	6	.....	.....	83	.....
30	201A	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Offences under Chapter VIII(a) C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace, on conviction. ...	32	28	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
32	Offences under Chapter X C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances ...	100	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....
33	Offences under Chapter XII C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Offences under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children ...	13	4	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
35	Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ...	.....	242	180	357	310	368	304	41	29	1,609	.....
		Total ...	450	330	527	308	400	326	57	36	1,454	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,330	748	1,477	700	1,004	606	189	117	4,006	.....

STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1881

			CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION									
LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Hazaribagh		Lohardugga		Singbhum		Manbhum		Total.	
			Persons tried	Persons convicted.	Persons tried	Persons convicted.	Persons tried	Persons convicted.	Persons tried	Persons convicted.	Persons tried	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offences not committed & Abetting commission of offences by public, &c (concealing design to commit offence)										
Total												
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.												
2	121 to 130 005	Offences against the State										
3	137	Harboring deserters by master of ship										
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 215 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	95	73	46	17	11	108	96	346	21	
5	101 to 109 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	13	12	7	1	1	1	1	30	2	
6	103 to 200, 205 211 121 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	27	51	11			7	5	82	8	
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	5	1	1					9		
8	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures	1						3	4		
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks										
10	140 154 to 156 160	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	2						2	8		
Total			138	142	79	18	12	186	108	470	28	
CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person												
11	512 to 516	Causing hurt										
12	570	Buying or disposing of slaves										
Total												
CLASS III—Serious offences against the Property												
13	384 to 390	Larceny	15	13							24	1
Total												
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the Person												
14	327	Wounding										
15	302 305 306	Unlawful confinement	5	10	14	1			12	151	1 040	84
16	354	Assault										
17	323	Intentionally causing hurt	10	1	10	1	11	1 131	11	257	27	
Total			15	11	24	2	11	1 131	11	278	68	
CLASS V—Minor offences against the Property												
18	417 to 430	Theft	11	10			5	3	10	30	1	
19	403, 401	Criminal misappropriation of property					1	1		25	2	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, minors, &c.	2	2	3	2		1	1	4		
21	420, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	10	11	9	7	6	91	43	142	6
Total			15	22	24	11	10	17	101	122	6	
CLASS VI—Other offences not specifically tabulated												
22	395	Offences against religion										
23	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service										
24	404 to 408	Offences relating to marriage										
25	500 to 503	Defamation										
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult										
27	271 to 276, 278, 284 287, 298, 230	Public and local nuisances										
28	301 A	Keeping a lottery office										
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a) (P.C.)	Security for keeping the peace, on conviction										
30	Offences under Chapter X (P.C.)	Public nuisances										
31	Offences under Chapter XII (P.C.)	Disputes as to movable property										
32	Offences under Chapter XXXV (P.C.)	Maintenance of wives and children										
33	Other special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police											
Total			20	150	11	7	34	21	17	165	15	4
GRAND TOTAL			271	324	7	28	172	113	111	11	1	13

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM
The 18th May 1885

Reg. No. 1300J-30-17 7 5

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
CHOTA NAGPORE

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Dated Darjeeling, the 18th September 1885.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1884.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1882 and 1883, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

THE Annual Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1884 has again been submitted after due date, owing to the late receipt of the Divisional Commissioners' reports. None of these reports were received on or before the proper date. That of the Commissioner of Orissa was received only on the 21st April: that of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division not until the 1st May. The former states that the district reports of his division had all to be returned as being either incorrect or imperfect, and that none of them were finally completed until the first half of April. In the Presidency Division the latest district report was received by the 10th March, and there is therefore no apparent cause for the delay. In accordance with the orders contained in the resolution on the report for 1883, an explanation of the failure to observe punctuality should have been submitted. This will now be called for.

2. The Chittagong Hill Tracts were constituted a separate general police district under Act V of 1861 from the 25th October 1884, and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division was appointed Inspector-General of Police within the new police district. The police statistics of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are in consequence excluded from the report under review. Exclusive, therefore, of the accounts for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the police budget grant for 1884-85 for the Lower Provinces amounted to Rs. 43,22,873. The actual expenditure is stated at Rs. 41,98,296. There was a saving, amounting to Rs. 1,83,353, under the heads of pay of executive police, clothing allowance, and fixed boat establishment, and an increase of Rs. 58,776 in expenditure under other heads. The saving in expenditure is, however, only nominal, as Rs. 2,67,000 anticipated savings were added to the budget grant. This course, in absence of some good reason, should not have been taken. In 1883 the police budget grant amounted to Rs. 43,56,518, and the actual expenditure to Rs. 41,70,698. The total sanctioned strength of the whole district police force of all descriptions, including the reserve, consisted of 73 superior officers, 3,435 subordinate officers, and 20,001 constables. At the close of the year the force was below the sanctioned strength by 1 inspector, 16 sub-inspectors, 25 head constables, and 242 constables. A net addition of 2 sub-inspectors and 42 constables was made to the force during the year for various reasons.

3. The cost of the force employed on purely police work is approximately estimated at Rs. 26,38,263, or 7-6 pies per head of population. In Bengal (excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts) the cost was 8-5 pies per head, in Behar 6-0 pies, in Orissa 8-4 pies, and in Chota Nagpore 8-5 pies. The distribution of cost over the various provinces under this Government was thus the same as in 1883. There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 4,785, due to the additions already mentioned to the police force. The proportion of police to area was in Bengal (exclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts) 1 to 5-8, in Behar 1 to 7-1, in Orissa 1 to 6-9, in Chota Nagpore, 1 to 18-6 square miles. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 2,856, 1 to 3,745, 1 to 2,680 and 1 to 2,922 in those provinces respectively.

4. In the absence in the present report of any prominent notice of the difficulty in obtaining recruits, it may, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, be assumed that it has been met to a considerable extent by the grant of batta to men in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Pubna. It is suggested that, as in Bengal generally many of the smaller municipalities are not towns, but large villages, and there is difficulty in obtaining men for

the regular police, the irksome town work discouraging enlistment, a return to the chowkidari system would have much to recommend it. Such a change might very probably have a beneficial effect on enlistment, but would in other respects be a retrograde step, and is not one which the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to support. No mention is made in the report of the working of the new fifth grade of sub-inspectors at independent outposts. It is presumed therefore that these officers have continued to work satisfactorily. Some progress was made in the lighting of towns. Lights were added in Burdwan, Moorsshedabad, Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Deoghur, Sahebgunge, Rajshahye, Bogra, and Cuttack, and lighting was begun in Pooree. Little or no progress was made elsewhere; and, as the Inspector-General remarks, it is strange that in a wealthy and important port like Chittagong no attempt at even a commencement of lighting it has been made. The remarks made on this subject in the reports of the last two years, with the comments of the Lieutenant-Governor thereon, will be sent to the Municipal Department of this Government for such action as may be thought practicable.

5. The number of town and village police, not subject to the rules of the regular police, was 170,726. The average annual emolument of each man was Rs. 30·5, and the total annual cost Rs. 52,22,339. Each man watched on the average 60·7 houses. The reports on the working of the Chowkidari Act were not generally favourable. There was much irregularity in payment of the chowkidars, and the punchayets in many cases kept no regular accounts. It is satisfactory to observe that the complaints made refer almost exclusively to the present system of paying the chowkidars, and not to their usefulness as a body. Cases of punishment of chowkidars decreased from 8,517 to 8,323. A draft Bill is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, by which it is hoped to reform the defects in the present Act without abrogating its principle. Under the provisions proposed, the punchayets will be employed merely as assessing bodies, and will cease to perform any duties with regard to the collection of rates, or the payment of the chowkidars. Each thana will be divided into suitable blocks or circles, within which the rates will be collected by tehsildars. The appointment of the chowkidars will rest with the punchayets subject to the approval or veto of the Magistrate. If two-thirds of the punchayets do not agree, the Magistrate will make the appointment. The village chowkidars are to be appointed by the punchayets, but paid by the police. Pending the introduction of improvements under the provisions of the proposed Act, the Lieutenant-Governor looks to district officers to make the best of the existing system from which, with energy and care, good results are, experience has shown, obtainable. A striking instance of this is noticed in the report with reference to the sub-division of Tangail in the district of Mymensingh. Whilst elsewhere in the district the pay of chowkidars was in arrear, commonly for six months, and not uncommonly for ten months and even a year, in Tangail the Sub-Divisional Officer in a few months made the payments and reports regular and the attendance punctual, and thus showed that the reasons given for bad results in other parts of the district were groundless.

6. As noticed in the Resolution on the last report, the strength of the police on the East Indian Railway was revised during the year under review on the principle that the police were to be employed solely for the maintenance of law and order, the Company making their own arrangements for watch and ward of property. The force on this Railway now consists of 1 Assistant Inspector-General, 5 inspectors, 8 sub-inspectors, 7 European constables, 41 head-constables, and 175 constables. A scheme based on similar principles for a railway police for other lines in Bengal has, since the close of the year, received the provisional sanction of the Government of India and will shortly be in operation.

7. No change was made in the system of road patrols. The patrol in the Darjeeling district is said to have worked admirably. Punitive police were quartered only in two places in Backergunge. The special reserves were not employed on any extraordinary duty, and the detachments from Dacca and Bhagulpore, detailed for duty to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, returned to their head-quarters in June. The police maintained order at 168 fairs, attended by about three and a half millions of people. Convictions were obtained in

105 out of 132 cases reported, and Rs. 712 were recovered out of Rs. 993 stolen.

8. The percentage of educated men among the inspectors increased from 98·2 to 99·3, and among sub-inspectors from 94·7 to 98: among head-constables the percentage decreased from 80·4 to 78·6, and among constables from 27·9 to 27·5. The reserves are, it is stated, practically too weak to allow of much advance being made in education. To the same cause is attributed a want of progress in drill. The Inspector-General remarks that the station officers either know no drill, or have forgotten the little they ever learnt. Where practicable, men have been sent to learn drill with native infantry regiments with a view to their employment as drill instructors, and a compliance with the order that all writer-constables should go through a course of drill has been insisted upon at inspections. So long as the superior officers are deficient in knowledge of drill, it cannot be expected that the subordinates will make any progress. The Inspector-General is requested to see that this branch of their duties is less neglected for the future. These officers have education and intelligence, and with such assistance as is readily available and with a little perseverance and painstaking they should certainly have no difficulty in acquiring all that is insisted on—a mere rudimentary knowledge of the subject. In the Resolution on the report for 1883, it was noted that new smooth-bore carbines would be issued to the ordinary district police, and muzzle-loading rifled carbines to the special reserves to replace the unserviceable arms of the same description then in possession of the police. The new carbines are in course of issue. It is too early for an opinion to be expressed on their serviceability. The Inspector-General should notice this subject in his next report.

9. The expenditure on police buildings from the Public Works Department budget decreased from Rs. 67,173 to Rs. 10,272: that from the Police budget increased from Rs. 1,00,081 to Rs. 1,01,515. The expenditure shown in the report under review was, however, for the financial year, whereas that shown for 1883 was for the calendar year.

10. The total casualties in the police decreased from 3,412 or 14·1 per cent. to 2,971 or 12·5 per cent. of the force. The death-rate was 2·4 per cent. against 2·2 in 1883. There were fewer retirements on pension or gratuity, resignations, discharges, and desertions; while in dismissals the increase was only nominal. The improvement is attributed to the fact that the useless men taken over from the old Municipal Police have been weeded out. The figures under most heads of casualty are, however, still considerably greater than in 1881. The highest percentage (5·7) of deaths occurred in Hooghly, though the percentage of sick in hospital was in several districts considerably higher than in that district. The Inspector-General on visiting the hospital found it an ill-arranged, overcrowded building, where no proper diet was given, the men being left to feed themselves. He proposes to see if the system in force in the Calcutta Police cannot be introduced. Detailed proposals from him will be awaited. In Jessore, Dinapore, the Gurjats, Furreedpore, and Burdwan the admission into hospital exceeded 100 per cent. of the total strength of the force in each district. The percentage of admissions to hospital was lowest in Durbhunga (10·5) and Mozufferpore (13·9).

11. The number of judicial punishments of police under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 449 to 385: those under the Police Act from 294 to 243, departmental punishments without dismissal from 6,023 to 5,107, and dismissals from 764 to 708. The figures regarding departmental punishments cannot, however, it is stated, be trusted, as it has been the practice in some districts to show only fines and degradations. All departmental punishments should be fully entered, as otherwise inspecting officers cannot form a proper estimate of the discipline of the force. These officers should be careful to see that departmental punishments, especially fines, are not harsh or excessive in number. The general decrease in punishments inflicted on the police is satisfactory, if taken, as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it may be, as an indication of improved conduct and discipline requiring less correction.

12. There were seven cases of torture by police. At Patna a sub-inspector was convicted of torturing by blows and kicks a man who was suspected of

having embezzled Rs. 21, and of then laying a false charge of robbery to screen himself. The object of the torture was to make the accused confess in what manner he had disposed of the money. The injured man died. The sub-inspector was sentenced to three, one constable to two, and a second constable to one-and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment. In Mymensingh a case in which there was strong suspicion of torture broke down on trial at the Court of Session. In Hazaribagh a head-constable and two constables were convicted of torturing some Dosadhs, who were suspected of house-breaking, by tying them up and beating them to induce confession. According to the special report received by Government on this case, the head-constable was sentenced to three years, one constable to eighteen months, and one constable to one year's rigorous imprisonment. At Chittagong a constable was convicted of torturing a thief to induce confession, and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Four other police officers were dismissed for being concerned in this case. The thief, when brought to jail, was paralysed, and bore marks of his ill-treatment. At Monghyr a head-constable, three constables, and two chowkidars were convicted of torturing five servants in order to induce them to confess to having robbed their employer. The servants were beaten, trussed with bamboos and tied, struck by a ruler on their joints, and their fingers squeezed against pieces of bamboo placed between them. The head-constable was sentenced to three years, the constables to eight months, and the chowkidars to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The case in the Nuddea district, in which a constable, who acknowledged having beaten an accused person, and having kept him awake by pouring cold water on him, was sentenced under Act V to a week's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, requires fuller explanation. As the man was also guilty of allowing the prisoner in his custody to escape in the first instance, the case appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been most inadequately dealt with. This case was not specially reported to Government. The seventh case was pending trial at Midnapore at the close of the year. There were, in ten districts, 13 charges against the police of extortion, but none of them were, it is said, of any real importance. In accordance with the directions contained in the Resolution on the report for 1883, the police generally were informed through their District Superintendents, of the convictions and sentences passed on police officers for the grosser offences. The measures indicated in that Resolution for checking the commission by police of torture and extortion could have had little effect during the year under review, as they were only prescribed in the latter half of the year. Although not entirely confined to ignorant and low paid officers of the inferior grades, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the majority of cases of this description reported during the year have been against officers of these grades. It is to be hoped that the persistent and sustained efforts of District Magistrates and Superintendents to check this form of crime, and the recognition by the police themselves that their position in the Government service will not shelter them in any way, but on the contrary will be considered an aggravation of the offence, may lead to a very considerable diminution of these charges of torture. In making these remarks, Mr. Cockerell does not overlook the fact that cases not unfrequently occur of offenders inflicting injuries on themselves for the purpose of fabricating evidence of torture against the police and procuring an acquittal for themselves. Two instances are quoted in the report where this defence was resorted to, and the Inspector-General proposes that more stringent measures should be taken to guard against its success through the corruption or apathy of jail subordinates, by insisting on the medical staff carefully examining all prisoners admitted. This proposal appears hardly practicable, but the Inspector-General of Jails will be asked whether some modification of it is not possible, supposing that its being carried out in its entirety is out of the question. A more feasible method of checking subsequent fabrication of injuries would perhaps be for the court sub-inspector, when a prisoner is first brought to him, to note in writing whether or not the prisoner bears on his person any sign of injury, and if so, to bring the fact at once to the notice of the Magistrate.

13. At the close of the year, 8,919 men wore one or more good-conduct stripes. Ten per cent. of the entire force of constables may, under the rules, draw the good-conduct allowance of Re. 1 per mensem. The number

of men who, wearing three stripes or more, were eligible was 2,214, but the amount placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General was not, he says, sufficient to pay the full sum required. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand this: the sufficiency or otherwise of funds for such a purpose as this must, it is presumed, depend upon budget provision, and the Inspector-General should see that an adequate sum is always entered in the budget estimates for the year. Much of the value of this allowance as an incentive to good conduct must be lost, if it is not paid when earned, and it is not creditable to the department that such payments should ever have to be deferred. Money rewards were received by 2,049 officers and men. The percentages of officers and men who were Christians were 3·7 and ·3, of those who were Muslims 23·9 and 29·4, Brahmins 21·4 and 16·9, Rajpoots and Khetris 5·9 and 18·2, Goorkhas and Nepalis ·9 and ·9, Sikhs 1·1 and ·2, high-caste Sudras 28·9 and 13·9, low-caste Sudras 3·4 and 4·7, Hindus of all other castes 9·9 and 13·3, other religions including hillmen ·9 and 2·2 per cent. for officers and men respectively. Escapes from police custody increased from 206 to 216. Forty-six of the escaped persons were recaptured—a result which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Mr. Veasey in thinking an exceedingly poor one.

14. The character of the inspections made by District Superintendents of Police was referred to only by three Commissioners in their divisional reports. In future the manner in which this duty was performed should invariably be noticed by these officers. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the opinion that the present system of visiting and inspecting thanas by District Superintendents should not be altered. From the Inspector-General's remarks, it would seem that the opportunity which these tours of inspection offer for obtaining useful information at first hand in matters connected with police administration is not sufficiently borne in mind, and that the record of their visits to the interior is too often a mere string of names of places visited, instead of a useful note of information obtained by personal local enquiry, and of the orders passed on matters brought to the notice of the District Superintendents whilst on tour. The matter is one on which special instructions might with advantage be issued by the Inspector-General for the guidance of officers.

15. Escort duty, though somewhat less than in 1883, was still very heavy. The statement given in paragraph 45 of the report shows that 26,528 men of all ranks were employed in escorting Rs. 17,58,06,138 and 14,123 prisoners. No treasure was lost, but it would seem that 86 prisoners escaped during transit. It is not stated how many of these were recaptured.

16. Deaths from suicide increased from 2,392 to 2,531. In Jessore (225), Nuddea (211), Gya (167), Cuttack (155), Dacca (115), and in the 24-Pergunnahs (104) the number of suicides exceeded 100. Accidental deaths increased from 26,762 to 26,903. During the year 10,771 deaths occurred by drowning, 9,466 by snake-bite, and 1,411 by wild beasts.

17. The percentage statements prescribed by the Government of India as tests of police work are—(a) in regard to cases, the percentage (1) of cases investigated by the police to cases reported, (2) of cases, police and direct, ending in conviction to cases decided, (3) of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated, (4) of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided; (b) in regard to persons, the percentage (1) of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police, (2) of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police, (3) of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial; (c) in regard to property, the percentage (1) of property recovered to property lost, (2) of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost. On these tests the Inspector-General observes:—"Test (a) 1 shows that police agency is most resorted to in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, the other divisions varying from 79·0 in Bhagulpore to 72·0 in Dacca. Test (a) 2 is hardly a test of police work, including as it does direct cases. Under it Bhagulpore is far the best, with 55·9; only one other division (Patna) having more than 50. Rajshahye is last with 42·4—a position it also occupied last year. Test (a) 3 is of little practical value, since it includes false cases as well as cases in which the police were unsuccessful, or had not evidence enough to justify an arrest. Test (a) 4 seems to require amendment, including as it does direct cases decided, with which of course the police had

nothing to do. Under it Bhagulpore comes first and the Presidency last, but the variation is inconsiderable—6·7. B form is so seldom used that the percentages under test (b) 1 are insignificant, varying from ·6 in Chittagong and ·8 in Orissa to 6·7 in Patna. Speaking generally, I believe that B form should be met with much oftener than it is; that is, that the police should use C form in unsuccessful cases where accused or suspected persons were virtually under arrest, though nominally only attending for the purposes of the investigation. In both the remaining tests of persons, Chota Nagpore comes first and Dacca last, but the discrepancies are not such as to call for detailed notice. In the property tests the Presidency Division is ahead, whilst the Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions show worst." The percentage required of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided would certainly seem to be useless unless the cases decided were wholly police cases. This point will be referred to the Government of India, under whose instructions the statements have been prepared. With regard to the remarks of the Inspector-General as to the use of the B and C forms, he is requested to issue instructions to District Superintendents of Police that the cases of persons virtually under arrest, and finally released by the police on insufficient evidence appearing against them, should be entered for the future in B and not in C form.

18. The total number of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, increased from 214,985 to 219,733, showing a net increase of 4,748 cases. There was an increase of crime in six out of the nine divisions. In the Presidency, Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions there was an increase of 2,234, 1,252 and 2,885 cases respectively. In the Dacca Division, on the other hand, cases decreased by 3,453. In Bengal the percentage of cognizable cases was 46·5, that of non-cognizable cases 53·5. On the other hand, in Behar the percentage of cognizable exceeded that of non-cognizable crime, the figures being 58·2 and 41·8 respectively.

19. Cognizable offences reported increased from 104,454 to 112,365, or by 7,911. There was an increase in offences against property of 9,212, and in offences against public tranquillity of 135. Under offences against the person there was a decrease of 347, and in other cases of 1,089. The increase in offences against property is attributed to a partial failure of crops and consequent high price of food acting as an incitement to crime. The increase in this class of crime was most marked in the Patna, Bhagulpore, Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions. There was a marked decline in excise and nuisance cases.

20. In Bengal the percentage of cases declared false decreased from 7·3 to 5·9, in Orissa from 8·9 to 6·5, in Chota Nagpore from 8·1 to 6·6. In Behar the percentage increased from 6·4 to 6·8. On the whole there was, it is stated, a decrease from 7·1 to 6·3. The Rajshahye, Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions were the only ones in which there was an increase. Cases excluded from the returns as false, through mistake of law or fact, increased from 8,699 to 9,572. It seems doubtful whether Magistrates have not in some districts, particularly Backergunge, shrunk from declaring charges to be wilfully false. The percentage of cases reported by the police to be false, but declared by Magistrates to be true, increased from 7·8 to 8·5.

21. Prosecutions for laying false charges decreased from 1,494 to 1,437, the percentage to total cases declared false rising from 20 to 20·3. There were 409 cases of convictions, against 466 in 1883; the percentage (31·2) of convictions to prosecutions remaining the same. The greatest success in convictions for laying false charges was obtained in the Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions, where the percentages were 38·6 and 37·4. In the Dacca, Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions the percentages were lowest, being 14·5, 16·9 and 19·6 respectively. From the statements given in the report it is plain that, in spite of the directions contained in the Resolution of last year, the increased supervision which Magistrates were ordered to exercise over their subordinate courts in the prosecution of persons laying false charges has not been exercised. Magistrates are still reluctant to sanction such prosecutions, and an instance is quoted in the report where a Deputy Magistrate at a sub-division declared 78 charges false during the year, yet refused to sanction a single prosecution. This is probably not a solitary example. Commissioners will be requested, in submitting their quarterly criminal returns, to state for each district in their

divisions the number of cases declared wilfully false, and the number of prosecutions instituted for laying false charges, and to give, whenever necessary, an explanation of the small number of prosecutions. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the judicial decision under which a complainant has a right to have his case heard before he is himself prosecuted for laying a false charge should create any difficulty in the ultimate prosecution of the original complainant. On the contrary, the enquiry should tend to simplify the case by bringing the facts more clearly to light and checking further fabrication of evidence. The hardship of putting an innocent person on his defence on the original charge, in order that the false case may be enquired into judicially before prosecutions are instituted, is adverted to by one of the Magistrates whose opinions are quoted in the report. The hardship is no doubt a real one, but it is of slight importance in comparison with the necessity of suppressing the practice of laying false charges. Commissioners will be asked further to draw the attention of Magistrates to the remarks contained in paragraph 15 of the Resolution on the report for 1883 on this subject.

22. Of 114,112 cognizable cases reported to have been committed during the year, or in previous years, and brought under enquiry within the year, 21,165 were instituted directly before a Magistrate. The total number investigated by the police was 96,149, or 84·2 per cent. In 1883 the percentage was 83·8. No original police enquiry was made in 732 cases, but out of these, enquiry in 76 cases was afterwards made by order of the Magistrate. The percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported was, as in 1883, ·6. The districts in which the number of enquiries refused was greatest were—Mymensingh (227), Nuddea (94), Lohardugga (49), Chumparun (47) and Pooree (40). The District Superintendent of Mymensingh endeavoured to show that the work was so heavy that the police had no alternative but to refuse enquiry in order to get through the work they already had to deal with. The Commissioner and the Inspector-General consider the explanation unsatisfactory. More than half the cases occurred in two thanas, and in these the increase was, it appears, only 4·5 per cent. In 1883 enquiry was refused in Mymensingh in 116 cases, and this was attributed to some improper instructions issued by the Magistrate to the police. There can be no doubt, as remarked elsewhere in the report, that the police force of Mymensingh is not only undermanned, but under-officered. There were 50 cognizable cases to each investigating officer, and 7·8 to each policeman; the average of the province being 4·9. The proposals of the Inspector-General for re-distribution of the police force of these provinces have not yet been received, and the Inspector-General is requested to hasten their submission. It is presumed that they will contain measures for the relief of this district. No explanation is given of the large figures for Nuddea and Chumparun. The Inspector-General will ascertain and report separately the cause of the large number of refusals in these districts. The majority of cases in which enquiry was refused at Lohardugga consisted of attempts at house-breaking. The Inspector-General has impressed on the District Superintendent the importance of attending to such cases. The increase in Pooree is, it is stated, accounted for by the issue by the late Assistant District Superintendent of an order, in which the Magistrate must have concurred, to the police to refuse to enquire into all cases of petty theft. Such an order is of course wholly illegal. The practice has been discontinued.

23. Excluding cases finally declared to be absolutely false, but including other C form cases, the percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police to true cases decreased from 11·9 to 39·8. There were 83,544 persons arrested by the police, and of these 56,583 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose from 65·5 to 67·7. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial was, as in the preceding year, highest in Darjeeling (82·3), Howrah (80·6), and Patna, (77·0), and lowest in Rungpore (50·0), Pubna (48·4) and Mymensingh (41·9). It is suggested that charges withdrawn or compounded under sections 248 and 345, Criminal Procedure Code, should be excluded in calculating percentages of convictions, so that the working of the police may be shown in a fair light. The suggested change would be useful, but cannot be carried into effect without an alteration

in the prescribed form of returns. The point will be brought to the notice of the Government of India. Referring to the remarks made in paragraph 17 of the Resolution on his report for 1883, the Inspector-General states that District Superintendents have been called on to state what inspectors can usefully be employed on court work, their present duties being discharged by sub-inspectors, and that the replies received are now under consideration. His proposals will be awaited.

24. It would seem that the effect of section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, which precludes any police officer below the rank of Inspector from conducting a prosecution, has again been noticed in connection with the low percentage of convictions; the Magistrates of Patna and Chittagong particularly complaining that the strength of the local bar is generally found arrayed on the side of the defence. This, however, as the Inspector-General remarks, is no new thing, nor would it be improved by amending the law so as to admit of Court Sub-Inspectors of police undertaking the duty. The latter, with their numerous other duties to attend to, would have no more opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the facts of a case than the Magistrate who tried it, and would consequently be of little use, except before a Magistrate who carries judicial impartiality to such a length that he will hear, see and know nothing beyond what he is told by the police on one side and the defence on the other. Officers of this description are rare, most Magistrates recognising the necessity of being something more than what Mr. Veasey describes as "mere judicial machines dealing with intangible abstractions." Still in some cases the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think the proposed amendment might be useful, and as it is confined to allowing Court Sub-Inspectors to prosecute, it is not open to the objection commented on by the High Court in the case of Ram Chunder Sircar, 13 L. R. 18 of police prosecuting cases, which they had been engaged in enquiring into. The matter is one of no very great importance, but as the contemplated amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code affords an opportunity which may not occur again for some time, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to recommend that section 495 should be amended to the extent of substituting for the words "below the rank of police inspector," the words "not being an inspector or a court sub-inspector."

25. In the result of trial of persons, the general percentages of convictions to arrests, of convictions to persons brought to trial, and of convictions to persons actually tried, compared with those of the preceding year, exhibit a decrease in offences under class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice), class II (serious offences against the person), class IV (minor offences against the person), and class VI (miscellaneous offences) with a slight increase in offences under class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only), and class V (minor offences against property). The percentages of convictions in serious and minor offences against the person were low. In Sessions trials the percentage of convictions increased from 57·6 to 59·3. In the districts in which the jury system has been introduced, the percentage of acquittals was in the 24-Pergunnahs 32·7, Hooghly 75·0, Burdwan 35·2, Moorshedabad 58·2, Nuddea 51·9, Patna 19·3, Dacca 51·5. The total number of convictions in these seven districts was 218, and of acquittals 180. The percentage of convictions in the jury districts was thus only 54·7, being considerably below the general average. In Patna there were 50 convictions to 12 acquittals. In Hooghly, on the other hand, there were only seven convictions to 21 acquittals, and of the latter 20 were cases of serious offences against the person. The District Judge of Hooghly will be asked to explain the reason of the large proportion of acquittals. In two cases in this district the High Court, it is stated, set aside the verdict and convicted, sentencing the accused to transportation for life. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently requested the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to issue a circular to all Sessions Judges, pointing out that Government, under the present Criminal Procedure Code, cannot appeal against an erroneous verdict of acquittal delivered by a jury on the facts; that such verdict can only be reversed on a reference by the Judge to the High Court under section 307 of that Code; and that, if the Judge considers the verdict of the jury, or of the majority, so completely wrong as to make it necessary

for the ends of justice that it should be revised, the Code renders it imperative on him to submit the case to the High Court. If Judges in jury districts are careful to exercise the check provided by law on verdicts of juries, there is no reason why palpable miscarriages of justice should not be rectified. The Inspector-General, in applying the remarks on the reluctance of juries to convict also to assessors, appears to have lost sight of the fact that Judges are not bound to conform to the opinions of assessors.

26. The number of cases in which property was stolen increased from 32,978 to 40,683, and of those in which property was recovered from 15,456 to 18,552. The amount stolen increased from Rs. 9,57,779 to Rs. 9,92,560, while that recovered decreased from Rs. 2,79,823 to Rs. 2,67,092. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was lost declined from 46·9 to 45·6, and the percentage of property recovered to property lost from 29·2 to 26·9. In eight districts—Burdwan, Howrah, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Noakholly, Mozufferpore, Maldah and Hazaribagh—the latter percentage exceeded 40, and it was lowest in Mymensingh (11·9) and Balasore (12·4). In Mymensingh only Rs. 9,026 out of Rs. 75,287 stolen, and in Balasore Rs. 1,088 out of Rs. 8,709 stolen, were recovered. In 1883, out of Rs. 1,01,043 reported stolen in Mymensingh, the property recovered only amounted to Rs. 14,916. The weakness of the police in Mymensingh has repeatedly been noticed, and must be remedied in the general re-distribution of the force. The cause of the poor results in Balasore is not apparent. Although the totals do not vary considerably from year to year in these provinces, the percentages in adjoining districts, and in the same districts from year to year, show fluctuations which are difficult to comprehend without a knowledge of the special circumstances in each district. In reviewing the report for 1883, it was noticed that, while in Chumparun property was reported to have been stolen in 70 per cent. of the burglaries of which information was given, in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the percentages were only 27 and 26, and the district officers were directed to ascertain for the future with greater exactness the amount of property taken. For 1884 the percentage in Chumparun is reported to be 72·0, in Mozufferpore 28·6 and in Durbhunga only 22·6, the percentage in Bengal proper being 76·1. It is obvious that the statements for Mozufferpore and Durbhunga must be incorrect: for, as the Inspector-General remarks, if burglary had more blanks than prizes, it would soon be abandoned as not worth the trouble and risk it entails. It is equally obvious that the suppression of the fact of property being stolen must lie with the police and chowkidars, as the original complainants would have little or no interest in reporting a burglary, and so courting enquiry, while at the same time suppressing the fact of theft of property which they wish to recover. In districts in which the Inspector-General considers the percentage is suspiciously low, District Superintendents either themselves, or through their Assistant Superintendents or trustworthy inspectors, must make local enquiries in at least 10 per cent. of the cases in which burglaries are reported to have been committed without theft of property. The Inspector-General will see that these orders are carried into effect.

27. The following statement shows the number of true cognizable cases under each of the six different classes for the last five years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,639	2,427	2,508	2,639	2,769
" II.—Serious offences against the person ...	4,061	4,301	4,267	4,644	4,616
" III.—Ditto ditto person and property, or against property only.	18,953	19,051	18,520	19,609	24,221
" IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	10,874	11,096	12,450	2,813	2,549
" V.—Ditto ditto property ...	34,859	35,673	36,301	37,690	42,630
" VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	24,086	24,056	27,181	29,554	28,477

Exclusive, therefore, of offences under classes III and V, regarding property, the large increase in which was due to the character of the season, the state of crime was normal.

28. Under class I, offences against the State and public tranquillity, there was an increase of 130. Rioting cases increased by 137, and offences of personating a public servant by 31. Under other heads there was a

decrease. Both the percentage of cases ending in conviction, and of persons convicted decreased. There was but little change in the proportion of cases investigated by the police, or in the result of arrests. The riots were for the most part of a petty nature, and it is observed that out of 10,096 persons who appeared before Magistrates on charges of riot, only 167 were committed to the Court of Sessions. Riots increased in every district in the Presidency Division, except Moorshedabad, the total increase being 78. In the district of Jessore there were 41 more than in 1883. In the Patna Division rioting cases increased from 189 to 287. No explanation is given of the large increase in these two divisions. In the Dacca Division these cases decreased in all districts by 100. In Backergunge, a district formerly notorious for riots, there were only 67. Those in Mymensingh decreased from 262 to 214. There is a great diversity in the application of measures to prevent breaches of the peace. Thus, while in Mymensingh the number of cases in which persons were bound over to keep the peace was only 45, in Backergunge the number was 835. In the former district the action taken appears to have been too lax; in the latter, measures that might seem under ordinary circumstances unnecessarily rigorous are justified when the character of this district for turbulence is remembered, and when their effect is seen in the remarkable diminution of rioting cases. But a small proportion of the riots were attended anywhere with loss of life. The immense majority was, as usual, due to agricultural disputes. The number of false charges of riot remained as in 1883—214. Coining cases numbered, as in the year 1882, 137. There were 72 persons convicted and 73 discharged by Magistrates; 25 convicted and seven acquitted at the Sessions of this offence. None of the cases appear to have been of any special interest. The cause of the increase in offences of personating a public servant is not noticed in the report.

29. In class II, serious offences against the person, there was a total decrease of 66. Cases of murder by poison decreased from 11 to 8; of rape from 186 to 145; of attempts at, or abetment of, suicide from 385 to 376; of grievous hurt for the purpose of extortion or procuring confession from three to two; of administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt from 17 to 8; of hurt by dangerous weapons from 1,076 to 1,064; of kidnapping or abduction from 281 to 198; and of rash and negligent acts causing death or grievous hurt from 82 to 69. Cases of attempt at murder rose from 41 to 49, of culpable homicide from 189 to 191, of grievous hurt from 752 to 791, and of exposure of infants or concealment of birth from 89 to 116. Under none of the heads was the variation of any great importance. The increase noticed in cognizable cases of hurt in 1883 was continued, though not to the same degree, in 1884, and there still exists reason for suspecting that the police exaggerate charges of hurt, so as to make them cognizable either as grievous hurt, or as hurt by dangerous weapons or means. In the Resolution on the Report for 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor directed Magistrates to adopt measures to prevent police officers from taking cognizance of any charges not strictly cognizable according to the present law. These orders have apparently not been complied with. The attention of District Magistrates will be drawn to those orders. The Inspector-General should himself obtain through the Magistrate an explanation from the District Superintendent in any district in which the police appear to be taking cognizance of cases not properly cognizable. The percentage of convictions to cases of rape reported true was, as usual, very small. Cases of exposure of infants increased in the Patna Division from 40 to 65. The cause of this result was the distress prevailing in that division. Cases of administering stupefying drugs are noticed separately in the report. Out of 7,310 persons arrested for offences under class II, 6,431 persons were brought to trial, and 2,709 only were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests, and of convictions to persons tried, were generally somewhat lower than in 1883. In Courts of Sessions, however, the results were slightly better, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried increased from 43·3 to 45·5.

30. Three murders were committed by dacoits, seven by robbers, eight by poison, and there were 248 murders of other descriptions. The total number was 266. In 1883 their number was 264. The number of murders varies but slightly from year to year, the tendency being on the whole to a gradual

decrease; yet the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried has every year steadily decreased from 38·3 in 1879 to 18·7 in the year under review. As observed in the report, practically few murders are committed in cold blood, or after weighing the chances of escape, and therefore the unwillingness of the courts to convict does not exercise the evil influence it would exercise in the case of other offences. There is no reason to believe that the police are more prone to mismanage the conduct of the investigation now than formerly, and the only reason which suggests itself is that given in the report, viz. the growing disinclination of courts to convict for this offence. It is not, however, plain what proportion of the persons tried for murder is convicted of the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Inspector-General may notice this point in his next report. Meanwhile, in the absence of a distinct increase in offences of murder due to the decrease in convictions, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to take further steps in the matter at present.

31. Fifteen cases of murders of infants by their mothers were reported. In two cases the offenders could not be detected; in four they were acquitted; four more were convicted of murder, of whom three were sentenced to transportation for life and one hanged; three were convicted of the minor offence of concealment of birth, and sentenced to various sentences of imprisonment; one offender died in jail; and one was under trial at the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor reduced the sentence of a woman who, in 1883 on a quarrel with her husband, jumped into a well with her two children, of whom one was drowned, from transportation for life to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. No other remission of sentence was granted.

32. In class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) there was an increase of 4,606 in cases reported true. The number of offences under this head was, in comparison with the figures of many previous years, unprecedentedly large. Offences of dacoity or preparation and assembly for dacoity increased from 120 to 168, of robbery in a dwelling-house from 8 to 18, of mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animals from 767 to 815, and of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking from 17,656 to 22,173. The variations under other heads were inconsiderable. There were 3,292 persons convicted of offences under this class against 2,814 in 1883, and the percentages of convictions to persons who appeared, and of convictions to persons tried (46·9 and 50·9) were slightly higher than in that year. As will be noticed in reviewing the statistics of offences under class V, there was a large increase in thefts, and the general increase in offences against property was undoubtedly due to high prices and to the distress which prevailed during part of the year. No explanation is offered of the increase in offences of causing mischief to animals of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards. Offences of mischief by fire are included in other offences of serious mischief which numbered 639. The Inspector-General is requested to notice this class of offence separately in future reports. Robberies decreased from 171 to 167. There is little variation in this form of crime from year to year. As noticed in the Resolution on the report for 1883, the Inspector-General, with the sanction of Government, issued a circular directing District Superintendents to give every facility to postmasters in the way of furnishing them with information and granting escorts, when remittances had to be made, and submission at the close of the year was promised of a special report on the working of the rules. The report has not, however, up to the present time, been submitted.

33. Including cases pending from 1883, there were 171 dacoities—more than in any year since 1879. The increase occurred in every division except Bhagulpore and Dacca. In the Burdwan Division they numbered 34, in the Presidency 29, in Chota Nagpore 17, and in Patna 21, against 26, 16, 8, and 11 respectively in 1883. In each of the districts of Hazaribagh and Dinagepore 10 dacoities occurred, in Rungpore, Gya, and the 24-Pergunnahs 15, and in Beerbhoom 12. Of 656 persons who appeared before a Magistrate charged with this offence, 129 were convicted and 404 acquitted. The percentage of convictions to those who appeared being 19·6, that of convictions to those tried 24·2. These results are very unsatisfactory. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen decreased from 14·4 to 7·9. The value of

property reported stolen was, however, much less than in 1883, being Rs. 37,618 against Rs. 61,460. The latter percentage is of very small value, as hardly any reliance can be placed on the statements of complainants as to the amount of property of which they have been robbed. In reviewing the crime statistics of 1883, it was remarked that many offences against property, which are technically described as dacoity, are in reality of comparatively slight importance, requiring no special means to check them, and the Inspector-General was asked in future reports to indicate more clearly what proportion of the reported dacoities there was reason to believe was committed by professional dacoits. In his present report the Inspector-General states that two-thirds of the reported dacoities have been declared to be merely technical; but he observes, accepting as the definition of a technical dacoity, an occurrence in which the offenders are known and belong to the neighbourhood, and are not members of an organized gang, he is unable to accept the classification as correct; it having been found on inspection that local officers have been too ready to minimise an outbreak of crime by declaring the majority of the dacoities to be technical and of no importance. He, therefore, proposes to use the word "local" instead of "technical" as distinguished from "professional" dacoits. By the term professional dacoits, however, was meant persons organized into gangs for the purpose of systematically committing robbery by violence, whether locally or otherwise. The Inspector-General, to whom special reports of dacoities are submitted, will himself be best able to judge which of the offences are committed by this the more dangerous class of offenders, and it is to the suppression of this class that the energies of the police should be chiefly directed. With a view to more effective surveillance, and to guard against the omission of names not now on the registers, District Superintendents have, it is reported, been directed to make lists of all persons convicted or reasonably suspected of dacoity. Endeavours should further be made to ascertain from convicts under sentence whether they are connected with any organization for commission of dacoity, and promise should be made to such a criminal of remission of part of his sentence in the event of his giving material information leading to the conviction of other professional dacoits. The Inspector-General remarks that the crime is fostered and encouraged by the arrant cowardice of the people plundered, who will neither make any show of resistance, nor even follow up and trace the offenders, and that the remedy lies with the people themselves, who invite attack by their own helpless timidity, and from their rooted belief that everything is to be done for them. This is no doubt the case; but the nature of the people cannot be changed, and since they will not stir to protect themselves, the best means available must, under the circumstances, be taken to protect them. An example of the difficulties with which the police have to contend occurred in Midnapore, where it is reported the householder who had been robbed attempted to hush up the matter for fear the women of his household should be cited as witnesses.

34. Minor offences against the person under class IV decreased from 2,813 to 2,580. Owing to the large number of cases in which compromise is effected, these amounting in the year under review to 457, the percentages of convictions are always low. There was a large decrease of 217 cases in the Dacca and of 76 in the Presidency Division, of which no explanation is given. There were no other fluctuations calling for remark.

35. Offences under class V, minor offences against property, show an increase of 4,940. Offences of receiving stolen property were more by 278, of cattle-theft by 475, of criminal or house-trespass by 576, of ordinary theft by 3,767 than in 1883. Cases of criminal breach of trust declined by 111, and there were small decreases in minor offences of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, or breaking a closed receptacle. Percentages of convictions generally showed a slight improvement. In order to facilitate comparison with the results of former years, the more serious offences of lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and house-trespass with intent to commit an offence, have been included in the statistics of this class in reviewing offences under it. Including those offences, there was an increase in every division except Dacca, and in every district except Balasore, Jessore, Mozufferpore, Mymensingh, Noakholly, Shahabad and

Tipperah. The bulk of the increase was in thefts and burglaries. The increase in the two Behar Divisions—Patna and Bhagulpore—was great in comparison with that which took place in Bengal. Out of 65,051 offences occurring in these provinces, 24,634 occurred in those two divisions; but the increase in the latter amounted to 4,804, or considerably more than half the total increase. Bad harvests and consequent high prices, acting especially in Behar as an inducement to crime, were the undoubted, as they are the assigned, cause of the increase. Among the seven districts noticed above, the decrease in Balasore, Tipperah and Noakholly was merely nominal, and calls for no remark; for Jessore, in which there were 212 cases less, no explanation is given; in Mozufferpore the decrease, though only nominal, was remarkable, taken with the large increase in the neighbouring districts, and should have been fully explained; in Mymensingh 424 offences were reported less than in 1883—a result which is ascribed, and can only be ascribed, to the bad state of police and criminal administration in that district; for Shahabad, in which there was a decrease of 58 cases, no explanation is given, though the district is in a division where the increase was generally great. The heaviest increases occurred in Durbhunga (934), Nuddea (711), Gya (710), Sonthal Pergunnahs (677) and Bhagulpore (551). It is difficult to understand the reason of the fluctuations in the number of offences of the same class in different districts within the same division, and apparently under the influence of the same general causes which affect the criminal population. Thus in the Presidency Division there was a large decrease in Jessore, with a very large increase in Nuddea; in the Rajshahye Division the increase was only nominal in Julpigoree, while in Rungpore it exceeded 37 per cent. The cases of Mozufferpore and Shahabad have been already noticed. Commissioners of Divisions should deal with this subject more thoroughly in submitting their divisional reports.

36. In reviewing the crime statistics for 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor requested the Inspector-General to impress on District Superintendents the necessity of giving clearer explanations, when submitting their annual statements, of the fluctuations between the number of thefts and that of burglaries in their districts. Instructions to District Superintendents were accordingly issued by him, and explanations given by some of the officers are briefly summed up in his report. They are for the most part superficial and unsatisfactory, and show that the officers do not themselves understand the causes which are operating. The Inspector-General observes generally: "The main reason for these fluctuations is to be found in want of uniformity in procedure and classification, and I may add to this that it is a fallacy to suppose that what influences one class of offence will influence the other. In Behar and Western Bengal the third quarter of the year is the best suited to burglaries, as the mud walls are then softened by damp, and the pattering of the rain on the tiles on a wet night deadens the sound of the burglar's tools. Elsewhere the weather gives no such assistance, but the houses are for the most part so flimsy and insecure that theft can be distinguished from burglary only by an arbitrary and artificial distinction, and throughout the Lower Provinces there will always be most thefts at the seasons when crops are ready to cut, or the grain is left unprotected on the threshing-floor." The opinion is cited of Mr. Stack, now Deputy Inspector-General, who points out that the recognition of an anomaly implies an assumption that both classes of offences are influenced by the same causes, which is not the case; theft including not only theft by professional thieves, but also offences which are merely technically thefts, occurring in the course of disputes about land, and having no connection with burglary. It is no doubt true that the two classes of offences are not influenced in their occurrence by exactly the same causes. They are, however, influenced by the same chief general causes, viz. the needs of the criminal population and the repressive action of the police and criminal courts. Other causes are inconsiderable and to some extent neutralize each other in the course of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to agree with the opinion that the fluctuations in the two classes of crime are not in their actual occurrence, but in their classification. On this point the Inspector-General will no doubt inform himself more exactly in the course of his inspections.

37. In offences under class VI, including offences not included in the other five classes, there was a decrease of 1,077. With the exception of the year 1881, in which there was a nominal decrease of 32 cases, the rise since 1878 had been constant and great. In 1878 offences under this numbered 14,996; in the year under review they were 28,477. Public and local nuisances declined from 22,071 in 1883 to 20,709, while offences under the Excise laws declined by 565. Offences under the Arms Act, on the other hand, increased by 122, and those under special and local laws by 205. Nuisance cases largely increased in the Presidency Division, and in Dinagapore of the Rajshahye Division the reported cases increased from 371 to 1,330. The cause assigned is increased activity on the part of the police. In Patna there was a decrease of 1,342 in these cases, due, it is stated, to the Patna Courts, that is, apparently the Honorary Magistrates, by their leniency towards delinquents, discouraging prosecution by the police. A large decrease in Bhagulpore is attributed to a change in procedure of the Bench of Magistrates, who now refuse to convict under section 34, Act V of 1861, persons sent up for committing nuisances elsewhere than on the road.

38. There were 1,260 persons tried for bad livelihood, of whom 774 were convicted. The comparatively small proportion of convictions in a class of case in which no prosecution should be instituted without full proof against the accused, shows that prosecutions are still instituted with too great frequency. In the five districts of Beerbhoom, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Mymensingh and Pooree, there were 89 institutions and only 24 convictions. Charges of bad livelihood instituted by private persons increased from 120 to 144, of which 99 arose in six districts. Such charges are naturally open to suspicion. The trial of persons accused of bad livelihood on the average remained pending in Bengal 38·6 days, in Behar 20·6 days. The average duration in Julpigoree was 148, in Mymensingh 145, and in Jossore 140 days, while in Sarun a single case remained pending for 1,318 days. Explanations will be called for from the district officers of these four districts. The Inspector-General observes that results certainly do not show that prosecutions have been instituted indiscriminately, but the amount of work at head-quarters now-a-days is such that it is often difficult to find an officer to take up a case locally, whilst another difficulty is that only specially selected Magistrates can now exercise powers under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. It appears to him, however, that more cases might be tried by District Magistrates while on tour. Looking to the result in convictions of trials, the only safe test in such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel sure that the prosecutions might not be considerably reduced. It is of course possible that a number of cases break down owing to the unreasonable time taken in their disposal. Work at the head-quarters of a district is no doubt heavy, and at certain seasons it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to depute an officer to the spot for the purpose of locally trying these cases. But at the same time Mr. Cockerell must record his opinion that much of this difficulty would be got over if Magistrates would exercise a little more forethought and method in the arrangements made for the disposal of cases of this description. Obviously, as far as possible, these cases should be taken up in the cold weather, when, with the Magistrate or the Joint-Magistrate and all the sub-divisional officers in camp, a great deal of the work might be got through. Excluding wandering, homeless thieves who, as remarked in the Resolution on the Police Report for 1883, should be tried as soon as sent up, the names and villages of those it is desirable to prosecute are perfectly well known, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that there is hardly a district in these Provinces in which it would not be possible to depute a competent officer to take up such cases at least once a quarter; if in some instances, owing to special circumstances, this is found impossible, the position must be accepted and the cases taken up when a convenient opportunity occurs. As regards the difficulty that only specially selected Magistrates can now exercise powers under section 110, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that nearly all officers exercising first class powers, to whom the selection is by law confined, have been invested with powers under this section. Where this has not been done, District Magistrates have only to apply, and the difficulty will be at once removed. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of bad characters under police surveillance was reduced

from 48,269 to 46,806. The Inspector-General states his belief that the number is not susceptible of anything like a substantial reduction, and cites the fact that enquiries in the dacoity circles have brought to light numbers of instances of old dacoits whose very existence was unknown and unsuspected by the local officers. The greatness of the numbers on the registers is, however, the chief obstacle to effective scrutiny, and is the very reason why criminals who should be very carefully watched are able to commit crime unsuspected. The Lieutenant-Governor finds it difficult to believe that in Midnapore 2,593, in Dacca 2,318, in Moorshedabad 2,262, and in Bankoor 2,137 persons are kept under effective surveillance by a police burdened with many other duties, or that such surveillance is necessary in so many cases. If only those criminals who are on good ground suspected to be habitual are watched by the police, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the number on the registers is capable of being much lessened. It is of course not meant that the reduction should be hasty and indiscriminate, but the necessity for it must be constantly kept in view and the importance of the duty impressed on District Superintendents.

39. Offences against Excise and Opium laws declined from 3,171 to 3,143. There was no variation of any moment in this class of offence.

Offences against the Salt laws fell in Bengal from 1,437 to 1,088, and in Behar from 903 to 773; decreases in Midnapore and Howrah are attributed to discontinuance of prosecution of retail vendors for petty irregularities; a decline from 142 to 28 cognizable salt cases in the Chittagong district, to an increase in the consumption of duty-paid salt, and discontinuance of employment by the police of boatmen in detection; of a decrease of 101 cases in the Orissa Division no explanation is given.

Offences under the Arms Act rose from 1,082 to 1,204. In the Patna Division the number of cases rose from 113 to 225. No reason is given. There was no other fluctuation of importance. In the 24-Pergunnahs, the Magistrate remarking on a decrease from 38 to 5, stated that it was his policy not to prosecute, but to induce persons to take out licenses.

40. Offences committed on the East Indian Railway are included in the criminal statistics of the districts in which they occur. There were 608 true cases reported, chiefly under the head of theft, against 690 in 1883. Four hundred and thirty-six non-cognizable cases were enquired into, 89 of which were of cattle-trespass. No case of heinous crime was reported. The police are stated to have been very successful in dealing with professional crime and careful in tracing the antecedents of accused persons. Rupees 1,332 were given as rewards for detection in 12 opium cases. Thefts of rail spikes increased, 1,061 having been stolen against 452 in 1883; only seven persons, however, were convicted. Seventeen cases of obstructing the line occurred; of 34 persons sent up for trial, 23 were children. In a serious case, the accused in which were railway employes, one accused was sentenced to ten and a second to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were 123 railway accidents, and 73 persons killed, 13 being servants of the Company; of the rest 12 were cases of suicide. Only 35 persons were injured, of whom 15 belonged to the general public. It is stated that eight accidents were petty collisions, and that none were of a serious character. This statement, in the face of the fact that 48 persons, excluding the 25 above mentioned, met their deaths in them, seems open to question.

41. Previous convictions were proved against 1,482 convicts. In 1883 the re-convictions numbered 1,159. The increase was spread over every division except Dacca, and being coincident with the general increase in cognizable crime, calls for no special remark. Photographs were taken of 142 criminals, among whom were 50 Burwars of the Gonda criminal tribe, 38 railway pick-pockets and two poisoners. Photographs are now circulated to all Central Jails; six men were recognized by their photographs. No details of expenditure or method are given in the report. In future reports the Inspector-General should notice to what extent previous convictions of offences, for which on repetition enhanced punishment is provided under the Indian Penal Code or Whipping Act, were proved before sentence against offenders was passed; to what extent assistance in proving such

previous convictions was rendered to the police by jail officers, and should state what suggestions, if any, he has to make towards improving the detection of previously convicted criminals. The settlements of the criminal Mughya Domes in the districts of Chumparun and Sarun were noticed at length in the Resolution on the report for 1883. During the year under review those in Chumparun stood successfully the test of a bad season. In Sarun the attempts made to reclaim them have, it is stated, reduced the number of burglaries from 815 in 1882 to 507 in 1884.

42. Of non-cognizable offences the number decreased from 110,531 to 107,368. Offences under classes II, IV, V, and under special laws, increased by 1,088, while under classes I, III and VI the decrease amounted to 4,251. A decrease of 394 in class I (offences against the State, &c.) was chiefly under offences against public justice and offences relating to weights and measures. In class II, serious offences against the person, an increase of six cases calls for no remark. Under the head of extortion in class III there was a decrease of 202. Minor offences against the person, class IV, show a curious variation in a fall of 857 which occurred under the head of criminal force; and a rise of 1,386 under the head of voluntarily causing hurt. In cases of mischief in class V there was an increase of 398 cases. In other offences under class VI there was a fall, occurring under every heading except that of offences against religion, of 3,655, proceedings under chapters VIII A, X, XII and XXXVI alone having fallen from 6,182 to 3,478. A large part of the latter reduction was, however, apparently only nominal; proceedings in requisition of security for keeping the peace otherwise than on conviction and for good behaviour having in Backergunge and Furreedpore been included incorrectly in class VI of non-cognizable crime. This explanation may in part account for a decrease in the number of persons against whom proceedings are shown as taken under chapters VIIIA (security for keeping the peace on conviction), X (public nuisances), XII (disputes as to immoveable property) and XXXVI (maintenance of wives and children), Criminal Procedure Code, in Backergunge from 6,063 to 18, and in Furreedpore from 3,475 to 723. The decline is, however, startlingly large and was not accompanied by a corresponding rise in proceedings under chapter VIII B, Criminal Procedure Code, shown under cognizable crime. Of offences under special laws, pound, vaccination and municipal cases showed a considerable increase, while offences under the Salt, Police, Chowkidari, Excise, Arms and Stamp Acts declined. The police were employed to enquire into 4,973 charges. The general percentage of cases in which police agency was employed fell from 6·4 to 4·6. So far the reduction was satisfactory; but as 2,090 of the cases were of criminal force or hurt, it is obvious that the directions to Magistrates of districts to discourage the excessive issue of orders to the police for enquiry into this class of offence have been disregarded. No good reason exists for the frequent employment of police in investigating petty non-cognizable offences which can most properly be dealt with directly by Benches of Honorary Magistrates and Magistrates of the lower grades. The Inspector-General is requested to bring to the notice of Government the case of any district in which the agency of the police is too frequently employed to investigate non-cognizable crime, especially offences of voluntarily using criminal force and causing hurt.

43. The percentage of police charges disposed of by Magistrates with less than three remands was 73·0 against 74·7 in 1883. The percentages of remands vary but little from year to year, and are not on the whole unsatisfactory. They are worst in the Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, and best in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. District officers as a rule appear to be alive to the necessity of checking frequent remands on the part of their subordinates. Where these occur it is generally because the District Magistrate does not look after his subordinates' work, and because the latter are themselves dilatory and procrastinating. The chief object to which District Magistrates should direct their attention is that witnesses are not needlessly detained and harassed by frequent adjournments for trivial reasons.

44. The usual complaints were made of want of detective ability among the police and of their inefficiency in some of the unhealthier districts. Their conduct and efficiency on the whole, however, is reported to have been satisfactory. The office of Inspector-General was filled by Mr. Lyall up to the

second of November, when he proceeded on deputation as Commissioner of Chittagong, and was succeeded in his office by Mr. Veasey. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank the latter officer for his careful and intelligent Administration Report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 50 from the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1881J—D.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

No. 1882J—D.

Copy, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

No. 1883J—D.

Copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 50 from the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

No. 1884J—D.

EXTRACT paragraph 4 from the above Resolution, as well as from the one recorded last year, together with extracts paragraphs 14 and 13 respectively from the Reports for the years 1883 and 1884, forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Office for such action as may be thought practicable.

Circular No. 10J—D.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 22nd September 1885.

